

News from

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NEWSLETTER & SEED LIST

Only the daffodil pages are included here.

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Picnic in Iraq : pass between Daraki & Nowsud, 2500-2600m.

Paul Furse had no problems driving to Marivan on the Iraqi border of Iranian Kordestan in 1962. By 1966, when we were there, insurgent Iraqi Kurds had just blown up a refinery in the oil-town of Kirkuk across the border. Iraqi government aeroplanes, bombing Kurdish villages, were not being too particular as to whether these were on Iraqi or Iranian territory. We tried to get out of Sanandaj on the Marivan road but were escorted back to the basement headquarters of SAVAK, the Shah's secret police, to be questioned by urbane young men in suits who spoke perfect English. We did not find the *Fritillaria straussii* we had hoped for.

By 2000, there were no problems with SAVAK nor indeed their successors and we drove from Sanandaj to Marivan and back in a day on an excellent surfaced road. While we made several *Fritillaria* collections, there was still no *F. straussii*. Nor indeed was there any certainty we had collected *F. crassifolia* subsp. *poluninii* nor the improbable *F. chlorantha* which Paul Furse claimed grew there. The fact that about half a dozen different *Fritillaria* species appear to occur within the area made it essential to have another look at it in 2001.

This year we stayed in Marivan. It was a nostalgic visit for our Tehrani driver, Bahram, who, in his youth, had spent a week in jail there, while smuggling a car into Iran from Iraq. It is a vibrant town where shaggy-turbaned Kurds clad in baggy black ("We're really into boiler-suit country now," said Norman) jostle with slick young street-touts in trainers selling whisky miniatures (you can buy a litre of the real stuff for half the price it is in Britain). After a memorably uncomfortable night in what could be called 'less than basic' accommodation, we set off south to attempt to reach Per Wendelbo's Iranian locality for *F.c.* subsp. *poluninii*. Per visited this area during a more peaceful period when he was botanical adviser to the new Ariamehr Botanical Garden between 1974 & 1976.

Shortly after we left the main road, we hit the first check-point. Our passports were collected and after a long delay we were summoned to the officer in charge. "Tell him we only want to look for a little flower," I said. "No, no, no," said Bahram, "Don't mention flowers. I know these people. I'll tell him what he wants to hear." After much discussion our passports were returned. "He says we can go but don't walk too far from the road," We passed through subsequent check-points without trouble. "What did you say to the officer back there?" I asked. "I said you wanted to go for a picnic," said Bahram. "As he was

in charge of security for the area, I read his name from some papers on his desk and told the other check-points that he had said that they had to let us through."

After the little village of Daraki the loose dirt-road climbs steeply to a pass. Beyond we could see it descend to the valley of the Sirvan river & wind down that all the way to Nowsud. "This is the place. Pull in at the top," we shouted. Our 1962 British War Office map (useless for roads and place-names but still invaluable for contours) showed we were well above 7000ft. (2134m.) with a spot height near the top of the pass of 8654ft. (2638m.). It had to be the place. Well, if it is, we failed to find *F.c.* subsp. *poluninii*. We traversed the north-facing slopes: plenty *Puschkinia* but no frits. We combed the rag-tops. We descended on the south-facing slopes. There were plenty bulbs: *Colchicum*, *Iris reticulata* and a *Fritillaria*, a 20cm. high plant with several capsules on a stem, which we felt had to be something to do with *F. straussii* but had alternate leaves. We should have been elated at finding an unidentifiable *Fritillaria* but we were frustrated at not finding what we sought. Below us we could see another check-point and beyond to the west a track hairpinned up an all but vertical cliff face. Every so often a pick-up would climb or descend it. We returned to Bahram and drove down to the check-point. We could not take our vehicle up the track but the soldiers were helpful. We left it with them and started walking. "There's a teahouse where you can get a beer just over the top," they shouted. We thought they were joking. We soon got a lift in the back of a pick-up which, after much pausing to cool the engine, pulled in above some derelict buildings at the top. From there we could look down thousands of feet to the sun-scorched cultivation of a vast plain. It was only then it dawned on us that we were in Iraq and we had been given a lift by a smuggler. "What are they running in and out?" I asked Bahram. "Alcohol and electronic parts for satellite receivers into Iran and food and medicines into Iraq," he said. "So much for the 'ethical foreign policy' of our government," I thought. We found no *Fritillaria* on the top of the mountain: only big fennels and masses of an *Ornithogalum* with the odd *Draba*, *Arabis* and *Lamium* in the rock crevices. We lurched back down at high speed, slewing through the last snow-patches, in the back of another smuggler's pick-up. "Did you like Iraq?" called one of the soldiers. We smiled and waved and drove back towards Marivan. It was now dusk and the check-points were unmanned.

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do so : it makes little difference to the operation of our business. Apart from personal cheques, payments can be made in US \$, £, DM or FF bank notes (please send by registered mail), a bank draft or International Money Order (in US \$ or £ sterling for these please). We do not operate a Giro account to enable direct transfers nor do we accept credit card payments at present. If remitting by sterling cheque, it is a great help both to you and to us, if you send us an open cheque, limited to the total value of your order. Obviously it cannot be made out for more than the limit but it can certainly be made out for less, avoiding annoying credits or refunds - you will only pay for what we have sent after the order is despatched. If you do not wish to do this, a list of some possible substitutes will be very helpful : we shall not use them unless we have to and, if we do, we always try to send more than the value of the items not supplied. We shall not pay in your cheque until after your order has been sent : it is in our interest, as well as yours, to complete your order as quickly as we can.

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Our population reference numbers

The species in our lists are divided into five distinct geographical areas. Within these areas they run in alphabetical order. The numbers appearing before the names run in numerical order (which means we do not much like generic 'splitting'). These numbers refer to particular populations, mainly in the wild, though cultivated material without data is given a number also. Wild collections which cannot be fully identified will be found under a five-digit field number. This number refers to a collection made by us on a particular date only. Both sets of numbers are permanent. The use of population references is to avoid seed from the same population of plants being distributed under a proliferation of field-numbers. In some instances, the same population of plants can be found in our own field-notes under a multitude of field-numbers, when it has been visited by us in different years. When another collector is involved their name or field number is quoted in the data following the plant name. Identified species from Europe, W Asia & N Africa have six-digit numbers here, though they have an 0. before them on our records and you may sometimes see this on a label. The seven-digit numbers start with

a 1. for North America, 2. for South America, 3. for Southern Africa (S of the Sahara), 4. for Eastern Asia and 5. for Australasia. Garden hybrids and selections (with which we are not much concerned) start with 6.

Cultivated seed, which has become increasingly evident in our lists, as we build up stocks raised from seed of wild origin, is marked with an asterisk (*). The field-data given in these cases refers to the parents. Almost all cultivated seed was collected in 2001. Most is hand-pollinated but it will not necessarily produce similar-looking seedlings. As our parent-stocks represent samples of wild populations, seedlings will show the variation present in the wild. We attempt to preserve the genetic diversity of the wild plants not to impose our concepts on them. Nomenclature follows the basic floras, 'Flora Europaea', 'Flora of Turkey', 'Flora Iranica' 'The Jepson Manual', 'Flora of Japan' and so on with a little editing and updating, if this is felt to be relevant & helpful to gardeners. Collections from the republics of the former USSR are usually listed under the names supplied.

- 689.040 : MUSCARI MCBEATHIANUM** * Turkey, Adana, ENE of Tufanbeyli. 1200m. Open areas among *Pinus* in moist, fine sand. (Racemes of open-mouthed, ice-blue to white flowers from porcelain-blue buds on 10cm. stems. A charming, delicate and none-too-easy little species we discovered in 1985 and which was named by Kit Tan in 1988 in honour of our old friend Ron McBeath, at that time responsible for growing *Muscari* at the RBG Edinburgh. Needs careful watering in the alpine-house.) (20+) **D**
- 690.150 : MUSCARI MIRUM** (Subgen. *Leopoldia*) * Turkey, Mugla, SE of Altinyayla. 1650m. Open, stony slope on serpentine ridge. (Recently described & distinct in flower, foliage & seed. Subtle rather than spectacular in dull gold & purple. Not an easy species to maintain and grow well in our experience, it needs care in watering and must be hand-pollinated to set seed.) (10) **E**
- 690.201 : MUSCARI MUSCARIMI** * Turkey, Burdur, W of Yesilova. 1280m. Loose, serpentine talus on open slope. (Local, SW Turkish endemic, always on serpentine in our experience. Grey-green leaves & racemes of greyish-ivory flowers opening from purple-brown buds. Famously scented (deliciously different to *M. macrocarpum*) & esteemed for this for over 200 years.) . . (10+) **C**
- 690.550 : MUSCARI PALLENS** * Russia, N Ossetia, near Holst. 2400m. Rock crevices. Ex RP 83-27 (A most distinct, very beautiful & local plant from the mountains of the northern Caucasus. One of the latest species to flower with us. Allied to *M. pseudomuscari*, with 15cm. stems bearing compact heads of open-mouthed, palest ice-blue or creamy white flowers.) (15+) **D**
- 690.700 : MUSCARI PSEUDOMUSCARI** (Subgen. *Botryanthus*) * Iran, Mazandaran, S of Chalus. 1500m. Ledges on limestone cliffs. (A lovely endemic of the Chalus gorge on the wetter, Caspian slope of the Elburz, described as *M. chalusicum* in the 1960's, though *M. pseudomuscari* has priority. Refined heads of china-blue bells, open at the mouths, not pinched in.) (15+) **B**
- 691.200 : MUSCARI TENUIFLORUM** (Subgen. *Leopoldia*) * Turkey, Kayseri, S of Pinarbasi. 1200m. Limestone fissures. (To 50cm. high & distinct from *M. caucasicum* & *M. comosum* in the black teeth of the fertile perianths. Violet sterile flowers.) . (15+) **A**

Narcissus : wild daffodils from Wales to the edge of the Sahara

Unlike most of the main genera of 'bulbs' in this section, which have the centre of their diversity & distribution in Turkey, *Narcissus* is very much a western genus, spread S from Britain to NW Africa and centred on Spain. Many species from higher rainfall areas or moist, montane habitats in Spain & Portugal grow well outside in UK gardens. Some, however, from drier areas, especially the Moroccan ones, need a dry, summer rest. A great many of the original wild collections from which the following cultivated seed has been grown, were made by John

Blanchard (JWB), whose lifetime's work with this genus is unrivalled. We follow the nomenclature used in his monograph, 'Narcissus - A Guide to Wild Daffodils', the best reference work on the genus. It can be described as an informed gardener's compromise as far as names are concerned. A thorough botanical revision of the genus would appear to be badly needed but it would be very unlikely to suit both botanists & gardeners, so it is perhaps better unwritten. Many species are both extremely variable & ill-defined.

- 693.800 : NARCISSUS ASSOANUS** (*N. juncifolius*, *N. requienii*) * France, Haute-Pyrenees, Vallee d'Ossoue. 1500m. S & W-facing limestone cliffs & slopes. (Beautiful, little, clear yellow jonquil. A delight in a pot but accommodating in the garden.) . (10+) **B**
- 694.100 : NARCISSUS ATLANTICUS** * Morocco, High Atlas, above Amizmiz. 2000m. Among scrub, in soft, moist loam. Ex the 1936, E.K. Balls type coll. (A very local plant in the wild &, after over 60 years, still rare in cultivation, where it is by no means easy to grow. Sweetly scented, creamy white jonquils carried singly on 15cm. stems. Distinct from the *N. rupicola* group in its deeper, cup-shaped corona & in the arrangement of the anthers, it most resembles a white version of *N. cuatrecasasii*.) (8) **E**
- 694.800 : NARCISSUS BUJEI** * Spain, Cordoba, Sierra de Cabra. Ex JWB 87-13. (An unexpected trumpet-daffodil quite recently described from southern Spain. Thought by some to be a race of the mysterious *N. hispanicus* but maintained at specific level in one of the latest Spanish floras. About 30cm. high with concolorous yellow flowers.) (10) **D**
- 696.250 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. NIVALIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. In turf on steep, open slopes. (A miniature alpine hoop-petticoat with bright-yellow flowers & thready, upright foliage.) . . (20+) **B**
- 696.410 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. OBESUS** * No data. From a very fine, free-flowering form grown by D. Batterham. Dark leaves & rich soft-yellow flowers with large, satisfyingly obese, horizontal coronas. Good outside in UK gardens. (10+) **C**
- 696.600 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. PALLIDUS** * Morocco, High Atlas, Tizi Gourane above Amizmiz. 1800m. Schist fissures. (Cultivated seed from our 1982 coll. Recently named *N. jacquemondii*, (q.v.), by Fernandez Casas.) (15+) **C**
- 696.700 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. PRAECOX** * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., Moulay Brahim gorge below Asni. 1000m. Humus-filled pockets on limestone boulders. (A robust & distinct race. Big, soft-yellow flowers with narrower, more funnel-shaped trumpets than similarly coloured *N. romieuxii* forms, in late winter or earliest spring. Alpine-house in UK.) . . (10+) **C**
- 696.701 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM subsp. PRAECOX** * Morocco, Atlas, Tizi-n-Test. Ex R. & R. Wallis 88-26 (10+) **C**
- 698.251 : NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM var. TENUIFOLIUS** * Portugal, Oliveira do Hospital. Ex Salmon & Blanchard 185. (Vigorous, floriferous, deep yellow, dwarf hoop-petticoat with dark, thready leaves. Excellent alpine-house plant.) . . (15+) **B**
- 699.500 : NARCISSUS CALCICOLA** * Portugal, Algarve, Benafin. Ex JWB 90-09. (A tidy, little relative of *N. scaberulus* in Sect. *Apodanthae*, endemic to Portugal & of very restricted distribution in the wild. Glauous keeled leaves & 15cm. stems with 2-5 flowers with cup-shaped coronas & entirely of a rich, deep yellow. A choice species seldom seen in cultivation.) . . . (10+) **E**

A : \$2.00 ; £1.50 ; DM4,- ; FF14.- **C** : \$4.00 ; £2.50 ; DM7,- ; FF23.- **E** : \$7.00 ; £4.50 ; DM12,- ; FF41.-
B : \$3.00 ; £2.00 ; DM5,- ; FF18.- **D** : \$5.00 ; £3.50 ; DM9,- ; FF32.- **F** : \$9.00 ; £6.00 ; DM16,- ; FF55.-

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

- 699.807 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS** (subsp. *cantabricus*) * Morocco, Djebel Zerhoun. Ex a T. Norman coll. (An excellent, reliable, free-flowering form. Profuse, pure-white hoop-petticoat flowers in early winter brighten the alpine-house.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 699.830 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS var. FOLIOSUS** * No data. Seed from Ivor Barton's stock, long-cultivated under this name
A fine plant for the alpine-house, flowering in late winter with a profusion of white hoop petticoats. (15+) **C**
- 699.845 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS subsp. MONOPHYLLUS** * Spain, Sierra de los Filabres. Ex JWB 86-14. (John is convinced that this is distinct : flowers "uniformly icysparkling white & single leaves, threadlike, sinuous & prostrate.) (15+) **D**
- 699.850 : NARCISSUS CANTABRICUS var. PETUNIOIDES** * Selfed seed from the original clone of this spring-flowering taxon, described by Fernandes from material grown by John Blanchard's father. (It should have had a *clonal* name.) All will be white but some will have the distinct, flat, round corona of the parent. The name can be applied legitimately only to these (10+) **E**
- 700.000 : NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS** Spain, Malaga, Serrania de Ronda, SW of Ronda. J.W. Blanchard 99-15. (A fine, scented, deep yellow jonquil, near *N. fernandesii*, with up to 3 flowers on 20-30cm. stems. Pots or the bulb-frame.) (10+) **C**
- 700.002 : NARCISSUS CORDUBENSIS** * Spain, Cadiz, Grazalema to Ubrique. Ex a J.W. Blanchard coll. (A fine, scented, deep yellow jonquil, near *N. fernandesii*. Up to 3 flowers on 20-30cm. stems. Accommodating in pots or the bulb-frame.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 700.200 : NARCISSUS CUPULARIS** * Italy, Sardinia. 800m. Ex a T. Norman coll. (Dwarf, pale yellow to cream tazetta, 15-20cm. high. Listed in the past as *N. tazetta* subsp. *aureus* (it would be this in 'Flora Europaea') & *N. bertolonii primulinus*.) . . . (8) **B**
- 700.310 : NARCISSUS CYCLAMINEUS** * No data. Little-known in the wild & thought to be all but extinct but well established in UK gardens, where it can sow itself when suited in rather heavy, acid loam. Grown before 1608 but 'lost' for 300 years until rediscovered in Portugal in 1885. Parent of a multitude of larger hybrids, the wild plant is still unrivalled - an irresistible, little, brilliant yellow daffodil, like no other in its extraordinarily long, narrow trumpet and fully reflexed perianth segments. (20+) **B**
- 700.321 : NARCISSUS DUBIUS** * Spain. Ex M. Salmon 528. No further data. (Smallest of Section *Tazettae*, sometimes separated into its own Subsection *Dubiae*, & thought to have originated from a hybrid between *N. papyraceus* & *N. assoanus*. An attractive little, white-flowered miniature tazetta, which seldom sets much seed & remains little-known in cultivation.) (10+) **D**
- 700.980 : NARCISSUS EUGENIAE** * Spain, Teruel, Montes de Tarascon above Valdolinares. 1500m. In turf. Ex JWB 87-14 (From a type-locality coll. of this dwarf, snow-melt trumpet daffodil, opening its yellow flowers on very short stems. Currently included as a subsp. of *N. pseudonarcissus* & beautifully illustrated on p. 73 of John's monograph.) (8) **E**
- 701.004 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * Puebla de Don Rodrigue. Ex JWB 86-01. (10+) **C**
- 701.020 : NARCISSUS FERNANDESII** * No data. From several J.W. Blanchard colls. of this yellow jonquil, distributed locally along the drainage of the Tagus. A poorly defined species in a confusing group but all variations are worthwhile.) (20+) **B**
- 701.850 : NARCISSUS JACQUEMONDII** (see also 696.600 : *Narcissus bulbocodium* (subsp. *vulgaris*) var. *pallidus*) * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., Asni to Amizmiz. Ex a J.W. Blanchard coll. (From a type-locality coll. of this recently named little hoop-petticoat. A good alpine-house plant with pale to deeper primrose flowers in early spring later than *N.b.* subsp. *praecox*.) (15+) **D**
- 701.870 : NARCISSUS JEANMONODII** (*N. bulbocodium* subsp. *nivalis* as applied by Maire in 'Flore de l'Afrique du Nord') * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2000m. In turf. (Previously listed under 696.200 as *N. b.* subsp. *nivalis* of Maire, this is a dwarf, snow-melt plant of the High Atlas, While we did not anticipate anyone describing it at specific level, it is a distinct race with broad, prostrate, glossy foliage & brilliant yellow, upward-facing flowers with much exserted anthers.) (15+) **B**
- 701.910 : NARCISSUS JONQUILLA** * Spain, Cordoba, Sierra de Cabra. Ex JWB 87-12. (An excellent yellow jonquil, which grows well outside in the open garden with Dinah Batterham (Dorset, UK). Rewarding under glass as well, of course.) (10+) **C**
- 701.980 : NARCISSUS JONQUILLA var. MINOR** * Spain, Ciudad Real, SE of Almaden. Ex J.W. Blanchard 86-03 (Previously listed by us under 701.050 as *N. aff. fernandesii*, this is a splendid plant, originally from an isolated colony mentioned on p.83 of John's monograph. Mike Tucker (Somerset, UK) writes "stunning" : up to seven, large, yellow flowers.) (10+) **D**
- 701.981 : NARCISSUS JONQUILLA var. MINOR** * Spain, Cordoba, N of Andujar. Ex a T. Norman coll. (10+) **D**
- 702.100 : NARCISSUS LONGISPATHUS** * Spain, Albacete, Sierra de Alcaraz. Ex JWB 86-17 (This & *N. nevadensis* differ from all other trumpet daffodils in having 2-4 flowers per stem. In a wet, rich site in nature, this has been recorded approaching 2m. in height but expect much less in cultivation. It will possible be happiest outside in the UK. Ascending yellow trumpets.) (10+) **D**
- 702.102 : NARCISSUS LONGISPATHUS** * Spain, Jaen, Sierra de Cazorla. Ex JWB 86-16 (Pale form.) (10+) **D**
- 702.450 : NARCISSUS NEVADENSIS** * Spain, Granada, Sierra Nevada, upper Rio Monachil valley. 2200m. Wet-flush on W-facing slope. (Isolated, very local Sierra Nevada endemic, much easier to grow than *N. longispathus* & generally best outside in the UK. Differs from *N. longispathus* mainly in its white & pale yellow, bicoloured flowers. Usually about 30cm. high.) (15+) **C**

- 702.472 : NARCISSUS NOBILIS** * Spain, Leon, Puerto de San Glorio. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (A splendid, bicoloured trumpet-daffodil from N Portugal & N Spain, where it can occur in extensive colonies. Ascending flowers with white segments surrounding deep-yellow coronas on 50cm. stems. Differs in several characteristics from *N. bicolor* and is seldom seen in cultivation.) (8) **B**
- 702.500 : NARCISSUS OBVALLARIS** UK, Wales, below Ffostrasol. 150m. Open grassland & deciduous woodland. (Our lovely, local Welsh trumpet daffodil. Really an imaginary taxon but generally, if not consistently, different to more eastern British colonies of *N. pseudonarcissus* in its horizontal to upward-facing flowers which tend to be concolourous rather than bicoloured.) . . . (20+) **B**
- 702.680 : NARCISSUS PANIZZIANUS** * Spain, Cadiz, near Grazalema. (An excellent, dwarf, white tazetta. The name (originally applied to a NW Italian plant) may or may not be correctly applied. Successive stems, 30cm. or less high, bearing clusters of up to 8, scented, white flowers. For decades, grown by John Blanchard outside in Dorset, in a bed against a S-facing wall.) . (10) **C**
- 702.702 : NARCISUS PAPYRACEUS** * Cyprus. Ex a C.C. Mountfort coll. (A fine, vigorous tazetta, long grown by John Blanchard as *N. pachybolbus*. Possibly most safely labelled *N. papyraceus* Cyprus form. Clusters of scented, white flowers.) (8) **B**
- 705.100 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII** (subsp. *romieuxii* var. *romieuxii*) * Morocco, Middle Atlas Mts., above Ifrane. 1700m. Leafsoil over clay in mixed woodland. (From a splendid colony, as numerous as bluebells in a British wood, from which we first collected in 1962, best-known under the field-number 805. Extremely variable in form & colour from cream to deeper yellows.) (20+) **B**
- 705.200 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII** var. **RIFANUS** * Morocco, Rif Mts., Iguermalet. Ex J.W. Blanchard 89-28 (From authentic material of this delightful, pale-yellow hoop-petticoat, proving to be a good grower under glass in the UK.) (15+) **B**
- 705.405 : NARCISSUS ROMIEUXII** subsp. **ALBIDUS** var. **ZAIANICUS** * Morocco, Zaian Mts., near Oulmes. Ex JWB 89-23. (Wild collected seed from this moist, lower altitude locality has produced an amazing range of forms, including some really splendid clones - possibly a group of hybrids or intergrades, like the Ifrane *N. romieuxii* population. The name is probably not worth much botanically - pick out a pale yellow one to call *N.r.a.* var. *zaianicus*! A diversity of creams & soft citron yellows.) . . . (15+) **B**
- 705.500 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA** (subsp. *rupicola*) * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. In turf on open slopes. (A neat member of Sect. *Apodanthae* with flat, clear-yellow flowers & glaucous leaves. A plant of acid soils in nature, this is a rather choice, small, high altitude representative of the type-race and one of the last *Narcissus* to flower with us.) (10+) **C**
- 705.520 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA** * No data. Derived from stock grown by John Blanchard's father. Its origins are unknown but it has always been designated as 'Early Form'. Flowering a month before the preceding, this is a slightly larger plant and increases more vegetatively. It may have a more southern or lower elevation origin or it may be a form of *N.r.* subsp. *marvieri*.) (10+) **C**
- 705.600 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA** subsp. **MARVIERI** * Morocco, Middle Atlas, S of Ksar-el-Ksiba. 1700m. N-facing, limestone slope with *Quercus* & *Cedrus*. (The yellow race endemic to Morocco. Larger & flowers earlier here than the Spanish race but not quantifiably different. Not so easy in our experience. Needs careful watering & a warmer, drier rest in summer.) . . . (10+) **C**
- 705.701 : NARCISSUS RUPICOLA** subsp. **WATIERI** * Morocco, High Atlas Mts., above Tizi-n-Tichka. 2300m. Moist or shaded sites on rocky slopes. (One of the most beautiful of wild daffodils. The incomparable, crystalline-white race from the great massifs of the central High Atlas. We have only found it on acid soils. Grow it cool & never bake it when dormant.) (10+) **C**
- 706.621 : NARCISSUS TAZETTA** (subsp. *tazetta*) Italy, Sicily, Mte. Peloritani. 1100m. (NE Sicilian tazettas we have seen have been of superlative, classic form : see the frontispiece of John Blanchard's monograph (Plate 2) from the adjacent Madonie Nebrodi : broad, pure-white segments surrounding the orange-yellow, cup-shaped coronas, on stems of about 30cm.) (8) **C**
- 707.320 : NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS** (var. *triandrus*) * No data. A delightful species with up to 6 elegant white flowers, their tepals reflexing back from the cup-shaped coronas, on 20-30cm. stems. The sole member of Sect. *Ganymedes* : this type-race is from NW Spain & adjacent N Portugal. Not the easiest to grow : a cool site in acid, sandy soil seems the ideal in the UK. (15+) **B**
- 707.700 : NARCISSUS VIRIDIFLORUS** Morocco, W of Tetouan. M. Jacobi coll. (Almost always flowering without leaves, the umbels of up to 5, heavily scented, rather bluish, olive-green flowers open in autumn on 20cm. stems. A low altitude, coastal plant of heavy soils distributed from here in Morocco, S to near Agadir on the Atlantic. Not easily grown, under glass of course, in the UK, possibly due to low light intensity in winter. Needs a long, warm summer rest and plenty water when in growth.) (10+) **E**
- 709.010 : NECTAROSCORDUM SICULUM** (subsp. *siculum*) * No data. Tall, handsome *Allium*-relative from the W Mediterranean area. Stems of about 1.2m. carry umbels of drooping creamy bells, tinged with green & flushed with pink. Easy. . . . (15+) **A**
- 738.100 : ORNITHOGALUM ARCUATUM** * Turkey, Van, W of Yukari Narlica. 2200m. Stony alluvium in dried river bed. (A tall, handsome species, in effect a giant version of *O. narbonense*, distributed from E Turkey into NW Iran & N Iraq. Cylindrical racemes of many white flowers, with green fascia outside, on 1.5m. stems. Restrained but quite easy outside in the UK.) (20+) **B**
- 709.502 : PANCRACTIUM ILLYRICUM** * France, Corsica, Venaco SSE of Corte. c.500m. Ex an A. Edwards coll. (A splendid bulb in *Amaryllidaceae*, endemic to Corsica & Sardinia. Slow from seed but hardy in the UK. We grew it in Dorset : its spectacular umbels of exquisitely sweet-scented, white 'lilies' on 30cm. stems always drew the attention of all who saw it.) (5) **E**
- 809.500 : RANUNCULUS ABNORMIS** * Spain, Avila, Sierra de Gredos, NE of Pico Almanzor. 1800m. Among rocks in melt-water gulleys. (A beautiful, tuberous-rooted species, which goes dormant as the ground dries in summer. Branching, 10cm. stems with many varnished, lemon-gold buttercups, each with up to 10 'petals', from tufts of grassy foliage. Choice but not difficult.) . . (20+) **D**