



THE SIBERIAN IRIS

THE SIBERIAN IRIS

Spring 1971
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Please Note: There are vacancies here. Many committees are trying to manage with only a chairman and work enough for three. Could you help on one? Volunteers welcome.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

It is somewhat ruefully that I greet you as your new SSI President. I have been transferring the heavy workload of two AIS Robin Program jobs to their new chairmen, and consequently I am off to a late start with the SSI activities. It is with great appreciation that I thank the officers and committee chairmen who have been carrying forward our plans and programs so smoothly and so well.

One of the most important things a specialized flower society can do is promote general interest in its flower by establishing display gardens where the general gardening public, as well as iris devotees, can see and study them. Julius Wadekamper has outlined a beautiful set of Display Garden policies and is building a list of gardens in various areas of the country where comprehensive collections of Siberians can be displayed. Every single SSI member should support this Display Garden effort in every way possible.

Our meetings at the AIS national conventions always draw big attendance and it is here that we gather many new and enthusiastic members each year. Steve Varner has already arranged the basis for a meeting for the forthcoming Wichita convention which we feel sure will be every bit as fine as those held in past years. We appreciate Steve's quick work to see that we are well represented at this important time, and for taking over the MC duties- a chore which sends me into sheer terror.

Robins are a very important program in a growing Special Interest Section. Hybridizers want to be in touch with the newest developments in hybridizing; maintaining personal correspondence with fellow creators is often difficult, and the Robin route is an excellent way to keep in touch and compare notes. For beginners too, and for those interested in special cultural problems, in exhibiting, and the many other phases of Siberian iris interest, the Robins are the pleasant, friendly way. Lorena Reid, who is in charge of the huge Beardless Iris Robins department of the AIS Robin Program, has taken over the expediting of new Siberian Robins. We urge each of you not now in a Siberian Robin to write Lorena and enroll in one of these mail-conversation groups. We can promise you many new friends and a goldmine of information.

Please, PLEASE, will everyone take some notes of Siberians you grow or see during this 1971 bloom season, and then send them to Peg Edwards for TSI. Don't be bashful about your writing style or talent; just pretend you are writing to a friend, and share your interest with other SSI members. How do you grow Siberians in your garden or landscape setting? What combinations of Siberians with other plants have particularly pleased you? What varieties do well or poorly in your climate or soil? What goals would you, as a Siberian lover, like to see achieved by the hybridizers? Other topics can come to your mind; the main thing is to write them down and

send them to Peg.

By the time this issue of TSI reaches you we shall be deep into an executive committee robin to plan the remainder of the year's projects. Highlights of these will turn up in the Committee reports which will be presented at the Wichita meeting. We hope you will be there to hear them in person.

May all your Siberians give bountiful bloom.

Peg Grey

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EDITORIAL

Peg Edwards

After Peg Grey's plea to you all for comments etc., what can I add?

Quite a lot! We are going to have a special issue come Fall, with Kevin Vaughn as Special Editor. The topic will be, generally speaking, where do Siberians come from? It will touch on where the species come from and what they are like; aspects of hybridizing: growing your own from seed, protecting your crosses, picking parents, etc.; perhaps something about some of the old varieties and their originators. This will not take up the whole issue- I hope we will have some varietal comments, and with luck we can wind up the Check List. This will eventually have to be put into a separate booklet with all the errors corrected and the omissions inserted in their proper place in the alphabetical order; but the installments in TSI will do to be going on with. More on this at the back of the issue.

What I would like to know is whether you would like other special issues and if so, on what topics? In fact I'd love to hear from all of you about what you would like to see in this publication. I make no promises about answering all letters personally- as you all know from my wails last issue, I'm not exactly on friendly terms with the typewriter! But all suggestions will be taken into consideration and when we find that several people have requested articles on a similar theme we will try to find someone qualified to write on the subject.

Speaking of my wailing last time around- Bill Peck has very nobly offered to have all copy typed for this issue from my very rough drafts. So maybe this time it will really look as elegant as it used to be when Charlotte Withers was cutting the stencils- and sure didn't, the last two times! Oh well; does anyone but me remember a little verse by (if I remember correctly) James Russell Lowell, called The Mountain and The Squirrel?

...Bun replied

Talents differ;

If I cannot carry forests on my back

Neither can you crack a nut.

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A NOTE ON THE 40 CHROMOSOME SIBERIANS

Currier McEwen

Prior to 1965 I was aware that there was a group of Siberian irises with 40 chromosomes, differing from the 28-chromosome cultivars commonly grown, but that was the extent of my knowledge. Then, during a visit to England, I learned of Maurice Kitton's work in this field, and at a B. I. S. lecture I met Doris Hansford and saw a slide of her lovely Charm of Finches. Both she and Mr. Kitton generously sent me some plants and seeds when I came home. Unfortunately the plants died that time but later I was sent some that lived; and they, plus others received from Leona Mahood and Jean Witt and the plants that came from the Kitton and Hansford seeds, have steadily increased my interest in this group. Because these plants are not widely grown in the United States I am writing this article to give brief descriptions of those 40-chr. species and cultivars which I have had opportunity to observe carefully in our garden.

Mr. Kitton has introduced some outstanding 28-chr. cultivars such as White Magnificence, Bickley Cape, Canford, White Horses, Jimmy's Gem, Japanese White and others; but I am concerned here with his hybridizing efforts with the 40-chr. species in which he has been the pioneer in the past two decades. Most of his crosses have been with I. delavayi, forrestii, and wilsonii, from which have come a series of yellow and apricot flowers. Of these I have Yellow Court, Yellow Apricot and Oyster Bird. The first two have flowers in good shades of yellow with some darker markings at the base of the falls and grow about 30" tall. Oyster Bird has smaller flowers of pale buff apricot with a most attractive blaze dotted in deeper tints. It is lower and so belongs in the front of the border where it is charming and different. The grasslike foliage of all these plants tends to be a yellowish green but that appears to be normal for them and should not give rise to concern. Unfortunately they have not been as easy for me to grow as other 40-chr. cultivars I have had and I have lost almost all of those that have come to me in the mail from England. I believe, however, that they might do better in a climate where they did not have to endure temperatures of 10 below zero F. their first winter. In future I will pot up any mailed to me from England in the fall and winter them over in a cold room. One of Mr. Kitton's earlier cultivars from delavayi x forrestii, Court Dazzle, has grown very well for me but I have found it less attractive than the others. It is a rather small flower on 18" scapes with a pattern of darker streaks and dots on a yellowish background. From the seeds from these breeding line which Mr. Kitton so kindly sent me I have bloomed a number of attractive pale yellow seedlings rather like their parents. One of them, however, was strikingly different since it was almost a self of off-white with blue tones in the styles and a few distinct blue dots at the base of the falls.

Another of Mr. Kitton's 40-chr. cultivars is Court Violet. This is I believe the only one he has introduced from I. chrysographes breeding and to my mind it is perhaps his loveliest. The color is a rich purple-violet and the pendant form is pleasing, but the unique feature, clearly inherited from chrysographes, is a dainty, light line at the base of the falls in place of the usual blaze. (The only 28-chr. cultivar I know of with this type of pattern is our own Pansy Purple.) Mr. Kitton has described it as 3' in height but in Maine it has not been over 2' which has added to its attractiveness to me.

Mrs. Hansford, whose lovely garden is at Limpsfield, Surrey, started crossing some mauve plants of I. bulleyana in the late 50's. Dykes and others have wondered whether bulleyana is not a hybrid instead of a species and Mrs. Hansford's experience would bear that out because, over the years, two color lines developed. One continued in shades of mauve but many yellows appeared in the other. Her Charm of Finches was an outstanding selection from the yellow line. To my regret I have seen it only in color slides which showed it to be a clear soft yellow of attractive form with black markings at the base of the falls. Since its introduction she has registered seven others in England, mostly in the yellow range and derived from Charm of Finches. One from that breeding line, however, is blue- Blue Signal; and another, Water Sprite, is mauve. The seventh, Christopher, is from bulleyana x chrysographes and is red-purple. I have seen none of these but am eager to have them. As I mentioned above, Mrs. Hansford kindly sent me 'bee pod' seeds from plants of her mauve and yellow lines. From crosses of the former have come chiefly mauves but also one reddish-pink with a white blaze and one quite striking light blue with dark blue markings. We will introduce two of these this year as Mauve Mood and Blue Forty. From the yellow lines have come flowers in various tints of yellow, some heavily marked in brown and others almost free of markings. In height the scapes vary from 30 to 36" with good branching, and the foliage is of good green color. Although I have not yet tried sending these to other parts of the country they appear robust; I will be sadly disappointed if they do not stand such treatment well.

From Jean Witt and Leona Mahood in Oregon, I have received a number of 40-chr. Siberians as well as some of their lovely Cal-Sibe hybrids. The latter do not quite belong in this article, but let me recommend them warmly. Among their 'straight' Siberians I am lucky to have Night Fell, a very dark purple with gold lines thought to be from I. dykesii; Puget Polka, a lovely light blue with darker plicata-like markings, of uncertain parentage; and Camouflage, also in the blue range but not as pleasing to me as Puget Polka. All of these have grown exceedingly well in Maine.

Also from Jean Witt we have received I. clarkei. This is a rather low plant with dark blue-purple flowers which are large for

the size of the plant. Although some will not care for the rather long pendant falls, I find it attractive.

The final 40-chr. species in our garden is I. chrysographes. The one we have (from Laurence Neel in England) is a reddish mauve of good size and form on 36" scapes. Typical of chrysographes is the neat golden line at the base of the falls instead of a blaze. We also have Dr. McGarvey's dark colored selection from chrysographes which he has named Id, but I cannot comment on it since it is new in our garden and has not yet bloomed. The same is true of his Forrest Scion. These I am eager to see and hope they may bloom this year.

I believe these plants offer much of interest to the hybridizer. They cross extremely rarely with the 28-chr. Siberians, (although Dr. McGarvey has one such hybrid named Foretell, which, remarkable to relate, is fertile) but I have encountered no difficulty in intercrossing the 40-chr. ones named above. I suspect that some of the seedlings resulting may look pretty odd but that others will have merit. At all events they offer opportunities in hybridizing that are new to me. Above all, many of them are charming and different in their own right and well deserve more attention than they have received to date.

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SIBERIANS VERSUS EROSION

Vay B. Sargo

When I started my plantings at Woodland Iris Gardens near Hot Springs, Arkansas, several years ago, I was, first of all, trying to get some plants established to stop washing of soil where the bulldozer had done its deadly work. I planted Siberians on both sides of a 90-foot space I hope would become an attractive waterway. Many of my early attempts at landscaping were less than satisfying- but the Siberians did all I expected of them and much more. In 1969 they made a breathtaking display and were the center of attention while in bloom. They were eminently successful in holding the soil and I can recommend them both for this purpose and as one of the best of iris investments.

(Mrs. Sargo sent along a lovely colored photograph of this planting but unfortunately, like many color prints, it would not reproduce well in black and white.)

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CALENDAR: Haiku

Crocus, daffodil,
Iris, rose, chrysanthemum-
How the year flies past!

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IRIS FORRESTII

Jean Witt

(By permission, News and Views, The Twin City Iris Society, Minn.)

I. forrestii, of the Siberian Section, is a favorite with species buffs in the Seattle area. Collected by the plant explorer George Forrest in the mountains of Yunnan, China, it was described by Dykes in 1910 and is pictured in color in his famous monograph.

As we grow it in Seattle, it varies in height from one foot to nearly three feet. The flowers are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, and a little longer than wide, because of the typically drooping falls. The standards tilt outward, while the outer ends of the style arms hover over the falls at almost right angles to their bases. The best forms are a bright butter yellow with a pattern of intermittent black dottings in the signal area. The stems rise well above the grassy foliage, which is completely deciduous in winter. Rhizomes resemble those of the garden Siberians.

As might be expected of meadow plants, I. forrestii requires full sun and plenty of water during the growing season. If their site becomes too dry or shady they dwindle and fail to bloom. In the Seattle area we usually move or divide them in the fall, but spring moving would probably be preferred in colder areas. Our climate is no test of their hardiness, so I can only say to you: Experiment. Plants come easily from seed, and bloom the second or third year. They do not seem to be particular about soil.

Besides the type, we grow a tall handsome variant with no trace of black markings, the flowers a clear spectrum yellow with an increase of color in the signal area. This one blooms somewhat later than the others. I. forrestii, as with most of the 40-chr. Siberians, blooms a week or so later than the peak of the TB season. If left undisturbed, it soon forms large clumps. Since it only has two flowers per stem, the blooming period may seem short compared to that of the bearded irises but all the stalks in a clump will not open simultaneously.

Because I. forrestii hybridizes readily with other species of the 40-chr. group, especially I. chrysographes, open-pollinated garden seed often does not come true to type. Some clones in current circulation- particularly those which are conspicuously spotted,- are actually advance generation hybrid segregates. Unless one is a purist, this is really an advantage. Such seedlings provide variety not only in color, but in height and date of bloom. A number of interesting 'Chrysofor' seedlings were described and named by Perry in the 1920's, including a yellow amoena. None of these seem to be extant today, but hybridizers would do well to watch for their recurrence.

I. forrestii can also be crossed by hand pollination with

species of the Californicae, producing vigorous, though sterile, flowers of considerable garden value. These Cal-Sibes may well be one of the outstanding beardless iris groups of the future.

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(Editor's Note: I have seen and worked with the first edition of the Grower's Guide about which the following request is concerned and I am convinced that it could be a very useful tool to both the beginner and the experienced gardener. Any help you can give Mr. and Mrs. McNamara with this project will be greatly appreciated not only by the authors but by the eventual users.)

In preparing for the reprinting of our Grower's Guide, we are greatly extending a research project on Bloom Data begun many years ago. Data from all parts of the country are needed. Unfortunately, it seems that very few people- even plant society members and commercial growers- keep bloom dates with any regularity, as our membership and contacts in over a dozen plant and horticultural societies have proven to us. Either they are too busy, or they believe, mistakenly, that: there is no fixed pattern to the succession of bloom; that it is subject to too many random variations, including microclimates; that it is not valid from one geographical area to another. Yet with the use of our 'Numbered Week' concept and Standard Control Varieties, we find these problems do not in fact exist.

Several arboreta and botanical gardens are being most helpful, but generally they are quite weak in the major specialties covered by the special plant societies. YOU CAN HELP, and a postcard will do it.

This year, will you record the first five and the last five varieties of Siberian irises to bloom with precise dates for the first flower fully open. If you grow more than 20 varieties, and are willing to keep a record for the whole season, a postcard to us will bring you a chart with full directions to make the project easy, accurate and useful.

Naturally, a compilation of the data from this survey will be made available to you as soon as possible.

If you personally know of others who have good collections, of Siberian irises or of other specialties, we would greatly appreciate receiving their names.

Many thanks for your cooperation on this project.

Mrs. Daniel McNamara
68 Brooktree Road
Hightstown, N. J. 08521

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Horticultural Experience
This is my garden-
Last week, next week, flowerful.
This week, only weeds.

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REPORT FROM CANADA

Bruce Richardson

(From the Canadian Iris Society Newsletter)

The Canadian Iris Society in 1969 undertook to supply the Royal Botanical Garden in Hamilton, Ont., with an up-to-date collection of Siberians. Mr. Leslie Laking, Director of the Gardens, was able to arrange the acquisition of Dr. McGarvey's best introductions as a gift; others were ordered from Orpington Nurseries in England and from the Richland Garden in Wisconsin; and over half the present total came from the Richardson Garden. 90 varieties in all have been planted so far and more are to be obtained in 1971. The following have been planted so far:

Abitibi	Gayheart	Royal Ensign
Anniversary	Helicon	Royal Herald
Barbaras *	Japanese White	Sea Shadows
Bickley Cape	Jimmy's Gem	Sea Turn
Blue Brilliant	Joretta	Seven Seas
Blue Mere	King's Forrest	Sheena
Blue Moon	Kootenay	Snow Flare
Bob White	Lights of Paris	Snow rest
Bright Shadow	Limeheart	Sparkling Rose
Cambridge	Looks Mohrish	Summer Sky *
Caesar	Mandy Morse	Super Ego
Caesar's Brother	Matane	Tealwood
Camberley	Mattawin	The Gower
Camford	Mildred Peck	Tunkhannock
Carrie Lee	Miles' White	Tycoon
China Blue	Mountain Lake	Velvet Night
Congo Drums	Nana	Violet Flare
Cool Spring	Nellie E.	Violet Mere
Corey's Pink	Nipigon	Weisser Orient
Court Violet	Ottawa	White Magnificence
Court White	Nottingham Lace	White Cape
Dewful	Papillion	White Horses
Dreaming Spires	P. I.	White Rabbit
Ego	Pirouette	White Swirl
Ellesmere	Placid Waters	Wilsonii hybrid
Emperor	Preston's White	Wisley White
Fairy Dawn	Purple Cloak	Yale Blue
Foretell	Purple Mere	Yellow Court
Forrest Scion	Rideau	Yukon
Gatineau	Rimouski	Zest

(*- I find no siberian named Barbaras but there is a Barbara's Choice which I suspect is what was planted; and Summer Sky was spelled, as it so often is, as 'Skies' - Editor)

VARIETAL COMMENTS

Bryce Phenix

Due to a mild winter the Siberians did poorly; they didn't seem to know when to start growing. Most varieties put up abortive bloomstalks down in the foliage. Consequently my comments are subject to revision in the future. However...

Au Sable River (Cassebeer 1969) This bloomed out of the foliage but still short, on a first year plant. Does show great promise since it has a brilliant violet color. Form is typical of what I have come to expect of White Swirl seedlings- a gentle wave of the falls.

Ego (McGarvey 1966) My favorite at this time. A large-flowered medium blue with a hint of turquoise. Again the typical White Swirl form. The plus factor with Ego is that it will transplant with ease and live and bloom.

Swank (Hager 1969) Another White Swirl seedling, but this is without the typical form. This would seem to be the best blue-tinted neither turquoise nor lavender.

Tealwood (Varner 1960) I love the dark violet color and it will grow and bloom even during this rather strange year, but I never seem to get as many bloom stalks as I would expect from the size of the clump.

Tunkhannock (Scheffy 1944) Very fine white that looks much like White Swirl. While it is very difficult to get it to live here, once it does establish, it is stunning.

Velvet Night (Edwards 1962) Signal-less dark violet that likes our warm climate and as a result gives a good account of itself every year with good growth and bloom.

White Magnificence (Kitton 1964) Apparently this was the best-growing clone of the Kitton series, and it was the only Siberian that looked normal here this year. A very large flower, not as refined as White Swirl or Tunkhannock, but it likes to live, grow and bloom and that counts for a lot.

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Comment: We'd like very much to have your comments on varieties for our spring issue so that they can remind us of things to look for in the coming bloom season. And not only the newest ones- some of the oldies are still well worth looking at and collecting if you don't already have them. And if you grow, or see elsewhere, an older 'classic' and a newer variety in the same color range, comparisons would also be of interest, I'm sure, to many of our members.

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WHAT SIBERIANS ARE MADE OF

Kevin Vaughn

This is the result of curiosity as to the most popular parents of Siberians. It could be a help to the hybridizer looking for likely starting points for a program of Siberian breeding. The fraction in parentheses is the percentage of the indicated parent involved in the listed offspring. Note how often Gatineau, Sibirica Maxima, Snow Queen, Eric the Red, Caesar's Brother and White Swirl are involved.

GATINEAU:

Bickel Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Bickley Cape ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Blue Cape ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Blue Burn ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Blue Mere ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Cambridge ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Court Ruffle ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Dewful ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Domino ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Ego ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Flying Swan ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Jimmy's Gem ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Little White (involved)	Mountain Stream ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Nellie E. ($\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$)
Purple Mere ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Sapphire Wings ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Shy Ann ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Snow Wheel ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Super Ego ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Swank ($\frac{1}{4}$)
The Gower ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Violet Mere ($\frac{1}{4}$)	White Bonnet ($\frac{1}{2}$)

SNOW QUEEN:

Abititi ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Chaudiere ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Gatineau ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Kootenay ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Little White (involved)	Matane ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Pembina ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Pickanock ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Rideau ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Rimouski ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Snow Crest ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Yankee Trader ($\frac{1}{2}$)

SIBIRICA MAXIMA:

Abitibi ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Chaudiere ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Gatineau ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Kootenay ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Matane ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Pembina ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Pickanock ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Rideau ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Rimouski ($\frac{1}{2}$)

WHITE SWIRL:

Anniversary ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Big Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Blue Burn ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Cambridge ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Clear Pond ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Dewful ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Dreaming Spires ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Ego ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Limeheart ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Marilyn Holmes ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Sally Kerlin ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Sea Shadows ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Super Ego ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Swank ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Violet Repeat ($\frac{1}{2}$)

ERIC THE RED:

Beth Ellen ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Court Ruffle ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Dark Marine ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Ellesmere ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Jimmy's Gem ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Sparkling Rose ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Three Violets ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Violet Mere ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Violet Repeat ($\frac{1}{2}$)

CAESAR'S BROTHER:

Blue Burn ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Congo Drums ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Dewful ($\frac{1}{4}$)
Ego ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Illini Encore (involved)	Nellie E. ($\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$)
Super Ego ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Tealwood ($\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$)	

BLUE KING:

Caesar ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Mountain Lake ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Sky Blue Waters ($\frac{1}{2}$)
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Plus most of the unintroduced Gersdorff varieties.

TYCOON:

Early Bluebird ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Empress Victoria ($\frac{1}{4}$)	Dreaming Spires ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Grand Junction ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Sea Shadows ($\frac{1}{2}$)	

CAESAR:		
Ellesmere ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Purple Mere ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Tropic Night ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Nelson Blue ($\frac{1}{2}$)		
WISLEY WHITE:		
Anniversary ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Blue Mere ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Limeheart ($\frac{1}{2}$)
Nottingham Lace ($\frac{1}{2}$)		
HELEN ASTOR:		
Eric the Red ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Nottingham Lace ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Three Violets ($\frac{1}{2}$)
SNOW CREST:		
Beth Ellen ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Dark Marine ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Snow Wheel ($\frac{1}{2}$)
SNOWY EGRET:		
Flying Swan ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Prince of Whites ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Snow Flare ($\frac{1}{2}$)
TOWANDA REDFLARE:		
Mitsou ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Ruby Wine ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Sparkling Rose ($\frac{1}{2}$)
RED EMPEROR:		
Claret ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Royal Ensign ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Ruby Wine ($\frac{1}{2}$)
TUNKHANNOCK:		
Weisser Orient ($\frac{1}{2}$)	Grand Junction ($\frac{1}{2}$)	

Editor's Comment: Kevin has done a big job here. Looking over the results that have come from various crosses I find myself wondering what might come from a cross of White Swirl x Red Emperor or x Towanda Redflare. And I suspect that a beginner could take off from just four Siberians- Gatineau, White Swirl, Tycoon and Towanda Redflare and have material enough to work with for the rest of his life. This is an area in which there is a great deal of 'meat' left on even the oldest bones; it is not necessary to start with the newest and most expensive varieties to produce new and unusual and worthwhile seedlings. And yet these are only the more frequently used varieties- there are many others that do not appear in any parentages, whose potentials are still unrevealed. Or at least, unreported! Just for the heck of it, how about making a cross or two yourself this spring?

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NOTICE ABOUT DUES

This is something that should have been in the issue of last fall but (like a few other things) was overlooked. At the Convention last spring the Board voted to raise the dues to \$2 a year as of July 1, 1970. The reason was that the cost of putting out our publication has risen, partly because of higher costs in the New York area and partly because (as every housewife knows) prices have gone up everywhere. We hope that the additional dues will leave us enough leeway to make the publication even better and more attractive than it has been.

REBLOOMING SIBERIANS

Lloyd Zurbrigg

Hitherto I have not grown a large enough collection of Siberians to consider writing about them for our publication. Nor do I think that my present planting justifies my writing, but the Editor's request must not be denied.

As President since 1967 of the Reblooming Iris Society I have been particularly interested in all irises that can rebloom. The most exciting discovery of this whole period was surely the one that occurred in England in 1968. I skipped a side-trip to Oxford to go to Banbury where I enjoyed conversation, tea and garden-viewing. In the garden, that final week of July, was a single clump of Violet Repeat. The plant bore seed-pods, open flowers, buds, and newly-emerging stems. It was a remarkable sight! The only other iris blooms in the garden were the very last stray blooms on the Japanese.

Arrangements were made to have this variety shipped to me and to Clarence Denman, Secretary-Treasurer of RIS and in charge of the Test Garden in Fort Worth. Four varieties were sent and divided between us: Anniversary, Cambridge, Limeheart and Violet Repeat. Over the first winter Dr. Denman lost Limeheart and I lost--can't you guess--Violet Repeat. In '69 we exchanged clumps of these losses and this time both survived. However, after spring bloom, Violet Repeat made no attempt to rebloom for me. Julius Wadekamper's article, fall '70, may give me the answer, and I intend to try mulching against the summer heat. The English summer is much cooler and more moist.

Cambridge and Anniversary, the former blue, the latter white, are the loveliest Siberian varieties these eyes have seen, and were much loved by AIS members who had hitherto not grown any Siberians. The green in the center of Limeheart, is refreshing, but comment on it and the collection from Melrose Gardens ought to wait till another year and full establishment.

Reblooming Louisianas are probably just around the corner; Preston Hale of Kansas sent me a seedling with propensities in this direction and Dr. McGarvey sent me a reblooming clone of *I. fulva* this fall. Apart from Bill Gunther's magic garden, there are no reports of reblooming Japanese, and except for occasional references to rebloom on Premier, no reports of rebloom on Spurias. The Siberians, therefore, seem much advanced among the beardless irises in respect to the reblooming tendency. Dr. McEwen's article (TSI fall '70) and Dr. McGarvey's lecture and conversations at the Region 4 Convention, May '70, bear this out. I am most anxious to try some of these varieties in Virginia. It would seem that the extra warm climates may not favor remontancy in Siberians as much as they do among the bearded irises, particularly those other than dwarf.

My term of office as RIS President has expired, and Robert Paul Hubley takes over. 1970 was a banner year for remontancy in bearded irises in Virginia. Only two periods of three to four days occurred without an iris in bloom, and the quality of most of them invited comparison with the better once-blooming varieties. At least two other gardens in cold-winter areas have similar records. This represents a real achievement in hybridizing. It is not too much to hope that Siberian hybridizers can achieve as much during the '70s. It is a great pleasure to go to the garden and find irises in bloom during July, August, September, October, and (this year) part of November. Certainly it is much more relaxing than the compressed excitement of those few weeks of springtime's glory.

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SLIDES WANTED FOR THE WICHITA MEETING

V. P. Steve Varner will be chairman of the Siberian meeting at this year's Convention and would like to get together a good set of slides for the program. He would also like suggestions from the members about subjects for the Panel Discussion which is to be presented. Will any members having slides or ideas please get them to him not later than May 1 and as much earlier as possible? Address: Mr. D. Steve Varner, North State St. Road, Monticello, Ill. 61856. Slides will be returned promptly after the Convention.

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STRAY THOUGHTS

I've been noticing lately in letters from various iris friends how many of us are interested to the point of specializing, in some genus of flower other than the iris. A lot of us are daylily fans; quite a few seem to be interested in narcissus; many mention their roses; I've found a few lily fanciers. Some, of course, are addicted to three or four genera.

It would be interesting to get some sort of report on this for a future issue. Would anyone like to drop me a postcard to say what their other special interests are? - particularly if you are interested to the extent of joining the national or state society for the promotion of this interest.

I think this sort of spreading interest is almost inevitable among gardeners who do join a specialized plant society. Your pet has its season; but when it is out of season- well, you kind of have the habit of concentrating on something special. So you begin to get interested in some one or two of the 'gap-fillers'- to the point that they are specialties too. And a very good thing!

Peg

REGISTRATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS 1970

- BLUE FORTY** (O. Currier McEwen, R. 1970). Sdlg. S66/99A. Sib. (40 chr.), 30", M-L. S. Blue (99B RHS); styles 99C with 99A along rib; F. blue (99D with streaking and stippling 99B giving overall effect of blue); violet blaze (88A) and yellow (8A). Hansford mauve line from I. bulleyana x sib.
- EWEN** (Currier McEwen, R. 1970). Sdlg. ST₂66/50R. Sib. (2nd generation tetraploid), 32", E-M, RVIF. S. wine red (RHS 74B) styles 74C; F. 74A but darker; pale yellow and brown blaze. (Towanda Redflare x unknown) x (Caesar's Brother x unknown).
- FAIR AND FORTY** (Currier McEwen, R. 1970). Sdlg. S66/98A. Sib. (40 chr.), 32", M-L, PY/Y. S. pale yellow (RHS 4D); F. yellow (5D), blaze 7C stippled with few dots of dark brownish red (187A); styles yellow stippled 186D and midrib 186D. Hansford sdlg. from yellow line from I. bulleyana x sib.
- FORE** (Irene Van De Water, R. 1970). Sdlg. S701. Siberian, 26", M, RV/RuViW. S. uniform red-purple, no markings; F. red, chartreuse shafts, white spot in center with blue veins running through white; balance solid red; style arms uniform light red. Tunkhannock x Eric the Red.
- FORREST SCION** (William McGarvey, R. 1970). Sdlg. 69-For Cl-1. Siberian. 24", M-L, FY/FY. Brilliant yellow (Munsell 5Y 9/9) self. King's Forrest x King's Forrest (a plant from pure species breeding, of I. forrestii). Old Brook 1970.
- MAUVE MOOD** (O. Currier McEwen, R. 1970). Sdlg. S66/99B. Sib. (40 chr.), 32", M-L, RV/RV. S. mauve (81C with delicate veining of 81A); styles purple (77B) shading to 77A to near black at tips; F. same with blaze of reddish black and yellow. Hansford sdlg. from mauve line from I. bulleyana x sib.
- MYSTIC BLUE** (Mattie Reinhardt, R. 1970). Sdlg. 66-6. Sib., 33", M. LBUGB/FB. S. erect light blue with bright turquoise veining; F. medium blue with dark blue glow to center, no lines at haft. Mountain Lake x Cool Spring. HC 1970.

In addition to these Registrations, the following were introduced in 1970: Big Blue (McEwen 1968), McEwen 1970; Early Bluebird (McEwen 1968), McEwen 1970; Foretell (McGarvey 1969) Old Brook 1970; Fourfold White (McEwen, 1969), McEwen 1970; Little White, (McEwen 1968), McEwen 1970; Orville Fay, (McEwen 1969), McEwen 1970; Sally Kerlin (McEwen 1968), McEwen 1970.

Things keep happening. Of seven registrations last year, four are from 40-chromosome breeding and one from tetraploid work. These are steps in the direction of the wider range of breeding material that can (and should) give us the variety of colors, forms and markings we all desire in our Siberian plantings.

THE CHECK LIST, CONTINUED

Despite combined efforts to avoid or cut down on errors, and despite the small brag at the end of the last installment, I find that a number of varieties were not listed. So we will start with these. Perhaps the worst booboo of the lot was skipping over Gattineau! The explanation of that one is simple; the Gattineau filecard was stuck to the previous one and I failed to notice the added thickness. How I missed the others is baffling; but I did, and I apologize.

BLUE SPRAY (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1938) Sib., BLM.

bulleyana x douglasiana. Rev. Hort. 109; 18, 542, June 16, 1937.

China Blue (Preston not r., i. before 1938) Sib., BLM. Mentioned Rept. Dom. Hort. 63, 1928; Year Book, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 42, 1937; Listed by Perry 1938. Sibirica Maxima x. Snow Queen. Erroneously listed by the Yearbook, Iris Soc. (Eng.) as Chine Blue.

This name properly belongs to a form of I. versicolor offered by Barr in 1903.

Compacta. Erroneous listing of Sibirica Compacta in the Wallace listing 1921. The name Compacta belongs to a Dwarf Bearded variety introduced by Goos and Koeneman in 1906.

*EDNA PERRY (Perry before 1920) Sib., B. Listed as obsolete in the 1939 AIS C. L.

FAIRY BUTTERFLY (Cassebeer-Smith, r. 1955, i. 1957 by Cassebeer) Sibirica, 45", E Sib. season, VB3L. S. pale blue, F. light lavender-blue. Parentage unknown.

forrestii x hookeri (Perry) Mentioned as a 3rd-generation sdlg.

GATTINEAU (Preston r. 1930 i. 1932) Sib., BLM. Sibirica Maxima x Snow Queen. Mentioned Rept. Dom. Hort. 63, 1928; listed by Kellogg 1932, Rowan 1938.

Erroneously listed by Orpington as Datineau.

IANTHIS (Spender r. & i. 1943) Sib., L-M, BLM. Emperor sdlg. x sdlg. Listed by Wallace 1943.

Let us hope we make no more of these errors; now, back to the regular listing:

La Siberienne is an erroneous listing for a TB registered as Siberienne. Because of the name it can be mistaken for a Sib.

LEOPARD SPOTS (Hansford r. 1964 i.?) Sdlg. Cl-63. Sib., 26", L, Y2. S. pale chrome yellow; F. medium yellow with black spots. F₁ sdlg. x F₂ sdlg.

LEUCANTHA (Dammann i. 1894) Sib., W5L (white feathered yellow). Listed, Ware 1903, Rowan 1927, 1938.

Erroneously offered as Sibirica leucantha by Dammann in 1894 and as Sibirica leucanthemum by Ware in 1903, and by B & A, no date mentioned, and Rowan in 1938.

- LIGHTS OF PARIS (R. A. Rich 1966, i. 1967 Melrose) Sib., 40", L, WLY. White self with deep yellow hafts. Parentage unknown.
H. C. 1966
- LILAC BEAUTY (Cleveland r. 1939, i. 1938) Sib., RLL.
- LILLABELLE (F. F. Williams r. 1934 not i.) Hybrid, B3D rev. (reverse bicolor, blue) Emperor x I. versicolor.
- LIMEHEART (Marjorie Brummitt r. 1968 i. ?) Sdlg. 17/7. Sib., 39", M, WLG. White self, green aft. White Swirl x Wisley White.
- Little Blo Blue is erroneous listing for Velvet Gem.
- LITTLE WHITE (McEwen r. 1968 i. 1970) Sdlg. 858/76-2. Sib., 18" M, WLY. White self, very little haft marking visible. From unknown sdlg. involving Gatineau and Snow Queen.
- LLEWELLYN (Cleveland r. & i. 1929) Sib., BIL. Listed by Cleveland and Nesmith in 1938.
- *LOLONA (Gersdorff r. 1938 not i.) TB. Name later used for the following item.
- *LOLONA (Gersdorff r. 1942 not i.) Sib., M-L, BLM. Caesar's Brother x Mountain Lake. Listed as obsolete in 1959 AIS C. L.
- LONGSIB (Perry i. 1925) Hybrid, BIL. I. longipetala x I. sibirica. Mentioned in The Garden, 405, June 17, 1926. Listed by Perry 1925, 1927, 1930, 1938.
- LOOKS MOHRISH (Spofford r. 1963 i. ?) Sdlg. DS-004. Sib. 27", E, W4, S. gray-white, F. pale pink, gold hafts; violet midrib on self-colored styles. Parentage unknown.
- *Lord Balfour. Sib. Listed by Correvon 1933. Not validly registered.
- MADAWASKA (Preston r. 1930 i. 1932) Sib., BLM. Snow Queen x Sibirica Maxima. Mentioned, Rept. Dom. Hort. 63, 1928. Listed by Kellogg 1932, Tip Top 1937, Kenwood 1939.
- MALVACEA (Vilmorin i. 1904) Sib. RLL. I. sibirica x ... Shown by Vilmorin in Rev. Hort. 104; 163, July 16, 1932. Erroneously listed in 1939 AIS C. L. as Malvalvea; correction made in 1949 C. L.
- MANDARIN PURPLE (neel r. 1960 i. ?) I. chrysographes hybrid, 30", M, VLD. Mandarin purple self. Origin unknown. Offered by Jack Drake, Insriach Hardy Plant. Nursery 1950; Orpington 1959.
- Mandraliscae, Tineo ex Tornab., mentioned in Fl. sicular 512, 1887, may be Sibirica Alba; it is not a valid species epithet and the name actually belongs to a variety of TB found by Todaro in Sicily in 1861.
- MANDY MORSE (Spofford 1962 i. Cassebeer 1965) Sdlg. MP-001, Sib., 40", M, B3. S. medium blue; F. lighter blue, small white blaze, gold hafts; white styles. Parentage unknown.
- MARGARET (Wallace i. 1933) Sib., BIL. Mentioned in Journ. RHS, 59: 1, xxxiv, 1934; listed by Wayman 1939.
- This is listed in the 1939 AIS C. L. as an invalid name; however in the 1949 C. L. it is listed as valid.
- The name has also been used for:
- IB, Foster 1908, listed by Bonnewitz 1920; obsolete 1939 C. L.
- DB, listed by Starker 1938.
- Jap., i. McIlhenny 1943.

- MARGOT HOLMES (Perry r. & i. 1927) Hybrid, R7M. I. chrysographes x I. douglasiana. Mentioned Gard. Chron. 3rd Series 81: 429, June 18, 1928; Year Book, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 5:32, Dec. 1927, illus.
Awarded Silver Medal, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 1927; Dykes Medal, Eng., 1927; AM, RHS, 1927.
- MARIE CORELLI (Perry no date) Sib.
This name was also used for an obsolete Jap. by de Graaff in 1906.
- MARILYN HOLMES (McEwen r. 1968 i. ?) Sdlg. S63/40A, Sib., 27", M, VBLD. S. rich violet-blue (RHS 93D); F. 93B. White Swirl x Blue Brilliant.
- Maritama. Misspelling of invalid name for I. sibirica.
- maritima. Invalid species epithet for I. sibirica used in 1894 by Dammann and by Macoun, no date given.
maritima, Miller, is used for I. sibirica in Dict. ed. 8: 11, 1768; in Reichb. lc. Fl. Germ. 9, tab. 342, 1847 with Illus.
maritima, Reichb. is also in lc. Fl. Germ. as above fig. 769.
maritima, Lam. is an erroneous name for Spuria Maritima.
- MARTHA LE GRAND (Washington, r. 1934 i. 1935) Sib., WW. Mentioned Bulletin, AIS. 63:64, Oct. 1934; listed by Nesmith 1935.
H.M., AIS 1936.
- MATANE (Preston r. 1936 i. 1937) Sib., M., WW. Snow Queen x Sibirica Maxima. Listed by Nesmith 1938; erroneously offered as Metane and as Nelson.
- Matanuski. Erroneous listed by Clevenger, 1947, od Madawaska.
- MATTAWIN (Preston r. 1930 i. 1932) Sib., B. Parentage not given.
Listed by Kellogg 1932, Rowan. Erroneously given as Matawin.
- Maurice Bevan. Erroneous listing of Sib. Mrs. Bevan.
- May Day. Erroneous listing of May Morning, by Wayman.
- MAYFLY (Wallace i. 1933) Sib., BLD. Mentioned Journ. RHS 59:1, xxxiv, 1934.
- MAY MORNING (Wayman r. & i. 1938) Sib., BLD. See May Day.
- MELISANDE (Wallace) Sib., B2L. Listed by Wallace in 1940.
- *Melpomene (Van Houtte 1875) Sib., B9D. A form of I. sanguinea.
Mentioned in The Gard. June 18, 1887; listed Van H. 1875, Clibr. 1881, Wallace 1894, Macoun. Erroneously listed as Orientalis Melpomene and as Sibirica Melpomene.
This name was also used for an English I. mentioned in 1842; by Caparne in 1902 for an IB; and invalidly by Perry in 1923 for a TB.
The name is presently valid for a Jap. introduced by Vilmorin in 1906.
- Meta. (Dykes) Hybrid. Erroneously classed as a Sib. as parentage is given as I. tenax x I. wilsonii. Mentioned, Journ. RHS 40: 2, cxvi Nov. 1914.
The name was valid for a Jap. listed by Biltmore Nurs. and by Smith in 1906; it is now obsolete.

MILDRED PECK (Spofford r. 1962 i.?) Sdlg. MP-002, Sib., 36", M, VLL. Lavender-pink self, self styles, gold haft. Parentage unknown.

MILDRED STAHLMAN (Washington r & i 1931) Sib., BLL. Listed by Nesmith 1931, 1938.

milesii x forrestii, 2 generations (Perry)

MISS DODO (Koehler r. 1923 i. 1924) Sib., BLL. Toedt 1927, Gage 1941. This is listed as obsolete in the 1939 AIS C. L. but is restored in the 1949 C. L.

MISS DULUTH (J. Sass r. 1931 i. 1933) Sib., B7D. Listed by Sass and by Nesmith 1933; Ashley 1938, Starker 1938.

This was erroneously registered in 1939 AIS C.L. as a Spur. but correction was made in 1949 C. L.

*Miss May (Hitchcock no dates) Sib. RLL.

MITSOU (Ziepeke r. 1964 i.?) Sib., 34", E, VLL. Light lavender-pink self. I. sibirica alba x Towanda Redflare.

Mme Butterfly. Erroneous listing for Butterfly.

MOEVE (Foerster 1932) Sib. WW.

MOON MOTH (Delany r. 1962 i.?) Sdlg. 2. Sib., 30", BLD. Navy blue self; resembles small Jap. I. Dragonfly x unknown.

MOONSCAPE (Kitton r. 1963 i.?) Sib., 42", L, Y $\frac{1}{2}$ B. Self, blue-grey on yellow base. From two Sibirica Series hybrid sdlg.

MOONSPRITE (Jennings r. 1933 i. 1937) Sib., W7L (white self tinged pinkish) Superba x ... Listed Nesmith 1937.

MORNING MAGIC (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1931) Sib., E, RLL. Mentioned Bull. AIS 46: 72, Jan. 1933; listed Cleveland 1931, Wayman 1932, Kellogg 1938, Starker 1938, Berkeley 1939.

MOUNTAIN LAKE (Gersdorff r. 1933 i. 1938) Sib., M-L, BLM. Blue King x Perry Blue. Mentioned Bull. AIS 94:3, August 1944, listed Nesmith 1938.

H.M., AIS 1942; A.M., AIS 1944.

Erroneously listed in 1942 Awards List as Mountain Lakes.

MOUNTAIN POOL (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1931) Sib., BLL. Mentioned Bull. AIS 46:72, Jan. 1933; listed Cleveland 1931, Wayman 1932.

MOUNTAIN STREAM (Hodson r. 1954 i. Fairmount 1955) Sibirica, 24", M, BLL. Cerulean blue self. Gatineau x Mountain Pool.

MRS. BEVAN (Perry 1915) Sib., BLL. Listed Perry 1915, 1920, 1921, Kenwood 1939.

Erroneously offered as Maurice Bevan and as Mrs. M. Bevan.

Mrs. C. Hill. Erroneous listing of Mrs. Gray Hill.

Mrs. E. Sanders. Erroneous listing of Mrs. Saunders.

Mrs. E. Saunders. Ditto, Perry 1938.

Mrs. E. Sanders. Ditto, Thimlar 1932.

Mrs. C. Hill. Erroneous listing of Mrs. Gray Hill.

MRS. GRAY HILL (Perry 1909) Sib., B2L. Listed by Perry 1909, Wayman 1928, Thimlar 1932. Erroneously offered as Mrs. C. Hill, Mrs. G. Hill, Mrs. Grey Hill, Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. Grey Hill. Erroneous spelling of above.

Mrs. Hill. Erroneous listing of above.

- *Mrs. Logan (Perry 1916) Sib.
 Mrs. M. Bevan. Erroneous listing of Mrs. Bevan by Perry 1920.
 Mrs. Perry. Erroneous listing of Sibirica Mrs. Perry.
 MRS. ROWE (Perry 1916) Sib. S7L (Pink blended self) Listed by Perry 1916, 1923, 1938, Hubbard 1928, Doub 1938, TipTop 1938.
 Mrs. Sanders. Erroneous name for Mrs. Saunders used in The Garden July 26, 1919.
 MRS. SAUNDERS (Perry 1912) Sib., B2D. Listed by Perry 1912, 1920, 1938; Thimlar 1932, Wayman 1936, Kellogg 1938.
 Name variously misspelt as Mrs. E. Sanders, Mrs. E. Saunders, Mrs. E. Sonders, Mrs. Sanders.
 MY BLUE (W. C. Stone 1941) Sib., B1D.
 MY LOVE (Scheffy r. 1949 i. Lark Meadows 1948-49) Sib., B1M.
 Mystic (H. P. Nichols not r.) Sib-pogon. Mentioned in Year Book, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 43, 1939.
 *MYSTIC MOON (Gersdorff r. 1933 not i.) Sib., VL, W4Lrev. Blue King x Perry Blue. Registration changed to Sib., L, W4L and also listed as obsolete in 1949 AIS C. L.
 NATICK (Gage r. 1935 i. 1933) Sib., B1M. Listed by Gage 1933, Nesmith 1934, Kellogg 1935.
 NELLIE E. (McGarvey r. 1963 i....) Sdlg. 63-3-2-2. Sib., 40", M-L, Bl. Blue self. (Catherine x Caesar's Brother) x sib.
 Nelson. Erroneous listing of Matane in Year Book, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 32, 1935.
 NELSON BLUE (Delany r. 1962 i....) Sdlg. 1. Sib., 36", B1F. Deep blue self, large peacock blue spot. Caesar x unknown.
 NERTCHINSKIA (Lodd 1832) Form of I. sanguinea. Mentioned in Bot. Cab. 19: tab. 1843, 1823 illus.; Lynch, Book or Iris 71, 1904; listed by Correvon 1935, Perry 1938.
 New Blue (Salbach i. 1941 not r.) Sib. B1M.
 This name was used erroneously for a Hex., Neu Bleu from Washington r. 1932.
 NEWTON (Krelage 1917) Sib. Listed by van Meeuwen 1927, 1933.
 NIGHT SPRITE (Gersdorff 1934 i. 1939) Sib. M1, B3M. Perry Blue x Blue King. Listed by Nesmith 1939.
 *NIGRESCENS (Van Houtte 1875) Sib., listed by Clibran 1881, Morgan 1920, Perry 1920, Macoun. Listed as obsolete, 1939 AIS C. L.; but it is still in fact in commerce.
 Erroneously listed as Sibirica nigrescens and with various misspellings.
 Sometimes offered, or mentioned as Nigricans; but this is the valid name of a TB.
 *Niova (Gersdorff r. 1933 not i.) Sib., M, W4L. Perry Blue x Blue King. Description changed later to EM, then in 1939 C.L. listed as obsolete.
 NIPIGON (Preston r. 1930 i. 1932) Sib., B2D. Mentioned, Rept. Dom. Hort. 63, 1928; listed Kellogg 1932, Rowan 1938, Brookdale 1939.

NORA DISTIN (Perry r. 1923 i. 1923) Sib., B9M (blue and red bicolor)
Listed by Perry 1923, 1938; Irisdale 1938. Wayman 1938, 1939;
Kellogg 1939.

NOTTINGHAM LACE (Hutchison r. 1959 i...) Sdlg. Z9. Sibirica, 36",
L, VLR. Pale wine-purple self laced white. White sdlg. x Helen
Astor.

Selected for Wisley 1959.

NURSE CAVELL (Perry r. 1923 i. 1922) Sib., B9M (blue & red bicolor)
Listed Perry 1922, 1923, 1938, Hubbard 1928, 1938, Wayman 1936,
Kellogg 1938.

Nymph. Invalid name of a Sib. introduced by Wallace in 1933. The
name validly belongs to an IB from Sass 1927; and has also been
erroneously for a TB named Paisley.

OBERON (Wallace 1933 i. not r.) Sib., BLD. Listed Wallace 1933;
Wayman 1936, 1939, 1940. This was listed as invalid in 1939
AIS L. L. but was validated in the 1949 C. L.

May be confused with Oberon, TB, Koehler 1924-25, which was listed
as obsolete in 1939 but was reactivated in 1949 C. L.;
with Oberon, Jap., Ware 1880; with Oberon, Regeliocyclus,
van Tubergen 1907 which was still in commerce in 1926.

OLDTOWN SEEDLING (Scheffy not r., i. 1930) Sib., B. Listed Nesmith
1931, Ashley 1938, Oakhurst 1939, Starker 1939.

OPAL BLUE (Sturtevant r. & i. 1933) Sib., B1L. Listed by Sturtevant
1933, Nesmith 1933, 1938.

OREAD (Wallace 1933) Sib., BLM. Listed Wallace 1933, Wayman 1936.

orientalis (Thunberg coll. Manchuria, Korea, Japan 1794) Sib., BLM,
Mentioned, Trans. Linn. Soc. 2:328, 1794; Bot. Mag. 39: tab.
1604, 1813 illus.; Dykes, Genus Iris 20, 1913 illus.; Flow. Gr.
13: 454, Oct. 1926 illus.; listed Macoun, Farr 1912, Wing 1920,
Sheets 1928, Bay St. 1937, Hocker 1938, Homestead 1938.

The 1931 C. L. says: "There is much confusion regarding the
name I. orientalis. By some botanists it is regarded as the
proper name for I. ochroleuca, but this catalogue follows Dykes
in maintaining the name I. orientalis for a member of the sibirica
section." It then lists as invalid terms for the species:
haematophylla, Fisch., Mertchinskia, Lodd., Pratensis major,
Hort. Eyst., Sanguinea, Don, Sanguinea, Ker., Sibirica sanguinea,
sibirica var. orientalis, Baker, sibirica var. sanguinea, Ker.,
Xiphium orientalis, Schrank.

However, Randolph's Garden Irises, in the article by Lawrence,
George H. M., and Randolph, L. F., on Classification of Irises,
classifies this species as I. sanguinea, Hornemann, and as this
classification is the one presently accepted by AIS we will
follow it here. Therefore, (except where orientalis is part of
a valid varietal name) where orientalis is used as a species
epithet, we substitute sanguinea.

*Orientalis, TB., Ware 1884.

ORIENTALIS ALBA (Chugai 1932) Sib., W. Listed by Chugai 1932, Wada 1937, 1938. Listed as invalid in 1939 AIS C.L. but valid as of 1949 C.L. Erroneously offered as Sanguinea alba.

ORIENTALIS ALBA STELLATA (Wada 1937) Sib., Double white. Listed Wada 1937, 1938. Erroneously offered as Sanguinea alba stellata.

Orientalis Carni. Erroneous listing by Amer. Rose & Plant calling this a Sib., it is in fact the Spuria variety Canari.

Orientalis Haematophylla. Erroneous listing of Haematophylla.

Orientalis Melpomeme. Erroneous listing of Melpomene in AIS C. L., 199, 1929.

orientalis, Miller is I. ochroleuca.

*Orientalis nana (Smith 1927) Dwarf Sib., invalid name.

Orientalis Polaki. Erroneous name for Polaki.

Orientalis Snowflake. Erroneous listing by Dean, 1915-16 of Snow Queen.

ORIENTALIS SUPERBA Sib., BLD. Listed by Bonnewitz 1920, Ashley 1938.

Orientalis Thalie. Erroneous listing by Clibran 1881 of Sibirica Thalie.

orientalis var. Emperor. Erroneous mention in Gard. Ill. 42: 358, June 26, 1920, of Emperor.

Orientalis Victoria. Erroneous listing of Ochroleuca Queen Victoria.

ORIENTOSA (Simonet 1938) Hybrid. B7M (blue, pink influence). I. sanguinea x I. setosa. Mentioned, Rev. Hort. 110: 281, Dec. 16, 1938.

ORMONDE (Wallace 1939) Sib., VL, B7M. I. delavayi x I. clarkei. Mentioned Gard. Ill. 61: iii, July 22, 1939. Description revised in 1949 AIS C.L. to include blooming time.

OTTAWA (Preston r. 1930 i. 1928) Sib., B2D (blue feathered). Mentioned Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 83: 423, 429, June 1928, illus.; Journ. RHS 54: 1, lvii, Jan. 1929; listed Kellogg 1938, Nesmith 1938, Perry 1938.

A.M., RHS 1928.

Erroneously offered as Otowa and as Sibirica var. Otowa.

OYSTER BIRD (Kitton r. 1963 i...) Sib., 24", L, Y04W. S. apricot; F. Oyster white, shaded apricot at hafts. From two Sibirica Series sdls.

*Pallida (Clibran 1890) Sib.

Pallida Delavayi. Erroneous listing, Year Book, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 67, 1934, of Delavayi Pallida.

Pampillion. Erroneous listing of Sibirica Papillon.

Papillon. Erroneous listing of Sibirica Papillon, in Orpington 1923, Scheepers 1927, Gage 1938, Kellogg 1938, Wayman 1939.

The name Papillon belongs to a TB.

Pearl (Pearce 1931) Sib., B1L. Invalid name, never registered.

The name was also used for a Jap. in 1882; an IB (Caparne) 1901, and a TB 1904.

- PEGGY PERRY (Perry 1912) Sib., B3D. Listed by Bonnewitz 1920, Gage 1938, Kellogg 1938, Starker 1938. Mentioned, The Gard. July 26, 1919.
- PEMBINA (Preston r. 1930 i. 1932) Sib., BLD. *Sibirica Maxima* x Snow Queen. Mentioned Rept. Dom. Hort. 63, 1928. Listed Gage 1933. Registration year omitted from 1939 C.L. but added in 1949 C. L.
- Penelope (Wallace i. 1934) Sib., B1L. Listed by Wayman 1936. Not r. so name is invalid.
Name also used for:
*Penelope, Eng. W2; *Penelope, TB, Y9; *Penelope, Jap.;
*Penelope, DB, Garparne 1902; Penelope, TB, Perry; and
*Penelope, Single Jap.
- PERIWINKLE (Cleveland r. & i. 1926) Sib., M, B9L (blue and red bicolor). Listed, Cleveland 1926, Nesmith 1938, Tip Top 1938. Name was invalidly used by Wallace for a TB 1929.
- Perry Pigmy Erroneous listing of Perry's Pigmy by Hubbard 1928.
- PERRY'S BLUE (Perry 1912) Sib., BLM. Mentioned in The Gard. 80: 54, Jan 29, 1916; same, 81: 224, June 16, 1917; Journ. RHS 43: 1, li, May 1918 and 43: 2 and 3, li, Feb. 1919; Hort. Dir. 59: 29, 1918; listed by Perry 1912, Bonnewitz 1920, Sheets 1928, Gage 1938, Tip Top 1938, Starker 1938. Also mentioned in Hort. 5: 14, 281, July 15, 1927, illus.
A. M., RHS June 1917.
Erroneously listed as *Sibirica* Perry's Blue.
Also note that in most Gersdorff parentages it is given as Perry Blue.
- PERRY'S PIGMY (Perry 1912) Dwarf Sib., BLD. Listed by Perry 1912, Hubbard 1928, Berry 1938, Kellogg 1938, Tip Top 1938, Starker 1938.
Erroneously offered as Perry Pigmy and Pigmy.
- PERSIMMON (Wallace 1939) Sib., VL, B1L. I. delavayi x I. clarkei, Mentioned, Gard. Ill. 61: iii, July 22, 1939. Listed by Wallace 1939. Registration changed in 1949 C.L. to include season.
- PETER PAN (Perry 1923) Sib., B9L (light blue and pinkish bicolor) Listed by Perry 1923, Bonnewitz 1923, Hubbard 1928, Kellogg 1938, Starker 1938.
- PICKANINNY (Lothrop r. 1932 not i.) Sib., BD. Emperor x ...
- PICKANOCK (Preston r. 1936 i. 1937) Sib., E, B3D rev. Snow Queen x *Sibirica Maxima*. Listed Nesmith 1938, Kellogg 1938.
Erroneously listed by Kellogg 1940 as Pickanook.
- Picturata. Erroneous name for *Chrysographes Picturata*.
- Pigmy. Erroneous listing by Maxwell 1929 and Kellogg 1938 for Perry's Pigmy.
- PINK ALLURE (Scheffy r. 1953 i.?) *Sibirica*, 32", LM, V3, S. light lavender, F. same finely peppered deeper. Bright pink landscape effect. Selected sdlg. from Mrs. Perry sdls. x unknown.

PINK GOWN (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1938. Sib., R7L (pink self).
 Erroneously offered as Pink lady.
 Pink Lady. Erroneous offering by Cleveland 1938 of Pink Gown.
 *PIROUETTE (Cassebeer r. 1944 not i.) IB, L-M, B1L. Cybele x Great Lakes.
 PIROUETTE (Cassebeer r. 1963 i. 1964) Sdlg. 824. Sib., 32", ML, B3. S. pale blue; F. medium blue. Parentage unknown.
 PLACID WATERS (Cassebeer r & i. 1962) Sdlg. 724. Sib., 30", M, B1M. Light medium blue, light blue style arms, cream patch at deepened blue hafts. Parentage unknown.
 POLAKI (Ware 1909) Sib., B3L. Listed by Bonnewitz 1920.
 Erroneously offered as *orientalis* Polaki.
 POLLY DODGE (McEwen r. 1968 i.?) Sdlg. 64/67-4. Sib., 20-25", EM-1M, RV1F. S. RHS 74B; F. 74A but darker and of velvety surface; styles 74C. 61/Cas 2 (Violet Flare x unknown) x unknown. Colchicine-induced chimera.
 *POLYMNIE (Van Houtee 1875) Sib., B7D. Erroneously offered as *Sibirica* Polyhymnia. The same Polyhymnia belongs validly to a *Regeliocyclus* from Van Tubergen 1916.
 *POMONA (Gersdorff r. 1933 not i.) Sib., VL, B7L. Blue King x Perry Blue. Season corrected to ML; then listed as obsolete in 1949 C.L.
 *POMONA (Gersdorff r. 1944 not i.) Sib., E-M, B7M. Caesar's Brother x Mountain Lake. Listed as obsolete in 1959 C.L.
 PORCELAIN DOLL (Shinkle r. 1959 i. Timberline Gard. 1962) *Sibirica*, 32", B1. Porcelain-blue self. Kingfisher x sdlg.
 POWDER BLUE (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1938) Sib., B1M.
pratensis major. Mentioned in Sib. Hort. Eyst. Cel, Eyst. Vern. Ord. 8. Folio 3, I, 1613. Erroneous for *I. sanguinea*.
Pretensis. Erroneous listing by Dammann 1894 for *I. sibirica*.
 *Prince Henry. Invalid name for a Sib. offered by C. G. Smith in 1921. The name is valid for a Span. I. offered first in 1913. It previously belonged to a TB from Caparne 1901.
 PRINCE OF WHITES (Shinkle r. 1959 i. Timberline Gard. 1962) Sib., 36", W1. White self, five green lines at haft. Snowy Egret x Lord Woolsley.
 This would appear to be in fact a hybrid as the only 'Lord Woolsley' I can locate is a *Spuria*, Lord Wolsely, Barr 1899, which was still on the market as late as 1933.
prismatica. Species formerly classified with the *Sibirica* Series but later put into a Series of its own, by J. K. Small, who was followed in this by R. C. Foster. Since George H. M. Lawrence's reclassification, which follows this separation, is accepted by AIS we cannot consider *prismatica* as a *Siberian*. However since it appears in various parentages, classed as a *Siberian*, we list it and entries involving it here.
prismatica x *hartwegii* (Perry)
prismatica x *purdyi*

prismatica purpurea, Listed as a Sib. by Macoun, and by Correvon in 1930.

Prismatica Tullahoma (Coll. G. Douglas 1934, Tullahoma, Tenn.)

Dwarf, B1L, B7L, WW. Mentioned, Bull. AIS 79: 28, Oct. 1940. *pseudosibirica*, Schur. Enum. Pl. Transs. 657. 1866. There seems to be no indication of what this in fact is.

PUGET POLKA (Mize-Ruggles r. 1964, i. 1969) Sib., 24", M, B2W.

S. light blue dotted dark blue; F. ivory dotted light blue; light blue style arms; light yellow signal. Parentage unknown.

PURPLE CLOAK (Hutchison r. 1963 i...) Sdlg. X-10. Sib., 36", M, B3V. S. purple-blue; F. deep purple-blue. Ellesmere x Blue Mere. HC 1962.

Purple King. Sib., B7. Listed Wayman 1928, Doub 1938, Farr 1938.

The name validly belongs to an IB coll. Wallich in 1830, in Katmandu. It has also been used for a DB, Perry 1903; a Jap., de Graaff 1906, and an Eng. offered by Blom 1937 and Van Meeuwen 1937.

PURPLE MERE (Hutchison, r. 1959 i...) *Sibirica*, 36", M-L, V1B.

Very dark blue-purple self. Caesar x Gatineau.

**Purpurea Splendens*. Sib., offered by Wallace 1879.

QUEBEC (Morgan r. 1931 not i.) Sib., S1 (blue blend) Caesar x ?

Mentioned in Canad. Hort. Coun. 1931.

**Quest* (Anders r. 1925 not i.) Sib., .. Snow Queen x E. Sib.

Mentioned in Gard. Mag. 27: 13, Aug. 1918, illus.

QUIET WATER (Craigie r. 1942 not i.) Sib., M, B1M. Gatineau x White Dove.

RANYA (Gersdorff r. 1942 not i.) Sib., ML, B3Mrev. Caesar's Brother x Mountain Lake.

RED EMPEROR (Sturtevant 1924) Sib., R3M. Listed by Cleveland 1925, Kellogg 1938, Nesmith 1938, Starker 1938.

RED LAKE (Craigie r. 1942 not i.) Sib., L. R7D (dark red self) Nipigon x White Dove.

RED RAIDER (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib., R7D. Listed by Starker 1939.

RICHELIEU (Preston r. 1930 not i.) Sib., W. (Snow Queen x *Sibirica Maxima*) x Snow Queen. Mentioned in Rept. Dom. Hort. 63, 1928.

RIDEAU (Preston r. 1930 i. 1932) Sib., B1L. *Sibirica Maxima* x Snow Queen. Mentioned Rept. Dom. Hort. 63, 1928; listed by Kellogg 1932, 1938, Nesmith 1938, Rowan 1938.

Rimanski. Erroneous mention of Rimouski in Gard. Ill. 63: 389, Oct. 5, 1940.

RIMOUSKI (Preston r & i. 1937) Sib., E, W4 (white self with yellow influence). *Sibirica Maxima* x Snow Queen. Listed by Nesmith 1938, Kellogg 1939.

Rireau. Erroneous listing of Rideau by McConnell 1942.

Roumouski. Erroneous listing of Rimouski by Kellogg 1939.

ROYAL AMETHYST (Gersdorff r. 1942 not i.) Sib., EM, B7D. Caesar's Brother x Mountain Lake.

- Royal Blue. Sib., B, listed by Taylor 1932. Possibly Emperor.
 ROYAL CALIFORNIAN (Lenz, r. 1955 i...) Hybrid. 15", E. V3.
 Bishop's violet (Wilson 34/1) to cobalt violet (Wilson 634).
I. douglasiana x Caesar's Brother.
 ROYAL ENSIGN (Hall-Nesmith r. 1950 i. 1951 Fairmount) Sibirica,
 38", M, VRb2. Violet red, blue heart. Red Emperor x unknown.
 HM 1953, 1958.
 ROYAL HERALD (Scheffy r. 1949, i. Lark Meadows 1948-1949) Sib.,
 EM, RLD. (This is described as a dark red; however, all plants
 I have seen have medium violet flowers.)
 Royal Velvet. Erroneous name for Velvet Gown.
 The name Royal Velvet belongs to a TB, Frechette r. 1939.
 Rubella. Erroneous listing of Chrysographes Rubella in AIS C. L.
 1939. Corrected C. L. 1949.
 RUBY WINE (Hager r. 1967 i. 1968 Melrose) Sdlg. SBl. Sib., 36", M,
 RVIP. Rosy wine self with large white half-circle signal marked
 brown. Towanda Redflare x Red Emperor.
 SAILOR'S DELIGHT (Spofford r. 1962 I.?) Sdlg. DS-002. Sib., 36",
 LM, BLM. Medium blue self, large white blaze, self-colored
 styles. Parentage unknown.
 SALEM WITCH (Spofford r. 1962 i.?) Sdlg. MP-003. Sib., 40", VE,
 VLD. Reddish purple self, large white blaze, self styles.
 Parentage unknown.
sanguinea. See listing of *orientalis* for details. This is the
 epithet presently accepted for the species also known as *orien-*
talis by AIS.
 Sanguinea. Sib. Bot. Mag. 39: tab 1604, 1813, illus.; Krelage
 1882; both erroneous (at the time) mentions of *orientalis*.
 Sanguinea alba. Erroneous listing by Wada 1937 of *Orientalis Alba*.
 Sanguinea alba stellata. Erroneous listing by Wada 1937, 1938,
 of *Orientalis Alba Stellata*.
 Sanguinea, Cy-Ag. Erroneous listing of *orientalis*- properly I.
sanguinea, Hornemann.
 sanguinea, Donn.- Hort. Cant. ed. 6: 17, 1811. Erroneous listing
 of *orientalis*, properly I. sanguinea, Hornemann.
 Sanguinea grandiflora. Erroneous listing by Wada of *Orientalis*
Grandiflora. (1937, 1938)
 Sanguinea grandiflora alba. Erroneous listing by Wada 1937, 1938,
 of *Orientalis Grandiflora Alba*.
 SAPPHIRE BOUQUET (Wiswell, r. 1966, il. 1966 Fairmount) Sib., 24",
 M, BLM. Deep sapphire blue self, golden haft. Unknown parentage
 SAPPHIRE WINGS (Stoll, r. 1953 i.?) Sibirica, 30", EM, Bl. Sapphire
 blue self (M & P 41-G-12). Kingfisher x Gatineau.
 SEA SHADOWS (M. Brummitt r. 1964 i...) Sdlg. 19-1. Sib., 36", M,
 B3. S. medium blue; F. mixed shades of blue; styles turquoise.
 White Swirl x Tycoon.
 SEA TERN (Spofford r. 1962 i.?) Sdlg. MP-004. Sib., 30", M, Wl.
 Oyster white self, gold at hafts, self styles. Parentage unknown.

sibirica. (Linnaeus, 1753, Central Eur. & Russia) Sib., B. Mentioned: listed, Dickson 1794, Prince 1823, Francis 1820, Macoun, Wallace 1928. Siberian I.

Erroneously named: *acuta*, Willd.; *angustifolia*, Gilib; *erirriza*, Pospich; *flexuosa*, Murr.; *maritima*, Miller; *pratensis*, Lam.; *stricta*, Moench; *trigonocarpa*, A. Braun, K. Koch, and Bouche; var. *caucasica*, Maxim.; *Xiphium flexuosum*, Alef.; *Xiphium sibiricum*, Schrank; *Xyridion flexuosum*, Klatt.; *Xyridion sibiricum*, Klatt.

sibirica acuta. Erroneous listings by Krelage 1876; Macoun; Farr 1912; Bonnewitz 1920, of *Acuta*.

SIBIRICA ALBA. Sib., W. Bot. Mag. 29: tab. 1163, 1809, illus.; listed Van Houtte 1879, Wallace 1879, 1928, 1934, Macoun, Van Waveren 1908.

Possibly the plant meant in the erroneous recording of *mandraliscae*, *Tinea ex Tornab.*

**Sibirica albacoelstis*. Sib., Wl, Smith 1927.

Sibirica alba grandiflora. Erroneous listing by Farr 1912 of *Alba Grandiflora*.

**Sibirica alba maxima*. Sib., W2L. Wallace 1904, 1916.

Sibirica albescens. Sib. Vilmorin 1938.

**Sibirica albiflora*. Sib. Krelage 1876.

**Sibirica albo-Violacea*. Sib., Wl. (Van Houtte bef. 1876) Van H. 1879, Krelage 1920.

**Sibirica altissima*. Sib. Ware 1877, Cannell 1890.

SIBIRICA ANGUSTIFOLIA. Dwarf Sib., B.

***SIBIRICA ARIEL**. Sib., Bll. Van Houtte 1876. Erroneously offered as *Ariel*.

- * - * - * -



OUR BOARD
(most of it)

L. to r.: Bee Warburton,
Bill McGarvey, Peg
Edwards, Ben Hager,
Peg Grey, Currier
McEwen. At the Smith
Garden 1970 Convention.

Courtesy Gordon
Blackwell.

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