As mentioned earlier, many of the rare and attractive species which are difficult to grow, can be successfully used in hybrid combinations. Those given here are F1 hybrids, which are the first plants produced from the experimental crossing of the parental plants. For each hybrid, the female parent is shown first, followed by the pollen parent.

_Cyrtanthus sanguineus x C. elatus:_ Raised by Mr W. Olivier, this is to my mind, one of the most successful hybrids. It is evergreen, multiplies rapidly, and mature bulbs often produce two inflorescences, each with up to five bright red flowers. Stem-length is good and the plant needs light shade. It requires less water in winter and appreciates generous amounts of compost. Flowering takes place in late summer. Potential: container subject; garden subject; cutflower.

_Cyrtanthus elatus x C. fergussoniae:_ Raised by Mr H. van Zijl, this striking evergreen hybrid most closely resembles the pollen parent, but has inherited the rapid vegetative reproduction character of _C. elatus_. It is highly floriferous, blooming in spring and early summer and the longlasting flowers make it useful as a cutflower. It requires less water in winter and the bulbs grow with their necks just above soil level. Potential: container subject; cutflower.

**_Cyrtanthus elatus x C. montanus:_** Raised by Mr H. van Zijl and subsequently by the author, this is one of the finest hybrids I have yet seen. The large inflorescence has the colour of _C. elatus_ but the shape of _C. montanus_. It is floriferous, longlasting and evergreen, requiring less water in winter. It reproduces rapidly by bulbils. The bulbs grow with about one-third exposed above ground. Flowering takes place in mid-summer. Potential: container subject; cutflower.
Cyrtanthus smithiae x C. elatus: Raised by Mr H. van Zijl, this charming, dwarf hybrid combines the striking colour of the pollen parent and the flower shape of C. montanus. It flowers in mid-summer, is evergreen, reproduces rapidly and requires very little compost in the growing medium. The bulbs grow with about one-third exposed above soil level. It is rather sensitive to overwatering. Potential: container subject.

Cyrtanthus montanus x C. guthrieae: Raised by Mr H. van Zijl, this deciduous summer-growing hybrid exhibits the “corkscrew” foliage of C. smithiae and has beautiful pink and white striped flowers in early summer. C. elatus is not at all morphologically prominent in this cross. However, it reproduces quite rapidly and is generally a much tougher plant than C. smithiae. It needs to be kept dry in winter and the bulbs grown with their necks at soil level. Potential: container subject; cutflower.

Cyrtanthus spiralis x C. sanguineus: This dwarf, usually evergreen hybrid was raised by the author. It is ideally suited to container cultivation. The dark red, semi-pendulous flowers are quite long lasting and the bulbs usually produce two stems each. It requires no water in winter, a small amount of compost and a sunny position. The flowers appear from mid- to late summer and the bulbs grow with their necks at soil level. Potential: container subject.