

Introduction to the 2008 Register & Checklist (updated)

The International Daffodil Register and Classified List (2008) is the twenty-fourth cumulative list of daffodil names to be published by the Royal Horticultural Society since 1907. The first was simply entitled *List of Daffodil Names*; the next sixteen became *Classified List of Daffodil Names* and the five from 1958 onwards *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names*. A Checklist was published in 1989. On publication of the cumulative list for 1998, the series title was altered to *International Daffodil Register and Classified List*. The list appears on the web at www.rhs.org.uk/research/registerpages/intro.asp, where it is routinely updated with corrections and amendments and annually with details of new registrations. New registrations are also published in print, as a Supplement to the Register each autumn.

The word daffodil is used in the Register as an English common name for any member of the genus *Narcissus*.

Daffodil Classification

The 1908 List was the first "classified" list, announcing the introduction by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) of a new daffodil classification for garden and show purposes, following the "enormous increase of late years in the number of named Daffodils and the crossing and inter-crossing of the once fairly distinct classes of magni-, medio- and parvi-coronati" (p. xx). Seven arbitrary divisions were adopted, determined chiefly by measurement, but these were said in the 1910 List to have failed to meet with general acceptance. An expanded scheme of eleven divisions was then published which, with some small amendments over the years, served until 1950.

The Revised System of 1950 was designed to make classification more logical, to make it easier to understand and apply, and to provide for the continuing evolution of the daffodil cultivar. In principle and in structure, it remains the basis for the Revised System of 1998. Major developments since 1950 have been the introduction of colour coding, sub-dividing Division 11, adding a division for *Bulbocodium* cultivars, and defining a division for "daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name" instead of for "species, wild variants and wild hybrids".

Since 1910, Divisions 1 to 3 had carried sub-divisions indicating colour. Then in 1975 Dr Tom Throckmorton of Iowa, USA, devised a more flexible code applicable to all daffodils. It has always been emphasized, however, that colour descriptions could be expected to vary considerably, based as they would be on individual perception, rarely on the RHS or any other recognized colour chart. Also, it is known that the colour of a cultivar can vary according to climate, weather and growing conditions. The colour code would remain only a guide to colour, though potentially a very good guide.

It was at the instigation of the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association of The Netherlands and in subsequent consultation with the national daffodil societies that Collar daffodils were separated from Papillon daffodils in Division 11, the two kinds of split-corona proving to be of consistently different form.

The creation of a division for *Bulbocodium* hybrids, again after worldwide consultation, reflects the growing number of new registrations in this area.

To limit one division to daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name is to make the difference clear between on the one hand the botanical taxa and on the other hand any selections, whether of wild or cultivated origin, that have been distinguished by a cultivar name. Only the botanical taxa are classified in Division 13. Selections distinguished by a cultivar name, even if they were originally wild plants, are classified in one of Divisions 1-12. Names of botanical taxa are governed by the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature - 2006* (the Botanical Code), names of cultivars and cultivar-groups by the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2004* (the Cultivated Plant Code) – superseded by the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2016*.

International consultation on developing the definition of Division 9 was begun in 2007.

Horticultural classification

All daffodil cultivars are classified in one of Divisions 1-12 in the horticultural classification.

1. The classification of a daffodil cultivar is that which is submitted by the person registering the cultivar, or is based on the description and measurements submitted by that person.
2. The classification consists of a division number (with letters a or b for Division 11) and a colour code.

3. The numbered divisions in which a daffodil cultivar may be placed are defined and illustrated in the horticultural classification.
4. Measurements taken in determining between Divisions 1, 2 and 3 are those of the flower at maturity. The length of the perianth segments (the “petals”) is the measurement from the tip of one segment, when flattened out, to the base of the corona (the “trumpet” or “cup”). The length of the corona is the measurement from the base of the perianth segments to the furthest margin of the corona.

Measurements are intended to be indicative not absolute.

a) The colours and equivalent code letters which may be used to describe a daffodil cultivar are those of the flower at maturity when viewed from the front. They are:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| White or Whitish | W |
| Green | G |
| Yellow | Y |
| Pink | P |
| Orange | O |
| Red | R |

In distinguishing Yellow from Orange in daffodil classification, borderline colours including and on the green side of RHS Yellow-Orange Group 15 on the RHS Colour Chart are said to be Yellow; those including and on the red side of Yellow-Orange Group 16 are Orange.

In distinguishing Orange from Red, borderline colours including and on the yellow side of RHS Orange Group 29 are said to be Orange; those including and on the purple side of Orange-Red Group 30 are Red.

It is at the registrant’s discretion to distinguish White from Yellow or Green, Yellow from Green, or Pink from the pale tones of Orange or Red.

- b) The colour code consists of two letters or two groups of letters separated by a hyphen: the letter(s) before the hyphen describe the perianth segments; the letter(s) following the hyphen describe the corona. For example: 1 Y-Y, 2 YYW-Y, 3 Y-YYO.
- c) For purposes of description the perianth segments are divided into three zones: outer zone, mid-zone and base; and the corona into three zones: base, mid-zone and rim.
- d) If the perianth segments are substantially of a single colour, a single code letter describes them; if they are of more than one colour, three code letters are used, describing first the outer zone, secondly the mid-zone and lastly the base; or if the colours are non-concentric, describing first the predominant colour, which is followed by an oblique line, then the non-predominant colour. For example: 1 W-Y, 2 YYW-Y, 1 Y/W-W.
- e) If the corona is substantially of a single colour, a single code letter describes it; if it is of more than one colour, three code letters are used, describing first the base, secondly the mid-zone and lastly the rim; or if the colours are non-concentric, describing first the predominant colour, which is followed by an oblique line, then the non-predominant colour(s) in any order. For example: 2 Y-Y, 3 Y-YYO, 11a W-O/YW.
- f) In double daffodils the code letter(s) before the hyphen describe not only the perianth segments but also any extra petaloid segments, even if they are interspersed with the corona at the centre of the flower; the code letter(s) following the hyphen describe the corona or the segments of the corona. Multiple letters before or after the hyphen indicate in doubles as in all other daffodils that there is more than one concentric or non-concentric colour in the perianth and petaloid segments or in the corona or segments of the corona.

Botanical classification

The classification of daffodils distinguished solely by botanical name is summarized under Division 13 in the horticultural classification. It is spelt out in full in the botanical classification.

Cultivar Registration

Daffodil cultivars are registered first "to prevent, as far as possible, names already appropriated being given to new seedlings" (RHS List 1907), and secondly to prevent the use of names which so closely resemble existing names that they would cause confusion (RHS Classified List 1908). In these and in other ways names must also conform with the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*, currently the 2016 edition, a basic rule of which is one that was first formulated for daffodil cultivars by the Royal Horticultural Society's Daffodil Conference of 1884, ie that new names should be "fancy names", not botanical names in Latin form.

More than 30,000 cultivar names have accumulated in the RHS files. The majority meet the Society's early strictures about form and largely conform with the *International Code*.

Unfortunately, however, much duplication has occurred over the years, sometimes accepted by the RHS itself in accordance with contemporary practice. In 1916, for example, it was laid down that unless a cultivar were exhibited for confirmation of name at an RHS meeting within five years of listing, the name would be erased from the Society's list and made available for re-use (though this did not apply to Australian and New Zealand cultivars.) Then in 1955 a quantity of names became available for re-use when some 4,000 cultivars were claimed to have become extinct; and in 1969 a rolling programme of deletion was planned, with the names of cultivars listed before 1930 to be omitted from the next following Register unless still in cultivation or shown to be of historical importance. More recent cultivars were to be similarly sifted in subsequent Registers.

Meanwhile, it was perhaps inevitable that not every daffodil grower the world over would find it easy or even worthwhile to notify the RHS of the cultivar names they chose to use. The chances of duplication were thus increased by the many names that never appeared in the RHS lists at all.

However, further duplication, either through permitted re-use or through failure to register, is once again discouraged. The case was put by Dr Alan Leslie, former Senior Registrar at the RHS: "Once a name has appeared in print it is there to cause potential confusion for evermore if another plant is allowed to take up the same name" (*Notes RBG Edinb.* 43 (1) 174 (1985)). It is in the interests of the grower, the retailer and the public to ensure that a cultivar name is unique within the genus.

The RHS became International Registration Authority for the genus *Narcissus* in 1955, at the invitation of the 14th International Horticultural Congress. The subsequent (1958) edition of the Classified List was the first to be entitled *Classified List and International Register*.

The main duties of the International Registration Authority for the genus *Narcissus* are:

- a) to register cultivar and cultivar-group epithets and to ensure their establishment;
- b) to publish full lists of all cultivar and cultivar-group epithets; and
- c) to maintain records, in as great a detail as is practical, of the origin, characteristics and history each cultivar and cultivar-group.

It is not the duty of the International Registration Authority:

- a) to conduct trials;
- b) to judge whether one cultivar or cultivar-group is more meritorious or more useful than another; or
- c) to judge distinctness of cultivars or cultivar-groups.

There is no charge for daffodil registration; and certificates of registration may be had on request. Registration forms may be obtained from various sources:

The International Daffodil Registrar: Melanie Underwood
RHS Garden Wisley, Woking GU23 6QB, UK
Email melanieunderwood@rhs.org.uk

The National Daffodil Registrar (Australia)
Mr Graeme Davis
Email graemecdavis@hotmail.com

The National Daffodil Registrar (The Netherlands): Dr Johan van Scheepen
Email vanscheepen@kavb.NL

The National Daffodil Registrar (New Zealand): Mr Wilf Hall
Email wilshe@xtra.co.nz

The National Daffodil Registrar (USA): Mrs Mary Lou Gripshover
Email mgripshover@cinci.rr.com

Scope of the Register

There are five kinds of name in the Register.

Cultivar names

A name such as *Narcissus* 'King Alfred' is a cultivar name. The epithet 'King Alfred' should appear in single quotation marks, with capital initial letters.

The Register contains every daffodil cultivar name published by the RHS in any of its Lists and Registers since 1907, thus re-instating any that were from time to time deleted. It includes names registered up to 30 June 2007. It also includes many unregistered names gleaned from back numbers of the major daffodil societies' reports and journals, from nursery catalogues, from the Tasmanian Seedling Register, from the Western Australia Daffodil Society (WADS) Bulb Data and from the American Daffodil Society's DaffSeek (formerly Data Bank).

Although new cultivar epithets must be a word or words in a modern language, epithets in Latin form in use before 1959 may continue in use in accordance with the Cultivated Plant Code.

(See *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2016*, Article 21)

Group names

A name such as *Narcissus* Incomparabilis is a group name, as is *N.* Nylon Group. The epithets Incomparabilis and Nylon Group should have capital initial letters. They do not have quotation marks.

Group names are for assemblages of similar plants or cultivars. Group names drawn up in 1884 include Incomparabilis Albidus Group, Barrii Group and Backhousei Group. They appear only in synonymy and only among cultivars of late 19c date; and for the sake of brevity the word Group is omitted from them: thus Incomparabilis Albidus 'Adonis' or Barrii 'Conspicuus'. Group names of more recent date appear in their own right: thus Nylon Group, Double Wintercups Group, Glenbrook Mini-cycla Group and others.

(See *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2016*, Article 3)

Trade designations

A name such as *Narcissus* JANUARY is a trade designation. In this example it is for the plant with the cultivar epithet 'Rijnveld's Early Sensation'. In the Daffodil Register, trade designations are distinguished by being printed in small capitals, without quotation marks.

(See *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants 2016*, Article 17)

Botanical names

A name such as *Narcissus jonquilla* is a botanical name. It should appear in italics. The generic name *Narcissus* may be abbreviated to a capital *N.* where the meaning is unambiguous; the specific epithet *jonquilla* should have a lower-case initial letter.

A name such as *Narcissus* × *intermedius* is also a botanical name. In this case it is for hybrids between *N. jonquilla* and *N. tazetta*. The cross indicating its hybrid nature should be written as a multiplication sign.

Botanical names are given to plants which are found in the wild, including wild hybrids. Botanical names accepted by the RHS are set out in classified order and they are listed alphabetically, together with many names now treated as synonyms. As parents or as plants from which selections have been made, they are cited in the list of cultivars.

Popular names

A name such as “Angel’s Tears” is a popular name. In this example it is for *N. triandrus* var. *triandrus*. In the Daffodil Register, popular names are distinguished by double quotation marks and capital initial letters.

Interpreting the Register

Order of entries

The Register is arranged alphabetically. The names are sorted letter by letter, ignoring spacing, casing or punctuation, so that ‘Glen Isla’ is followed by ‘Glenlee’, ‘Glenleslie’ and ‘Glen Lorne’, or ‘Mr R.M. Tobin’ by ‘Mrs Alfred White’, ‘Mrs Yvonne’ and ‘Mr Theo A. Havermeyer’.

Cultivar names, group names, trade designations and popular names

Cultivar names, group names, trade designations and popular names are accompanied by one or more of the following items of information.

Registration

Registered names are those that have been submitted to the RHS since the Society became International Registration Authority in 1955 and have been accepted. Names of earlier date than that are also deemed to be registered. Registered names constitute the element of this volume entitled International Register.

Unregistered names are marked as such and are those post-1955 that have not been accepted by the RHS or have not yet been submitted. Together with the registered names, they make up the element of the volume entitled Classified List. They gain no registered status by being listed here. They are included in order to prevent confusion between daffodils of the same name and to help prevent further duplication.

Division

Daffodils with cultivar names are assigned to Divisions 1-12 in the horticultural classification.

A question mark against the division means that the classification is uncertain, which in many cases is because the cultivar was formerly classified as a Leedsii, a division which until 1950 included cultivars both of Division 2 and Division 3 measurements in today’s terms.

Colour code

The letters W, G, Y, O, R and P indicate the colour of the cultivar.

Colours recorded are those that the cultivar displays at maturity in the region where it was bred. However, marked and regularly occurring variation in colour when the same cultivar is grown elsewhere may be noted in the Register. Any case for inclusion of such a note should be sent to the International Registrar.

(See Amending the Register)

Colour sub-division

Until replaced by Dr Throckmorton’s system in 1975, a system of colour coding by sub-divisions had been in use since 1950 (replacing a system dating from 1910). The 1950 system applied colour sub-divisions (a), (b), (c) and (d) to Divisions 1-3, with “coloured” meaning yellow or some colour other than white, and “white” meaning white or whitish, as follows:

- (a) Perianth coloured: corona coloured, not paler than the perianth
- (b) Perianth white; corona coloured
- (c) Perianth white; corona white, not paler than the perianth
- (d) Any colour combination not falling into (a), (b) or (c)

These sub-divisions have occasionally been retained in the Register. They are a guide to colouring when, for lack of information about a flower, a full interpretation of the sub-division has not been possible under the current scheme. The sub-divisions may all be found in earlier registers and supplements, should today’s interpretations be called into question.

Originator's name

A name in brackets is, in the case of pre-1955 cultivars, that of the hybridizer or other introducer; in later cultivars it is almost invariably that of the hybridizer.

Date of first flowering

A date in brackets is the date of first flowering. For registered cultivars (those added to the Classified Lists in or after 1955), the first-flowering date is given only if it is ten years or more before the date of registration. For pre-1955 cultivars, and later ones too if they are unregistered, first-flowering dates are given whenever possible. The date is sometimes known for certain but is often deduced from the earliest reference the RHS has to the cultivar or from some other associated date, for example the year of death of the originator. If so, the term pre- or c. is used to qualify it.

(See notes on first-flowering dates)

Registrant's name

A name outside the brackets is that of the registrant. It is attached to cultivars registered since the RHS became International Registration Authority in 1955.

Date of registration

A date outside the brackets is the date of registration. It is attached to cultivars registered since the RHS became International Registration Authority in 1955.

Parentage

In parentages of cultivars, the seed parent is given before the pollen parent and the hybrid sign (×) placed between them. When it is not known which was which, the parents are in alphabetical order with the word “and” between them.

Parents given as seedlings under number are the hybridizer’s own seedlings unless otherwise stated.

The term Poetaz means that one parent was *N. poeticus* or derived from it and the other *N. tazetta* or derived from it.

Seedling number

Seedling numbers are supplied by the registrant or culled from catalogues.

Description, colour and attributes

Descriptions have been compiled from various sources: registration forms, photographs, paintings, catalogues and personal observation. A number of expressions have had to be ignored, or have been interpreted only from a picture or on the advice of the registrant. For example, the term “flat”, which of the perianth segments sometimes seems to have meant “at right angles to the corona”, sometimes “not concave” and sometimes both, has not been copied into the present descriptions and has been interpreted only with care. Several terms for corona shape come into this category: eg goblet, vase, chalice.

Colour terms present similar problems. For example, sulphur, primrose, citron, lemon and gold are all open to interpretation, unless there is evidence that they are being used as they were in the Horticultural Colour Chart of 1938, in which case they can be correlated with today’s RHS Colour Charts. But many such colour terms have simply been copied into the present descriptions, presuming that they can help differentiate between the many tones of the few full colours in daffodils. They have been interpreted only to the extent of assuming, in the case of sulphur or primrose, for example, that they do mean yellow and do warrant a Y for yellow in the colour code.

Colours that can be identified with a number on the RHS Colour Chart (1966 (reprinted 1986), 1995, 2001, 2007) are given the Colour Chart number (eg 9A) together with a standard colour name drawn up in *A Contribution towards Standardization of Colour Names in Horticulture* published by the American Rhododendron Society in 1984 (the standard colour name for 9A being vivid yellow). A few of the standard colour names are mis-leading as far as daffodils are concerned, in which case they have been altered; the number is then put in brackets.

Descriptions include, in order, one or more of the following items of information.

(See illustrations and glossary of descriptive terms)

About the whole flower: number of flowers per stem (unless single-flowered); outline; width; colour (if self coloured); poise

About the perianth segments: outline; apex; colour*; direction (eg spreading or reflexed); surface direction (eg plane or concave); margins (eg wavy); surface condition (eg smooth); substance (eg heavy); relationship (eg separated or overlapping); differences in the inner segments (eg narrower). About the corona: form;

surface (eg ribbed); colour*; axial direction of mouth (eg straight or flared); circumaxial habit of mouth (eg even or frilled); axial direction of rim (eg flanged); circumaxial habit of rim (eg entire or crenate)

*A colour description is usually only included if it adds to the colour code: for example, “fl. white” would not usually be used for a flower coded W-W, but “fl. greenish white” would be. However, an unqualified colour (eg white) would be used in conjunction with a qualified colour (eg bright yellow): for example, “corona white, with a band of bright yellow at rim”.

About height: dwarf = less than 32.5 cm or 13 ins; tall = more than 67.5 cm or 27 ins; no mention = standard (32.5-67.5 cm or 13-27 ins) or unknown. Measurements supplied by registrants should be of plants grown in unsheltered conditions in the open air

About flowering season: these are autumn, very early, early, mid-season, late, very late. Early to mid-season means early season to mid-season

About weather resistance: although the term sunproof is used, its meaning is probably nearer to sun-resistant in most cases

About chromosome counts: these were assembled by Dr P.E. Brandham, to whom the RHS is indebted. They appear in *Chromosome Numbers in Narcissus Cultivars and their Significance to the Plant Breeder in The Plantsman* **14**: 133-168 (1992). Where more than one number is quoted for a variety, two or more independent workers have made the count. The differences are probably due to mis-identification.

Estimates of fertility based on chromosomal constitution are indicated in the table. The estimates should be taken only as a rough guide to fertility, since plants with chromosome numbers indicating sterility can produce occasional viable gametes. Other plants with chromosome numbers expected to result in fertility (eg diploids, tetraploids) can sometimes be quite sterile because of genetical imbalance, or absence of pollen as in many double-flowered varieties. Such doubles can nevertheless be female-fertile sometimes

| | | |
|-------|--|---|
| 2n=14 | Diploid | Usually fertile |
| 2n=17 | Diploid hybrid | Sterile |
| 2n=18 | Diploid hybrid | Sterile |
| 2n=19 | Triploid lacking two chromosomes | Sterile |
| 2n=20 | Diploid, except ‘Pipers Barn’ which is autotriploid | Diploids fertile, triploid sterile |
| 2n=21 | Triploid, except ‘Sicily White’ (?syn. of ‘Scilly White’) which is diploid | Sterile |
| 2n=22 | Aneuploid triploid, except <i>N. papyraceus</i> , ‘Paper White Grandiflorus’ and ‘White Pearl’ which are diploid | Triploids sterile, diploids fertile |
| 2n=24 | Allotriploid | Sterile |
| 2n=26 | Tetraploid lacking two chromosomes | Fertile |
| 2n=27 | Tetraploid lacking one chromosome | Fertile |
| 2n=28 | Autotetraploid, allotetraploid and auto-allotetraploid | Fertile; except ‘Silver Chimes’ (allotriploid) which is sterile |
| 2n=29 | Tetraploid with one additional chromosome | Fertile |
| 2n=30 | Autotriploid, also tetraploid with two additional chromosomes | Triploids sterile, tetraploids fertile |
| 2n=31 | Auto-allotetraploid, except ‘Avalanche’, ‘Compressus’ and ‘Grand Monarque’ which are allotriploid and ‘Madame de Graaff’ which is tetraploid with three additional chromosomes | Triploids sterile, tetraploids fertile |
| 2n=32 | Allotriploid | Sterile |
| 2n=33 | Tetraploid with five additional chromosomes | Fertile |
| 2n=34 | Allotetraploid | Fertile |
| 2n=35 | Pentaploid, also allotetraploid | Slightly fertile |
| 2n=36 | Pentaploid | Slightly fertile |

| | | |
|-------|--|------------------|
| 2n=37 | Pentaploid with two additional chromosomes | Slightly fertile |
| 2n=43 | Aneuploid hexaploid | Slightly fertile |
| 2n=45 | Allopolyploid | ± Sterile |
| 2n=46 | Allopolyploid | ± Sterile |

Nomenclatural standard

A nomenclatural standard is the herbarium specimen or illustration forming a permanent record of the distinguishing characteristics of a cultivar. It is identified by a unique accession number, for example WSY0070012. The institution where a nomenclatural standard is deposited needs to be stated and the letters WSY in the example indicate the RHS Herbarium. Anyone associated with breeding or naming new cultivars can contribute standards, which will preferably comprise herbarium specimens supplemented by illustrations (whether in print, transparency or digital form), but they may comprise illustrations only, if that is all that is available.

Synonymy

Mis-spellings are treated as synonyms.

(See explanation of early group names used in cultivar synonymy)

Awards

Awards cited are those of the Royal Horticultural Society, the Koninklijke Algemeene Vereeniging voor Bloembollencultuur (Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association) of The Netherlands, the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand and the American Daffodil Society.

Key to RHS awards:

* = award made after trial; trial held at The RHS Garden, Wisley, Surrey unless otherwise indicated (see below)

| | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| FCC | = | First Class Certificate |
| AM | = | Award of Merit |
| AGM | = | Award of Garden Merit |
| HC | = | Highly Commended |
| C | = | Commended |
| PC | = | Certificate of Preliminary Commendation |
| PR | = | Preliminary Recognition (1915 - 1930) |
| (a) | = | qualified as for the alpine house |
| (c) | = | qualified as for cutting |
| (e) | = | qualified as a show flower |
| (f) | = | qualified as a market cultivar for forcing |
| (g) | = | qualified as for garden decoration |
| (m) | = | qualified as a market cultivar for cutting from the open |
| (p) | = | qualified as for cultivation in pots, pans or bowls |
| (r) | = | qualified as for the rock garden |
| (s) | = | qualified as a species or a variety of a species |
| (Gulval) | = | trial held at Cornwall County Experimental Station, Gulval, Cornwall |
| (Kirtton) | = | trial held at Kirtton Experimental Horticultural Station, Boston, Lincolnshire |

Key to Dutch awards:

(distinguished from RHS awards by the addition in brackets of the name Haarlem or Hillegom)

| | | |
|------------|---|---------------------------------|
| FCC | = | First Class Certificate |
| AM | = | Award of Merit |
| FCEFA | = | First Class Early Forcing Award |
| FCFA | = | First Class Forcing Award |
| EFA | = | Early Forcing Award |
| FA | = | Forcing Award |
| TGA | = | Trial Garden Award |
| (Haarlem) | = | award made from Haarlem |
| (Hillegom) | = | award made from Hillegom |

Key to New Zealand awards:

(distinguished from RHS awards by the addition in brackets of NZ) All are qualified as awards for show flowers unless otherwise indicated

FCC = First Class Certificate
AM = Award of Merit
PC = Certificate of Preliminary Commendation
(c) = qualified as for cutting

Key to United States awards:

Wister Award = Wister Award for garden merit
Pannill Award = Pannill Award for exhibition

Notes

The word "absorbed" is quoted from an annotated copy of the Barr catalogue of 1884 called *Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre, and hys Roots*. In what appears to be Peter Barr's own hand many of the

daffodils listed are noted as having been "absorbed into" another named variety. It is not known precisely what was implied, but most of the daffodils thus "absorbed" were omitted from the subsequent catalogue.

Rationales for first-flowering dates

Rationales for first-flowering dates are provided at the close of many cultivar entries. They are often expressed as "Added to Class. List" in such and such a year.

(See notes on first-flowering dates, abbreviations used)

Botanical names

Botanical names are listed alphabetically, laid out in classified order and cited in many places in the Register, for example as parents. They are accompanied by one or more of the following items of information.

Genus

The capital letter N in italics stands for *Narcissus*, the name of the genus in which daffodils have usually been placed. The genus was determined and named by Linnaeus in 1753. Some later botanists recognized and named a number of segregate genera, but it has since been considered appropriate to revert to the single genus *Narcissus*. The now disused segregate genera remain only in synonymy.

(See list of segregate genera)

Author

The personal name or names following a botanical name are those of the person or persons to whom the treatment of the botanical name is attributed.

hort.

The abbreviation is for *hortulanorum*, meaning "of gardeners". It identifies certain synonyms or mis-applied names that have been regularly used in horticulture.

Reference

References given in the list of botanical names are in abbreviated form (eg *Anales Inst. Bot. Cavanilles*). They are spelt out in full elsewhere. Other references in support of the treatment of names in the Register are held on file at the RHS and may be consulted by appointment with the Daffodil Registrar.

Section

Descriptions of the sections of the genus *Narcissus* are given.

Parentage

The parents of botanical hybrids are given in alphabetical order.

Synonymy

The equals sign (=) should not be interpreted in its mathematical sense of "being identical with" but in the sense of "being part of" or "being referred to".

Rank

The abbreviations subsp. (subspecies), var. (varietas) or f. (forma) preceding an epithet indicate the infraspecific rank of the epithet as given in the botanical classification.

Amending the Register

Suggestions for alteration or amendment to the entries in the Register should be sent to the International Registrar at the RHS. Changes may be made if sanctioned by the RHS Advisory Panel on Narcissus Classification following consultation with the registrant or investigation by the Registrar. Changes to classifications or colour codes will be published periodically, both on the web and in the annual supplements to the Register.

Acknowledgements

For their ready co-operation, the Royal Horticultural Society is indebted to the Daffodil Society (formerly the Midland Daffodil Society), the Royal General Bulbgrowers' Association of The Netherlands, the American Daffodil Society, the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand, the National Daffodil Association of Australia (formerly the Daffodil Society of Australia and before that the Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria) and the Tasmanian Daffodil Council.

For regular and generous support in matters of annual registration, the National Registrars are much thanked: Jennie Jamieson of Australia, Ivan Karakoz of the Czech Republic, Eri Komoriya of Japan, Dr Johan van Scheepen of The Netherlands, Max Hamilton of New Zealand, Michael Berrigan of the United States and Michael's recent successor Mary Lou Gripshover.

For ongoing correction and amendment of the Register, first thanks go to daffodil people the world over, without whose knowledge of origins, classifications and colour codes there would be no worthwhile publication. It is hoped that they and others will go on helping to identify mistakes and misapprehensions and draw attention to omissions.

For sharing their data, a great debt is due to the American Daffodil Society in the persons of Mary Lou Gripshover, Nancy Tackett and Ben Blake; and the World Checklist of Selected Plant Families in the person of Rafaël Govaerts, who compiled the Monocot Checklist on behalf of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Peter Brandham checked that the significance of chromosome numbers was properly explained. Judy Restall entered the extensive file notes from which rationales for first-flowering dates were then distilled. Niki Simpson digitised and improved the illustrations of descriptive terms. Mary Pascoe drew up the full titles of works abbreviated in the list of botanical names.

The smooth running of the database is thanks to ever-willing help from the RHS IT department; its neat transition to a Word document to IT consultant Robert Hacker; and its progress into print to Simon Maughan of RHS Publications.

The RHS Advisory Panel on Narcissus Classification (APNC) gives necessarily informed and critical commentary on cultivar classification and colour coding.

J.W. Blanchard, J. David (RHS Head of Botany) and B.S. Duncan formed a Working Party chaired by C.D. Brickell to review the botanical names in the Register and their classification. Dr David gave much additional guidance on nomenclature.

Sharon McDonald, International Daffodil Registrar only since December 2006, mastered the database with alacrity and became a vital collaborator in the run-up to publication, updating the list of originators and registrants, entering a large accumulation of unregistered names, putting in final revisions, and taking care of the IT details as the database was turned into print.