

THE SIBERIAN IRIS



THE SIBERIAN IRIS

Fall 1970

Vol. 3, #2

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Research	Dr. Currier McEwen
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Slides	Mrs. Elizabeth H. Rowe 588 East End Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15221

Readers are asked to note that there are vacancies on all committees and volunteers will be welcomed. Stick your neck out and join the rest of us giraffes!

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Charlotte Withers

Another Siberian bloom season has come and gone. Another AIS meeting has passed, leaving behind a lovely gift to our Dr. McGarvey in the form of the President's Cup, for his beautiful Siberian, DEWFUL. Truly it is a milestone in our Society's history, and one I am sure none of us will soon forget. Our cingratualtions to you, Bill, and may you receive many more such honors in reward for the hours of care and labor you spend creating the seedlings that bring forth such beauty as is found in DEWFUL.

I would like to use this small space to express my thanks to those who had a part in conducting our Section meeting in New York. I am sorry to have missed having a part in this Golden Anniversary meeting, and I know all those who were there enjoyed celebrating the event. My thanks also to Peg Edwards and Currier McEwen for editing the Siberian Iris Spring issue. It was a pleasure to see the lovely new cover and to read the contents. To be an outsider was a new experience and one I thoroughly enjoyed. Peg has agreed to continue to edit the Siberian Iris and I know you will continue to cooperate with her by sending in articles for publication. Her ten years' experience is truly needed in this job. So remember to send her items for our publication.

We will be having a new Display Gardens Committee this coming year with Julius Wadekamper as the Chairman. Many members have in the past suggested the idea of Siberian Display Gardens and we now are finally to have several of them across the continent. Kevin Vaughn, of Athol, Mass., has taken steps to start one for his part of the country. Peg Grey of California has in a previous issue told of several gardens which would qualify as Display Gardens by the number and variety of Siberians being grown in them. Mr. Wadekamper, who is associated with the University of Minnesota, has access to the Arboretum garden there. His research at the University centers around irises and lilies, and there is a good start on a Display planting of Siberians there. I am sure we will all benefit from the work of those who are planting and maintaining these gardens for iris lovers to see just how beautiful and useful Siberians can be in landscaping and as material for flower arranging.

Since this will be my last page as your President I would like to express my appreciation for your loyalty and cooperation during my term of office. It has been a pleasure to meet and become acquainted with so many of you. I hope you will continue to help our Section to grow and flourish. The new slate of officers is included in this issue and all are very capable and dedicated people. Let's get behind them and help them to make this Society better and more useful to ourselves and to the world of the iris.

EDITORIAL

Peg Edwards

The first thing I want to say is to express my unalloyed sorrow that Charlotte Withers is leaving office. We have worked together for over ten years, as President and Secretary, then as President and Vice President, then as President and Board Member, and all that time until this past Spring as Co-Editors. And Charlotte has always been a joy to work with. She has been, and I know will continue to be, a real enthusiast about the Siberians and our Society. It isn't as though she is leaving us, though; I am sure we will continue to find articles from her desk frequently (say about every issue, Charlotte?)

But she really had little choice; now that she is spending half the year in North Dakota and the other half in Florida, it is impossible to maintain two complete files of all the materials needed in either the Presidency or the Editorship. And it would take a small truck to tote the load back and forth!

Next, our regular plea to all members to send us notes and comments on Siberians you have grown or have seen in other gardens. PLEASE! We really do need them. And we aren't getting them. Since the end of bloom season I have not received a single comment on a variety, old or new, from a single member- including several I specially wrote to asking for something. I can't write to everyone- it would make too many holes in the budget. But wouldn't you- say as a New Year's Revolution- fix your face to write a few lines about a few Siberians you see next spring?- while they are fresh in your mind. Of course this isn't all we would like to have from the members. There is scarcely a page in this issue- or in past issues- that couldn't stir someone to agree or disagree or make some added comment or contribute some extra information. Fight that impulse to say 'well, maybe if I have time next week'- instead grab a scratch pad and write it down Right now.

And somewhere among our members I am sure there is someone who may not be a whiz at writing but can type neatly and accurately. I can do neither and I would love to have an Editorial Secretary. This issue would have reached the mailing stage weeks sooner if I hadn't had to retype every page at least twice- and some of them went through 6 and 8 copies before I concluded that I wasn't likely to shrink the error ratio any further. I really do need help and I am begging for it. Any takers?

I would like to thank those members who did send me material for this issue. Put all together it still didn't make a full issue, even by allowing 8 or 10 pages for the Check List. So I stuck in comments of my own, quotes from letters, anything that came to hand. But here it is for what it is worth- and if you'd like a fatter one next time, you know what you can do about it!

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION

Julius Wadekamper

New York City, birthplace of the American Iris Society, was the scene of the Golden Anniversary Convention. There were many highlights for me, the visits by dignitaries from overseas such as, for instance, Dr. Peter Werckmeister from Germany, whom I had wanted to meet for two reasons- his work with color in irises and his work with Arils. His Aril slides were truly outstanding. Germany also sent the Countess von Zeppelin and Mr. Wolfgang Jacobi. Dr. Hall, President of the British Iris Society, and Mrs. Hall came, and I was able to renew an acquaintance made last year at the Fourth International Lily Convention in England. And Mr. Bennett was there to represent New Zealand. Surely meeting these overseas visitors was a highlight of the Convention.

Certainly the visit to Presby Memorial Gardens was a highlight to anyone attending. Every reader of the AIS Bulletin who has not yet been there dreams of seeing Presby one day and meeting Mrs. Walther. Both were magnificent, Mrs. Walther a gracious hostess and the gardens a Mecca for iris lovers. Here we found many old, historical irises, many well-grown Siberians, and especially many species irises.

Guest irises are usually a highlight of a Convention- if they are blooming. Peg Edwards and Phyllis Zezelic did an outstanding job here- with considerable help from on high- for most were in bloom, and the distribution of guests was well worked out by Peg and Phyllis.

The entire Convention was a highlight from the aspect of organization. Bill Peck and Harry Kuesel did a tremendous job, as did all the others connected with the Convention. The gardens were outstanding. The Convention meals were faultless- though those we scrounged were mostly miserable except for a dinner organized by Frank Halleck at Luchow's.

And meeting again people I had met last year in Milwaukee and the earlier one at Denver was another high point. What a wonderful warm feeling you get when you walk into a hotel lobby and see someone standing there you had come to know well at a previous Convention!

Another highlight was the Banquet. I especially appreciated Dr. Wister's presentation of the early history of our Society; Mrs. Walther's colorful comments on the less formal, more 'family' part of our history, and Dr. Randolph's talk- especially his presentation of an extremely old iris catalog.

After all these high points you might wonder why I choose as The Highlight the awarding of the President's Cup. This cup is given to the iris developed by someone in the Most Region receiving the highest number

of votes by those attending. Naturally there is some 'politicking' in terms of conversations about 'what I like and why I like it', but each ballot is its marker's secret, and iris people know what they like and are not to be persuaded against their likes. So no one really knows what will win the President's Cup- or for that matter the Cook Trophy for out-of-Region guests. Sometimes one iris is so talked about, as Azure Apogee was at Denver, that there hardly seems to be a contest. This was not the case at New York. WITH IT was much talked of; so was REPARTÉE. AMOS SHERRARD put on a colorful and floriferous show; the Border Bearded ELLEN Q got a lot of attention- and as the creation of the Convention chairman was perhaps the sentimental favorite. Certainly a lot of people were talking about DEWFUL as seen in Bill Peck's garden on next to the last day; and I like Siberians and thought it was about time something broke the stranglehold of the TBs on the Cup- but I dared not hope too much, for it is very difficult for another type of iris to steal the show from the TBs. So, at the banquet, suspense was high as the runner-ups were named. Fourth runner-up: WITH IT. ...third: REPARTÉE...second....ELLEN Q (cheers from the Median fanciers)first runner-up: AMOS SHERRARD...The winner: DEWFUL! People literally jumped up and cheered. Dr. McGarvey glowed, there is no other word for it. Everyone seemed to be delighted. This was truly a memorable event at an Iris Convention. I found it the true highlight, the great thrilling moment.

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(We thought it would be nice to follow up the account of one of Dr. McGarvey's triumphs with another. Elsewhere there is comment on the first item of income.)

TREASURER'S REPORT

Dr. William McGarvey

Balance in Bank April 14 1970 \$324.98

Income

Siberian-Japanese-Apogon Auction	\$258.87	
Membership and Judging Standards		
from AIS Convention	9.00	
Returns from AIS Dues Collections	<u>96.00</u>	
Total	363.87	<u>688.85</u>

Disbursements

Bank Service Charges61	
Publication Expenses- Peg Edwards	<u>34.40</u>	
Total	35.01	<u>653.84</u>

AMAZEMENT

Kevin Vaughn

On a recent visit to Mrs. Gladys Wiswell's garden in East Arlington, Vermont, Polly Bishop and I were amazed (to say the least) over one of Mrs. Wiswell's seedlings.

It seems that about twenty years ago Mrs. Wiswell made a cross of a Siberian and a yellow Tall Bearded iris. Several years later Mrs. Wiswell saw a yellow iris blooming in a bed in her garden and on inspection the cross was revealed. All skeptics please read the next paragraph.

'Amazement' as it was dubbed, has characteristics of both Siberian and TB. This iris has distinctly wider foliage than typical Siberian and this has a blue tinge. The foliage also does not have the unsightly flopping found in many Siberians. The branching of this iris is also different from that of Siberians. Branches are placed along the stalk like that of TBs and there are three of them. The flower too is unusual. First of all is color and from what I can discern from talking with Mrs. Wiswell they are a pale buttercup yellow. The flower is good sized and flaring. The rhizome is halfway between Tall and Siberian, rather long and slender, and the roots are dispersed along the rhizome like those of a TB.

Is that enough, skeptics?

Things like that have happened before; Paltec is one such; so is Long-Sib. I am sure however that nothing is as amazing as Amazement.

(Comment: Before I leap to my feet in loud cheers I'd like to have some further information about this- for instance, a good clear color slide of the whole stalk in bloom. Maybe the Siberian fans of New England could include Mrs. Wiswell's garden in their next tour and give us a fuller report? If their consensus is that it is a true TB-Siberian cross I know we will all be delighted to welcome such an unusual plant to the list of Siberian hybrids.)

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IRIS NOTES AS GIFTS

If you need a nice extra gift for someone why not send them a box of those lovely Iris Notes available through AIS? It will be a welcome present and will also help AIS since they receive several cents commission on every box sold. I keep several boxes on hand and use them to further our cause with non-iris friends. You would be surprised to know how many non-gardeners love these notes.

C. W.

TALK FROM UTAH

Mildred Johnson

(Mildred sent me this late last winter for the Spring issue; in the rush of Convention preparations I filed it with Guest Iris mail and completely forgot it had ever come. After the issue came out she reminded me of it-but I still couldn't find it, until I started clearing out the Convention files where it was neatly tucked away under J for Johnson. Shame on me, and my apologies to Mildred. But though it may look a bit out of season at first glance, there is plenty of food for thought here.)

I am so excited! I hope winter was good to two new plants that came to me last Fall from Japan. Dr. Shuichi Hirao sent me in October 'Sanzun Ayame' which means an iris three inches high; it is described as about five inches tall in bloom, and purple blue in color. The other is a wild *Sibirica* collected by Dr. Arakawa somewhere north of Tokyo. The flower is blue and does not differ much from the common wild form. However it is a very late bloomer, nearly three weeks later than the garden Siberians. They were planted here immediately on arrival, and as we had such a mild winter I feel they will make it. It will be exciting to me to have these new irises to use in breeding new things. There should be bloom on my crosses from White Swirl this year; wouldn't it be wonderful if these new plants also bloomed this year?

It has been a struggle to keep my seedlings from petering out when I transplant them the first year, so I have left one batch of seedlings unmoved for a third year and they look as though they are well on their way to being strong plants. With leaves heaped over them for cover all winter, they seem to be making it even better than I had hoped.

My Spring is being spent taking slides of Siberians that grow around these parts. Many of our irisarians are planting them, and now we must get some of the newer ones into our gardens. Betty Rowe, our Slides Chairman, is getting more and more of the better ones for the slide sets she sends out. She needs all the help she can get in collecting them; wouldn't it be a good idea if all of us who take slides would take two of each Siberian and send one to her? They are better than even good duplicates and will be appreciated.

There are so many things we can do with the Siberians we love- their landscape value is terrific, and if you like to arrange flowers, remember the Siberians. They are delightful in combination with other irises and Spring flowers, as well as being attractive by themselves with a bit of line material in the modern manner. If you are not too adept at arrangements but would like to learn, why not join an AIS Designers' Robin for Flower Arrangers? We have two such birds flying at present, and there are very able designers as well as novices in each one. It is one way of getting a sound education in flower arrangement. Write me if you are interested.

I also have the Arts and Crafts Robins in the Designers' Division. There are three birds flying in that group, and it is so exciting to learn what can be made with, of and into irises. It is great to have something to do with the flowers you love. Again, if interested, write me.

I'm still trying to promote Siberian irises the world over and hope every member is doing the same. Our enthusiasm will rub off on someone. Why not suggest that your next Show have a Section for our 'babies'- and don't forget to file for Section Certificates if warranted.

Let's keep Siberian irises in the limelight wherever we go; and do something yourself with the Siberians you grow.

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A QUOTE FROM IRENE VAN DE WATER

Here is an interesting thing. May 22, a purple Siberian bloomed on the edge of our lake. It had been submerged in shallow water for weeks, and, as you may recall, we had a few very hot days in late April. This, no doubt, warmed up the shallow water enough to force the bloom. None of my many Siberians in various places were anywhere near ready to bloom. Nice idea to force bloom, n'est-ce pas?

I'm in process of registering my first Siberian. Mr. Nelson has assured me that I can have the name FORE. I had been intending for years to use this name because of the plant's characteristic: always, 50% of its flowers have four or five floral parts instead of the usual three. So the name was chosen because so many of the flowers have four petals. It is from TUNKHANNOCK x ERIC THE RED. It is a red iris quite similar to its parent ERIC. However it is a sturdy, upright plant and blooms a few days earlier than ERIC.

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PROPOSED SLATE OF OFFICERS 1971-1972

President - - - - - Mrs. Peggy Burke Grey
1st Vice President - - - Mr. D. Steve Varner
2nd Vice President - - - Dr. Currier McEwen
Secretary - - - - - Mrs. M. R. Johnson
Treasurer - - - - - Dr. William G. McGarvey

Board of Directors - - - Mrs. John Withers, Jr. Past President
Mrs. H. L. Edwards
Mr. Ben Hager
Mrs. F. W. Warburton

A fifth member of the Board is needed. Don't all volunteer at once.

If no further nominations are received by Dec. 1 the above slate will be considered elected. Nominations must be accompanied by a letter from the candidate indicating willingness to serve.

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RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

Dr. Currier McEwen

In the last issue of *The Siberian Iris* the members of SSI were asked to send me, as chairman of the Research Committee, by August 1, the following information: 1. The names or seedling numbers of the first three Siberians to bloom in their gardens, with bloom dates; 2. The same information on the last three to open their last bloom; 3. The name or number of any Siberian which rebloomed; 4. The location of the garden; and 5. A brief note on any pest or disease affecting Siberians in 1970. To my regret, but not really to my surprise because I know how easy it is to forget such requests, I have received no replies. The following notes must therefore be limited to our own experience.

1. The first three to bloom in our garden in South Harpswell, Maine, were seedling 66/6 (Morning Magic x Fairy Dawn) on May 29; Papillon on May 31, and Early Bluebird on June 1.

2. The last three to bloom are more difficult to name because more than three opened their last bloom simultaneously. Hence I will list all those that did on the last three dates. On July 4, Polly Dodge, Super Ego, White Swirl and a 28-chromosome cultivar of Mr. Maurice Kitton; on July 1, Big Blue, Cambridge, Snow Queen and ~~Japanese~~ White; and on June 30, Early Bluebird, Fourfold White, Little White, Marilyn Holmes and White Magnificence.

The only cultivar which fell into both the early and late categories was Early Bluebird which bloomed continuously for 30 days. The longest period of continuous bloom for any other Siberian in our garden was 24 days.

3. Three Siberians in our garden threw up rebloom scapes this year: Dreaming Yellow, Japanese White and a seedling, S62/7A, from a cross of White Swirl by Grey Dove. In a visit to the garden of Paul and Louise Watts, in Armonk, N. Y., I saw rebloom scapes on Snow Queen and Grey Dove. As noted above Snow Queen was one of the late ones in our garden but it did not put up a rebloom scape. With regard to rebloom, Dr. McGarvey writes that he has a fair amount of rebloom that extends from two weeks after regular bloom until July 31. He says that on some plants it is enough to be interesting but that on others it is only a stalk or two. He believes that it is easy to pass along genetically since it appears to be a simple recessive characteristic. He comments that My Love has the trait to a pronounced degree and I believe that this has been commented on also by others who grow it. Rebloom is so important that a planned program of breeding to enhance the characteristic is clearly worthwhile.

5. We have had two pest and disease problems this season at South Harpswell, namely, borers and an unidentified disease. Borers have been

noted in one garden in two divisions of plants which had been brought to Maine from New York City in 1967 and in another plant about 100 feet away in several small divisions of a cultivar that originated in Maine. This is a small number in a planting of about a thousand clumps but the fact that they are there at all points to the necessity of starting a program of careful cleaning up of dead foliage and of spraying with Malathion next Spring.

The disease referred to appears to be identical with the one which occurred in some of our Siberian irises in New York City a number of years ago and which I discussed on p. 151 of the April 1965 issue of The Siberian Iris (Vol. 2 # 1). It was noted in only one division of our cultivar Cleve Dodge, which came from seeds harvested in New York but which were planted in Maine in 1965. Some plants which we had brought from New York were growing nearby but none of these seemed to be affected. Hence it is probable that it appeared de novo in Maine. Again this observed occurrence in only one out of a thousand plants is small and it should be noted that the plants of the same cultivar growing on each side of the affected plant looked normal. The affected plant, however, died completely. I will keep a sharp watch next season for any recurrence of the trouble and will report further about it again if it raises its ugly head.

May I again invite each member of SSI to send us suggestions as to problems which should be studied?

(The disease mentioned by Dr. McEwen begins with a yellowing of the foliage which deepens till the whole plant is dark brown, and on being dug, the roots are shortened and dead. It appears that it might have been caused by a Fusarium fungus. Readers are asked to check the original article if they want more details.)

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JOINT SIBERIAN-JAPANESE-APOGON AUCTION

To the best of our knowledge the first auction specifically and solely for beardless irises was held August 29 at the home of Bee Warburton, under the joint sponsorship of Region I, The Society for Siberian Irises and The Society for Japanese Irises. Kevin Vaughn proposed it and it was primarily the work of Kevin, Bee, Eleanor Westmeyer of SJI and Frank Hallack of Region I. It was a real success. The affair started with a talk by Dr. McEwen, illustrated with fine slides, about his work in creating tetraploid Siberians; then we adjourned to a picnic lunch under an apple tree, only slightly disturbed by a few fat caterpillars (not iris borers) looking for samples. Clumps of some of the good lower-priced varieties were available at bargain prices, and at 2 PM bidding began on new varieties of both Siberians and Japanese, plus a few choice apogons of other types. Over 30 guests came, from New York, Conn., Mass., New Hampshire and Maine.

Eleanor Westmeyer, Bill Peck and Harry Kuesel kept the records, with Bill and Harry alternating with Frank Halleck as auctioneers. Each Society was credited with the proceeds from the sale of its own type of iris, and income from the other apogons was split between them after expenses were deducted. Total sales were approximately \$400 of which over \$250 came to us. It was a lot of fun, the weather was beautiful and the two Societies benefited.

Not all the irises sold were present in the flesh; Mr. Ouwenel of SJI offered to send direct to the buyers several Japanese irises, and what was actually auctioned for these were postcards, addressed to him, with the name of the variety written on the back; the bidder need only fill in his name and address and the iris would be sent direct to his home, at the proper time. Using this method, such an auction would not need to be held in late summer but could be held whenever convenient. Perhaps some other areas might be inspired to try this type of auction in the coming year?

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RECORDS OF CROSSES ON WHITE SWIRL

Bee Warburton

(In the interests of determining how various means of protecting crosses affect pod sets, Bee kept records of results and has made them available.)

S crosses: all parts removed except styles. No further precautions, since White Swirl is presumably pollen-sterile.

T crosses: buds tied up both before and after pollinating.

N crosses: no record, or both methods used.

Total number of pollinations- 367; total pods set* 173; percentage of takes: 47%.

S crosses: 123 pollinations, 61 pods, 50%

T crosses: 123 pollinations, 64 pods, 54.5%

N crosses: 121 pollinations, 45 pods, 37.2%

These crosses were ~~reduced~~ by saving collected tages for counting. Some inaccuracy is possible, on the order of 3%, due to nonmaturing of small pods and loss of tages from nonsetting flowers. Ratios of crosses showing marked divergence from the group proportions were: (takes to non*takes)

S.crosses: 3:4, 5:13, 5:6, 11:7, 1*6, 18:8

N crosses: 11:9, 13:18, 16:5, 10:12, 6:23

I conclude that in my garden in 1970 crosses on established plants of White Swirl by White Swirl seedlings (White Swirl x (White Swirl x Eric the Red) and W. S. x McGarvey LgB) produced pods from approximately half the pollinations regardless of the methods of protection used. Probably 'off' results are due to varying viability of pollen, not to procedure used.

A MULCH FOR SIBERIANS

Julius Wadekamper

It appeared to me that Siberian irises liked cool ground and moisture. I tested this hypotheses my mulching half my 40 clumps with 6 inches of oat straw; the other 20 were left with no mulch. This experiment was carried out over the two years 1961-1970. In the spring when I removed the winter covering I pulled the mulch back from the plants about 10 inches and left it until the ground had warmed up. This is about June 15 in southern Minnesota. Then I pushed the mulch back around the plants. I added more the second year. All plants were sprayed once with Metasystox and Ra-Pid-Gro for disease prevention and fertilizer. Later in the summer all were sprayed again with Ra-Pid-Gro. The results at the end of the second year were remarkably in favor of the mulched irises. The clumps were almost twice as large and the foliage was darker green and more lush-looking. The foliage of the unmulched clumps tended to turn yellowish earlier in the fall.

My suggestion, then, for growing Siberians in the northern areas is to use a good ground covering of some sort. The University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum uses wood chips for a mulch. Experiment and see what works best for you.

It would seem reasonable to expect that mulches for Siberians would be especially desirable for warmer and also for dry areas. It would be interesting to hear reports from different areas of the country on the use of mulches with Siberians.

(Here comes Ole Two Cents again: To a large extent what kind of mulch you use depends on what's available locally at a reasonable price. But I do warn against using peat moss. As a soil conditioner, well worked in, it is invaluable in both clay and sandy soils; as a mulch it can be a real disaster. If kept wet it can get soggy and may induce rot (not only in irises) and yet unless you can sit over it with a hose in dry spells, it draws all moisture out of the upper layers of soil and then turns into a hard dry impervious lid on the soil which simply sheds rain into adjacent walks or lawns. A good mulch should allow water to soak through to the plants while drying out itself sufficiently to permit air to collect just over the plants; it should hold air as an insulating layer over the plant and thereby keep the soil from becoming either too hot or too cool during the growing season; and it should provide a thick enough layer of shade so that most weed seeds cannot germinate through it. I use buckwheat hulls as I find that about 2 inches will serve all these purposes. The only complaint I have is that it dries out so quickly that within half an hour, in hot sun, the water has dried off most of it- and in winter this means it is loose whenever there is not a snow cover, and the cats think it is the only place to dig- and in their enthusiasm they sometimes dig on down and haul out a plant or two. I may have to resort to putting cages over the irises.)

NAMES, NICKNAMES AND CHROMOSOME COUNTS

Peg Edwards

In a recent letter to me Dr. McEwen said he wished we could find some less formal way of distinguishing between the 28- and 40chromosome species of Siberians, and of course their cultivars. He said, and I think rightly, that too often one has to start by explaining what chromosome counts are and what they mean to the hybridizer, and that with tetraploids coming along the trouble will get worse. But there doesn't seem to be any inherent characteristic other than 'chr.' by which they can be distinguished. Unless something is dreamed up by someone soon, we are going to have to go on talking arithmetic- in this gruesome situation:

Nature has provided us with two groups of Siberians, sibirica and sanguinea (formerly orientalis) at 28 chr., and the rest, at 40 chr. Man has already added hybrids of 34 chr., usually infertile, and tetraploids from the 28s, at 56 chr. It is in the books that we will soon have tetraploids at 80 chr., and hybrids between the two tetraploid groups at 68 chr., which will almost certainly prove fairly fertile. Once these things are available to breeders- and listing only the products of crosses that should produce fertile seeds- we may find ourselves with any or all of these chr. numbers: 28, 34, 40, 42 (28 x 56), 48 (40 x 56), 54 (40 x 68), 60 (40 x 80), 56, 68, 74 (68 x 80), and 80. And then someone will cross a couple of these, to produce flowers that are lovely, but not very fertile or more likely completely sterile. I believe we may find it necessary to ask AIS to require that all Siberians be registered with a presumed chr. number included in the description.

Added to this, we are beginning to turn up good dwarfs and a few reliable rebloomers. And if, as is likely, the Californicae should get the attention of the tetra-makers, we will be getting Cal-Sibs of 80 chr. which may also prove fertile- and then what have we got? What are you going to call a group whose members are dwarf rebloomers resulting from a cross of a 56 chr. Siberian x (tetra delavayi x tetra innominata)? Or one of these crossed to a 56 x 80 Siberian? Anyone want to take on a naming job?

But I believe that these 68 chr. hybrids will give us a range of colors and patterns as splendid as the bearded irises have now, and I believe they will come fairly soon. Such seedlings may turn up in seedling patches within ten years. The color materials are there. As can be seen, not only in bearded irises but in other plants whose chromosomes have been doubled, tetraploidy not only enriches the colors we already have but makes possible new colors due to increased dosages of the needed genes. With the start of yellows, blues, violets, whites, the

light reds of ERIC and his mama and the rich wine of some of the chryso-graphes forms; stripes, spots, specklings and splatterings; bicolors and even tricolors, now available, the doubled chromosomes may well give us real pinks, tans, tawny browns, greens from olive to chartreuse, maybe even that real red-red we all hope to see in irises. And fertile besides. Haste the day!

Speaking of names, one little point should be settled soon; do we say Cal-Sib or Cal-Sibe? I have used Cal-Sib, as derived from Californicae-Sibiricae. But many people, particularly on the West Coast where these crosses are becoming almost common, think of them as Californian-Siberian crosses, hence Cal-Sibe. They argue that Cal-Sib can sound like a derivation from 'a Californian sibling'- that is, a sister seedling. But I don't think this particular confusion is likely to happen and I do think Cal-Sib is a little smoother on the tongue (as well as giving me one less letter to type incorrectly). Would anyone like to get a stirring little argument going in these pages? And then we could all vote on a name.

And still on the subject of names, and connecting with the Check List of which the next section follows this article, we have a problem about certain Siberians whose names are invalid. Grey Dove comes to mind immediately. The name is the valid property of a TB registered in 1942 but apparently never introduced. If this iris has ever been used in breeding the name of course cannot be taken away from it. But the Siberian using the name has been in commerce for many years. It is being used in breeding and will undoubtedly turn up in registrations if it has not already done so (I haven't worked my way to the end of the Check List yet, so I don't know) so some sort of status will be needed for it. It is not the only one. Not only are there Siberians carrying invalid names, but there are Siberians from different clones carrying the same name, some of which look alike and others quite different. In some cases it will be impossible to determine which is the true clone, and even where we can locate the true one we will have the problem of seedlings carrying the valid name but coming from an invalid parent. Those of you who attended the Convention this year may have heard Bill McGarvey speak of the results of crosses made with two different plants of, if I remember correctly, Gatineau, which by eye he could not tell apart- but the seedlings differed considerably. One plant used in a given cross gave him orchid pinks; the other in the same cross never gave one; and the seedlings differed in other ways too. Which parent is the true Gatineau? And how is some other hybridizer to know which one he has? I do not believe that this trouble comes entirely from rapsallion dealers deliberately substituting something else for a variety he doesn't have in stock- in fact I think this must be an extremely rare occurrence. But the label accidentally misplaced after a weeding or transplanting operation; the seedpod missed in the cleanup, with the resulting seedlings coming up through the clump- and

one that looks just like Mama being left to grow on and 'pollute' the whole clump; the tag erroneously attached to the wrong clump before shipping- these are honest errors that cannot always be avoided.

We perhaps cannot do very much about the errors we are presently stuck with. But we can be scrupulous about allowing any more to happen. Whether you are giving part of your clump to a friend, or contributing it to an auction, or selling it, make sure it is properly labeled. And never let a seed pod ripen unless you intend to harvest it- and then be sure you do collect it before it starts to split.

CHECK LIST- FOREWORD

Peg Edwards

To repeat what was said last time, we have reworded some of the earlier registrations to bring them in line with present registration practices. Valid, current names are in CAPITAL letters; valid but obsolete names in *CAPS preceded by the asterisk; invalid names and erroneous names for valid varieties have an initial capital followed by small letters, as Ariel. Valid species names are in small letters underlined, Sibirica; invalid species names in small letters not underlined.

Some errors turned up in the first installment. We apologize for them and hope we haven't put any more in print this time. They are:

BICKEL BLUE- parentage should read Gajineau x Snowy Egret

BRACKNELL was erroneously presented as Bracknell which would have indicated an erroneous or invalid name.

bulleyana was erroneously presented as bulleyana as though it was an invalid species name. The question of its being a ~~true~~ species has not been settled and until it is, this remains as officially a valid species.

Caesar's Ghost has been reported to me as being a seedling of Mrs. Jean Witt, not registered, but given this as a garden name.

These are the only errors or corrections brought to my attention (and I caught two of them myself too late to do anything about it as at that point half the issue had been mailed). I would appreciate it if anyone finding any others in either the previous or the following sections of the listing would let me know promptly so that they can be corrected in the next issue. Eventually we hope that, with all errors corrected, we can put the whole Check List together in one volume (well, booklet?) but in the meantime we will have these issues to ~~work~~ with rather than have to plough through the several volumes of the AIS Check List to pick out the Siberians and hybrids involving Siberians.

COOL SPRING (Kellogg r. 1939; date of intro. not given) Sib., BLM.
 COPPER ELF (Kitton r. 1963, i.?) Sib., 24", L, O5. Self, suffused copper on pale base. From two Sibirica hybrid sdgls.
 COREANA (coll. Leichtlin 1886 S. Manchuria) Sib., Dwarf, BLM.
 Mentioned: Krelage 1998; Perry 1906; Rainbow 1928; Hocker 1937; Garden Chron. 3rd Ser. 87: 166 Mar. 1 1930 (illus)
 Erroneously offered as: Corea Sib. (coll); Macoun, Farr 1912, Bonnewitz 1920.
 Koreana
 Sibirica corea
 *COULEUR DE ROSE (Cleveland 1924) Sib.
 COURT RUFFLE (Kitton 1958, i.?) Sdlg 55-1. Sib., 36", M, B5. S. reddish blue veined dark violet; f. mid blue shading to dark blue. Gatineau x Eric the Red.
 1959 AIS CL erroneously spells parent's name as Gatineaux.
 COURT VIOLET (Kitton r. 1963, i.?) Sib., 36", L, V1D. S. violet-purple, f. violet-purple, white lines in throat. From two Sibirica hybrid sdgls.
 COURT WHITE (Kitton r. 1964, i.?) Sibirica hybrid. W1. White self. From two Sibirica sdgls.
 CRYSTAL CHARM (Scheffy r. 1949, i 1948-49) Sib., WW. Lark Meadows 1948-49. Cyanea. Used at some time for a Siberian. Properly a DB intro. 1938 by Fair Farm.
 DAINY BIT (Kellogg r. 1936, n. i.) Sib., EE, W7. White self, pink to red tones.
 DAMARIS (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., L, W4L (white self, yellow markings) Perry Blue x Blue King.
 *DARK DAWN (Gersdorff r. 1933 n. i.) Sib., M, B1D. Perry Blue x Blue King. Corrected to EM in 1949 AIS CL; listed as obsolete in same volume. In 1949 Barnowitz used the relinquished name for a TB and presumably any later references to Dark Dawn concern the TB.
 *DARK LOVELINESS (Gersdorff 1942 n. i.) Sib., ML, BLM. Caesar's Brother x Mountain Lake. Name released in 1959 AIS CL.
 *DEERFOLD (Yeld no date) Sib. Mentioned Journal RHS 60:2, xxxii Feb. 1935.
 DARK MARINE (Knock r. 1962, i.?) Sdlg. 55-20. Sib., 33", M, V3. S. dauphine violet; f. methyl violet. Snow Crest x Eric the Red.
 I. delavayi (coll. Micheli 1895 SW China) Sib., B. Delavayi I. or sometimes Delavay's I. Mentioned in: Rev. Hort. 67:398, Sept. 1 1895; Bot. Mag. 125:tab. 7661, 1899 (illus); Van Tubergen 1900; Vilm. 1906; Van Waveren 1907; Macoun; Farr 1902; Wallace 1934; Perry 1938; Starker 1938.
delavayi x clarkei (Wallace) Hd. list, Kew 44, 1925; Gard. Ill. 55: 487, Aug. 19 1933.
 (delavayi x ...) x (...) x delavayi (Perry) reported 2nd generation cross.
delavayi x forrestii. Rev. Hort. 109: 18, 542. June 16 1937 (illus)
 Same cross reported by Perry; no indication if the same plant or plants are involved. Perry also reported crosses of delavayi (true) x forrestii and delavayi x Forrestii Major
delavayi x fulva reported by Perry
delavayi x hartwegi reported by Perry
delavayi x laevigata reported by Perry
delavayi x milesi reported by Perry
delavayi x wilsonii. Rev. Hort. 109: 18, 542. June 16 1937 (illus)

(delavayi x ...) x forrestii reported by Perry

DELAVAYI PALLIDA (Perry no date, i. 1928) Sib., B.

Silver Gilt Medal, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 1928.

Erroneously mentioned as Pallida Delavayi; also as Delavayii Sibirica.

Delavayi Thibet. See Thibet.

DELFOR (Perry no dates) Sib., BIL. delavayi x forrestii. Mentioned The Gard. 405. June 17 1926 (illus.); 91: 462, July 16 1927. (Query: is the second entry also from The Garden? or is first incomplete?)

DEWFUL (McGarvey r. 1965, i. 1967 Old Brook) Sdlg. McG.63-4-4. Sib., 40", ML, Bl. Blue self, stylearms very light blue. White Swirl x McG. Med-B-Lt-B-Sty. (Gatineau x Caesar's Brother).

DIAMOND JUBILEE (Wallace r & i 1939) Sib., BD. delavayi x clarkei. Mentioned Gard. Ill. 61: iii, July 22 1939.

DIOMED (Wallace no date, i. 1939) Sib., BSD. (Red-violet feathered) delavayi x clarkei. Mentioned in Gard. Ill. 61: iii, July 22 1939.

Description corrected AIS CL 1949 to Sib., VL, BSD.

*DISTINCTION (Barr, i. 1910) Sib., S3M. (Blended bicolor, blues predominating). Listed by Farr 1912, Bonnewitz 1920.

Listed as obsolete 1939 AIS CL.

Same name appears to have been used for a Jap. (Henderson 1879); another Jap. (J. L. Childs 1914); and a TB (Cayeux 1925) which last was assigned the name when the Sib. was classed as obsolete. It was also, later, used for a Span. by Homan 1940.

DOMINO (Stoll r. 1960, i.?) Sib., 34", M, VLD. Moorish blue self, yellow at haft, styles gentian blue. Empress Victoria x Gatineau.

*DORINA (Gersdorff r. 1935 n.i.) Sib., M, WW. Tlaya x Tuccia. Listed as obsolete, 1939 AIS CL.

DOUGBRACITFOR (Perry no date). Cal-Sib. Dougbract x forrestii. Mentioned, Journ. RHS 54: 1, lix, Jan. 1929.

douglasiana x bulleyana. Mentioned in Rev. Hort. 109: 18, 542, (illus) June 16 1937.

douglasiana x forrestii. Mentioned in Rev. Hort. 109: 18, 542 (illus) June 16 1937

DOUGRAPHES (Perry no date) Sib., B7D (dark reddish blue self). Horizontal falls. douglasiana x chrysographes. The Gard. 88: 437, June 21 1924; shown by Perry at RHS 1924, rec'd AM; Journ. RHS 50: 1, liii Jan. 1925

DRAGONFLY (Dykes no date, i. 1923) Sib., BIL. Listed by Orp. 1923, 1938; Scheepers 1927; Doub 1938; Ashley 1938.

DREAMING SPIRES (Marjorie Brummitt r. 1964, i.?) Sdlg. 19-6. Sib., 36", M, V3VB. S. lavender, fl deep royal blue. White Swirl x Tycoon.

Dryade (Wallace not reg. or i.) Sib. Mentioned Journ. RHS 59: 1, xxxiv, 1934.

*Duchess of York (Perry not r., i 1924) Sib. Listed by Hubbard 1928.

Name invalid as it had been used in 1923 by Barr for a reg. TB, now also obsolete.

This name was also used in 1928 by Van Tubergen for an English iris which was in commerce as late as 1939.

*DUKE OF NORFOLK (Van Waveren, i. 1907) Sib.

This name was also used invalidly for a Jap. in 1910 by VanHoutte, and for a TB, date and originator not given.

dykesii (coll. Stapf 1933, prob. China) Sib., R9 (red bitone or bicolor). Sent to Dykes from Leningran, came possibly from China. Mentioned in: Bot. Mag. 155: tab. 9282, 1933, illus.; Yearbook, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 36, 1933.

*EARLY BIRD (Gersdorff r. 1933 n. i.) Sib., EE, B3L. Perry Blue x Blue King. Name listed as obsolete in 1959 AIS CL.

EARLY BLUEBIRD (McEwen r. 1968 i.?) Sdlg. S60/7-7. Sib., 32", E-L, Bldcm. Blue (RHS 89C) self with yellow-black-white blaze of medium size on f. Tycoon x Placid Waters.

EGO (McGarvey r. 1965 i. 1966 Old Brook) Sdlg 63-4-6. Sib., 32", ML, Blcm. Blue self with haft pattern. White Swirl x McG. Med-B-Lt-B-Sty. Gâtineau x Caesar's Brother.

Egret. This is Snowy Egret.

ELEANOR (Wallace 1929) Sib., VL, B7M (Blue and red bitone or bicolor).

This is shown in the 1939 AIS CL as an invalid name; in 1949 CL it is shown as a valid name, with the same coloring. Intro. by Wallace in 1939. Parentage given is delavayi x clarkei. Whether it was actually the same iris; whether it was reg. 1929 but somehow omitted from the CL; or was reg. 1939 and omitted, it would be hard to determine now. Mentioned Gard. Ill. 61: iii, July 22 1939.

ELIZABETH'S BIRTHDAY (Hansford r. 1968 i?) Sib., 36", W4YP. S. white, f. cream. Charm of Finches x self.

ELLSMERE (Hutchison r. 1956, i. 1956 Orpington) Sib., 32", M, Bl. Vivid royal blue self. Caesar x Eric the Red. AM, RHS, 1957.

EMPEROR (coll. Barr) Sib., Bld. Form of I. sanguinea (ex orientalis) Named by Wallace and i. by him about 1914. AM, RHS, 1914, shown by Wallace; Journ. RHS 40:2. cxxiv, Nov. 1914; House and Garden 56: 2, 80, illus. Aug. 1929; listed by Van Tubergen 1916; Bonnewitz 1920; Wallace 1934, Perry 1938; Starker 1938.

EMPORIA (French-Allen r. 1939 n.i.) Sib., B2 (feathered blue). Emperor x ?

EMPRESS VICTORIA (Stoll r. 1958 i.?) Sib., 33", M-L, Vld. S. Victorian violet; f. same with white blaze, old gold in throat. (Lady Northcliffe x Sapphire) x Stoll sdlg. from Tycoon.

EPAULETTE (Wallace, i. 1925) Sib., B9D (dark blue bitone or bicolor), red influence) chrysographes x bulleyana. Listed, Wayman 1926.

As Chrysographes Epaulette, received AM, RHS, 1924; mentioned Journ. R HS 50: 1 liii Jan. 1925.

EPSILON (Dykes) Sib., bulleyana x forrestii. Mentioned Journ. RHS 40: 2, cxvi, Nov. 1914

ERIC THE RED (Whitney r. 1943, i.?) Sib., ML, Rld. Helen Astor x sdlg.

HC. AIS 1943; HM AIS, 1944, AM AIS 1946. Mentioned in AIS Bull. 90: 5, July 1943; AIS Bull 94: 4, Aug. 1944.

errrhiza, Pospich. erroneous for I. sibirica. Fl. Oest. Knestaul 1: 269, 1897.

*EUTERPE (Dammann) Sib. Intro. 1874 by Dammann; listed by Van Houtte 1875. Erroneously listed as Sibirica Euterpe.

Declared obsolete and made available to Cayeux for an iris (not descr.) which won CM, Soc. Nat. Hort. Français 1935; mentioned Gard. Chron. 47: 402 June 15, 1935.

extremorientalis. ?Sib., B7. Wada 1935, 1937, 1938.

FAIR COLLEEN (Mahood 1966, i. 1966 Northwest Hybridizers) Cal-Sib., E, 22",
Wlcm. S. white ground covered with fine blue-lavender lines; f. same,
yellow patch at throat, slightly wavy. I. douglasiana x a Sibirica sdg.

FAIRY DAWN (Scheffy r. 1953 i.?) Sib., 24", E, W4. S. white, f. same fin-
ished pinkish. Old white Sibirica with pinkish cast x unknown.

FIFINELLA (Wallace r. 1939 i. 1939) Sib., VL, B7L. delavayi x clarkei.
Mentioned Gard. Ill. 61: iii, July 22 1939.

Flexious. Erroneous listing by Hubbard 1928 for Flexuosa.

Flexuosa (Originator unknown) Sib. Listed by Dammann 1894, Macoun, Perry
1930, Hubbard 1928 as flexious.

May be confused with, or may actually be, the iris illus. Nov. Comm.
Gott. 7: 30 tab. 4, 1776-1777 as flexuosa, Murr. which is I. sibirica
May be confused in print with obsolete TB (Clibran 1881)

FLORELLA (Yeld no date, n.i.) Sib. Mentioned Journ. RHS 61: Aug. 8 1936.
Probably obsolete

FLORENCE BUTLER (Kelway r. 1939 i.?) Sib., B7D/

FLORRIE RIDLER (Perry 1918, i. 1918) Sib., B1D. Listed Perry 1938.

FLYING SWAN (Stoll r. 1958 i.?) Sib., 33", M, W1. White self. Snowy Egret
x Gatineau.

I. forrestii (coll. Dykes 1910 N.W. Yunnan) Sib., Y4L. Light yellow self.
Yunnan I.

AM, RHS 1924, shown by Wallace; Mentioned Journ. RHS 50: i, liii Jan.
1925; Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 47: 418, June 25 1910; Dykes, Genus Iris,
tab. 3, 24. 1913, (illus); Listed Van Tubergen 1916; Wallace 1916; Star-
ker 1938; Vilmorin 1938.

forrestii x chrysographes (Perry no date)

forrestii x cuprea C. Miller (Perry no date) (cuprea C. Miller is listed
as fulv. Perry)

forrestii x delavayi (Perry no date)

forrestii x douglasiana Mentioned Rev. Hort. 109: 18, 542, June 16 1937.

forrestii x longipetala offered by Ingwerson 1940.

forrestii x wilsonii Mentioned Rev. Hort. 109: 18, 542, June 16 1937,
(illus).

FORRESTII MAJOR (Perry r. 1930 i. 1930) Sib., Y4L.

*Frances (Yeld, not intro) Sib., B3M.

AM, RHS 1926, shown by Yeld; reported Journ. RHS 52: 1, lvii, Jan. 1927;
Mentioned, The Gard. 90: 367, June 26, 1926- erroneously as 'Frances
Grateful';

*Frank Stubbs (Cassebeer 1954) Name Changed to White Swirl.

Furcata. Sib. Listed by Macoun.

GAHANO (Gersdorff r. 1933 n.i.) Sib., M, R3D. Perry Blue x Blue King. Cor-
rected to Sib., E, R3D after 1939.

GAMMA (Dykes) Sib., forrestii x chrysographes. Mentioned Journ. RHS 40: 2,
cxvi Nov. 1914.

GAYHEART (Scheffy r. 1934 i. 1935) Sib., L., B1D. Emperor x ?

- GEORGE WALLACE (Wallace i. 1894) Sib., B7M. Listed by Wallace 1894, 1900, 1934; Farr 1912; Francis 1920; Fremont 1938. Erroneously listed as Gen. Wallace and as Sibirica George Wallace.
- GEORGIAN BAY (Nicholls Jr. r & i. 1933) Erroneously reg. as Sib., ML, B7M as it is in fact a form of I. prismatica.
- GERALD DARBY (R. H. Coe for Gerald Darby, deceased. R. 1968 r. 1967) Norton Hall) Siberian-Louisiana hybrid, 30", June, VLD. Blue-purple self, twisted red stems. Flowers Siberian in character, growth habit of foliosa. I. sanguinea x (Probably two Louisiana hybrids).
- GERALDINE ALBA (Bunyard, no date) Sib. Incorrectly listed as Geraldine alba by Thompson and Morgan.
- *Gigantea (Smith) Sib., BLM. Listed 1927.
May be confused in writing with:
*Gigantea (Kelway, 1890) Jap. 6.
gigantes, Spuria, listed by Van Tubergen 1900; correctly I. ochroleuca.
*Gigantea (Turbat) Jap. 5, 1918.
*Gigantea (Childs) Jap. single. Listed Hendrickson 1925.
*Gigantea, Jap. double, Elliot 1926.
Gigantea, Jap. double, 7R, Pritchard 1939.
gigantea Carriere: erroneously so called Rev. Hort. 47: 356, illus. 1875; properly I. ochroleuca.
Gigantea sulfurea: erroneously so listed by Van Tubergen 1916 and Hesse 1930 as Sib., Y4L. Properly Ochroleuca Sapphurea.
*Gigantea uniflora, no description, listed Grullemans 1908.
- *Golden: Sib., SL. Listed by Hamonet 1932.
- GOLDEN AUREOLE (Hansford r. 1968 i.?) Sib., 36", L, YLFcm. Mid-yellow self with black signal markings. Charm of Finches x self.
- Goldvein I. Sib. I. chrysographes.
- gracilis, Sib., listed incorrectly by Smith 1928: Sibirica Gracilis.
- graminifolia, Pallas: Sib. Mentioned Reise 3: 584, 653, in 1771. Offered by this name by B. Y. Morrison 1920. Correct species not indicated.
- GRANDIS (source unknown) Sib., B3L. Listed by Farr 1912; Bonnewitz 1920; Francis 1920; Rainbow no date. Erroneously offered as grandesse, Sibirica grandesse, sibirica grandis.
- GRAND JUNCTION (Forrest McCord r. 1968 i.?) Sdlg. 6250. Sib., 28", M, BL. S. blue, reverse bud with white markings; f. bright blue. Tunkhannock x Tycoon.
- *Gravet, Sib. B9L. Listed by Lake 1928.
- GREY DOVE (Jones 1942 not i.) TB, M, SLM. Jean Cayeux x white sdlg.
Note: This is the only valid iris named Grey Dove. However a Siberian carrying this name has been in commerce for many years. The name is invalid. No information is presently available about the source of the correct name (if any) of the Siberian.
- GREY PRINCE (Simonet r. 1928 i. 1929) Sib., S1L. Listed by Simonet 1929, 1938; Starker 1938. Erroneously spelled as Gray Prince.
- HADRIAN (Morgan r. 1931 n.i.) Sib. Mentioned, Canadian Hort. Coun. 1931.

HAEMATOPHYLLA (Fischer about 1825) Sib., B3Lrev. Form of I. sanguinea.

Offered by Wallace 1879; Bonnewitz 1920.

Erroneously mentioned as I. haematophylla Fisch. in Sweet, Brit. Fl. Gard. tab. 118, illus., 1825.

Note: I. haematophylla, Link, is an erroneous name for I. ensata.

HALCYON (Christie no date) Sib. I. sibirica x I. sanguinea.

Mentioned Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 83: 440, June 16 1928.

Hartwegii x delavayi (Rerry)

HAZEL'S CHOICE (Spofford 1962 i.?) Sdlg. DS-006. Sib., 32", SM, Bl. Light gray-blue, small white blaze, blue-white style arms. Parentage not known.

HEAVENLY BLUE (Waterer i. 1928) Sib., B1D. Listed Waterer 1928, 1938; Kellogg 1938.

De Graaff, 1921, 1925; and Barr, 1928, 1938, listed a Spanish I. correctly named Solfaterre as Heavenly Blue.

An undescribed iris by Tomalin, invalidly named Heavenly Blue, was mentioned Gard. Ill, 59: 368, June 19 1937.

HELEN ASTOR (Whitney-Kellogg r & i. 1938) Sib., R7M.

HM, AIS, 1941; AM, AIS, 1942.

HELICON (Spender r. 1934 i. 1943) Sib., LM, B1M. chrysographes sdlg. x Emperor sdlg. (corrected parentage). Listed Wallace 1943.

HELIODORE (Spender r. & i. 1943) Sib., LM, B1M. Sdlg. x Emperor sdlg. Listed Wallace 1943.

HERON (Wallace n. r., i. 1933) Sib., B1M. Listed Wallace 1933, 1940; Wayman 1936.

himalaica, Dykes. Erroneous name used in Gard. Chron. 45: 3, Jan 2. 1909, for I. clarkei.

Hollowstem I.: I. bulleyana.

HUMBOLDT (Foerster n. r., i. 1931) Sib. B1M. Name has been accepted by AIS as valid.

This might be confused with:

Alex von Humboldt, Span. (T. A. Williams, which has been erroneously listed as Humboldt.

*Humboldt, TB, YOD, Barr 1877, which has been erroneously listed as Humboldtii.

Attraction, TB, (F & P) intro. 1884, erroneously offered as Humboldt by several firms.

*Humboldtii, Jap. Rollinson 1876.

Hybrids, Sibirica with others (Dykes)- mentioned, Journ. RHS 40: 2, cxvi, Nov. 1914.

ILIA (Gersdorff r. 1933 n.i.) Sib. VL, WW. Perry Blue x Blue King. Descr. corr. 1949 AIS CL. to ML.

ILLINI ENCORE (Varner r. 1966 i. 1968) Sdlg. 613. Sib., 40", SML, W1V. S. white, light violet tint; f. white overlaid with etching of light violet. (Tealwood x Snow Crest) x (Tealwood x self)

*IMBERBE (Gersdorff r. 1935 n.i.) Sib., M. B1L. Perry Blue x Kambyo. C.L. AIS, 1949 listed as obsolete.

- INDIAN PRINCESS (Gersdorff r. 1942 n.i.) Sib., EM, BLM. Caesar's Brother x Karomensis.
- INDIGO (Cleveland r. 1924 n.i.) Sib., BD.
- ID (McGarvey r. 1965 i. 1969) Sdlg. McG-65-Ch-1. I. chrysographes form. 20", M, Nlcm. Black self with very small gold vein. From seed obtained from Wisley.
- IVORY MOONLIGHT (Spofford r. 1963 i.?) Sdlg. DS-005. Sib., 22", EM, WLY. White self, greenish yellow hafts, green glow at heart. Parentage unknown.
- *JACK FROST (Cleveland r & i 1926) Sib. Listed Cleveland 1926.
Name used for TB, 1949.
- JAPANESE WHITE (Kitton r. 1964 i.?) Sibirica hybrid. WL. White self. From two Sibirica sdls.
- *japonica Sib., Dammann 1894.
- JENKINSII (Perry r. 1923 i. 1923) Sib., B9M. (Bitone or bicolor, blue, red combination) bulleyana x chrysographes. Listed Perry 1923, 1930.
- JIMMY'S GEM (Kitton r. 1963 i.?) Sib., 36", M, BLV. Magenta-blue self. Bluecape x Eric The Red.
- JORETTA (Carlson r. 1963 i. ?) Sdlg. S-57-2. Sib., 40", M, BLD. Dark blue self, wide segments. Parentage unknown.
Intro. Tell 1964.
Ex. Cert. 1959.
- *KALOLA (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., L, B3Mrev. Perry Blue x Blue King.
- *KANGREY (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., VL, B3M. Blue King x Perry Blue.
Name released 1942 to following:
- KANGREY (Gersdorff r. 1942 n.i.) Sib., ML, B3M. Caesar's Brother x Mountain Lake.
- KAROMENSIS (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., VL, BLM. Perry Blue x Blue King.
Descr. corrected, C.L. AIS 1949, to ML.
- KATHLEEN*IRIS (Tenant r. 1938 n.i.) Sib., BLL.
- *KEMBYO (Gersdorff r. 1933 n.i.) Sib., E, B7M. Perry Blue x Blue King.
- KENOGAMI (Preston r & i 1938) Sib., L, BLD. Listed by Nesmith 1938. Has been incorrectly listed as Youkon.
- KERMES (Hort no dates) Sib., RLM. chrysographes x ? Mentioned, Hort, "Unconventional Garden" 179p 1928.
- *Kestral (Wallace 1946 i., seemingly not r.) Sib., BLM. This name belongs validly to a TB intro. by Morrison in 1922.
- *KHALED (Gersdorff r. 1935 n.i.) Sib., VL (corrected to ML), B3D. Blue King x Perry Blue.
- *KHANSA (Gersdorff r. 1935 n.i.) Sib., M, B3D. Perry Blue x Blue King.
- *KINGCUP (Yeld) Sib., Y. forrestii x ?
- KINGFISHER (Dykes i. 1923) Sib., B3D. Orpington 1923; Staker 1938/
- KINGFISHER BLUE (Wallace i. 1924) Sib., BLL. Listed Wallace 1924; Gage 1929; Tip Top 1937. Mentioned Spender & Pesel, Iris Cult. Amat., Lond. 135, illus. 1937.
- King George: erroneous listing for Sibirica King George.

- KING'S FORREST (McGarvey r. 1965 i. 1969) Sdlg. McG-65-For-1. I. forrestii form, 20", M, Yl. Clear yellow self, type true to species. McG-62-For-1 x self.
- KIRTIZ (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1938) Sib., R1D.
- *KITTYWAKE (Cleveland r & i 1926) Sib.,
- KOOTENAY (Preston r. 1930 i. 1932) Sib., B1L. Sibirica maxima x Snow Queen. Rept. Dom. Hort. 63, 1928. Listed Kellogg 1938, Rowan 1938.
- Koreana. Sib. erroneous name for CORJANA.
- LA BLANCHEFLEUR (Spender r & i 1943) Sib., EM, WW. sanguinea sdlg. x Snow Queen. Listed Wallace 1943, Spender 1943.
- Wallace listed it erroneously as Blanchefleur.
- LACEWING (Wallace 1933) Sib., B7D (Dark blue, red influence) Shown by Wallace, Yearbook, I.S. (Eng.) 28, 1934.
- LACTEA (unknown; i. 1876) Sib., W1. Listed Van Houtte 1876; Farr 1912. Mentioned as receiving HC, RHS, 1903, shown by Barr.
- Has been erroneously listed as Sibirica Lactea.
- Not to be confused with lactea Pallas, erroneously so called, Iter. 3: 713, which is I. ensata.
- Also Wada, 1935, 1937, 1938 listed a lactea chinensis which was called a Sib but may have been ensata.
- LADON (No information) Mentioned as a Sib., Year Book, I. S. (Eng) 45: 1932.
- LADY ANNOT (Yeld r. 1938 n.i.) Sib., M, R1L. Snow Queen x ?)
- LADYBIRD (Wallace 1940) Sib., BLM.
- *LADY FRENCH (Perry before 1920) Sib., B1L. Incorrectly offered as Sibirica Lady French.
- LADY GODIVA (Perry i. 1906) Sib., W8 (White, red markings) Listed: Backhouse 1911; Farr 1912; Bonnewits 1920; Barr 1928; Gage 1929; Kellogg 1938; Ashley 1938. Erroneously offered as Sibirica Lady Godiva.
- LADY NORTHCLIFFE (Perry before 1918) Sib., B1L. Listed: Perry 1918, 1920, 1938; Hubbard 1928; Ashley 1938; Starker 1938. Erroneously offered as Lady Northcliffe; Lord Northcliffe; Sibirica Lady Northcliffe.
- LAKE ARBUTUS (Streibach r. 1955 i.?) Sdlg. 55-A. Sib., 39", M, B3. S. near cornflower blue, f. deeper. Parentage unknown.
- LAKE ONTARIO (Craigie r. 1939 n.i.) Sib., M, BLM. Nipigon x White Dove.
- LAKE SUPERIOR (Craigie r. 1939 n.i.) Sib., M, B7D. Gatineau x Caesar.
- LALASA (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., L, B3L. Perry Blue x Blue King.
- *LALUA (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., L, B1D. Blue King x Perry Blue.

I would like to take this chance to thank Verna Cook, Albert Ellis and Jerry Flintoff for the help they have been to me in checking through the AIS Check Lists and noting all Siberians mentioned there. Without their lists I would undoubtedly have missed a number of entries; as it is I don't believe we have missed any so far.

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