



THE SIBERIAN IRIS

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Spring 1972

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Index

List of Officers	Page 2
The President's Page	3
Editorial	4
Another Break in the TB Monopoly	5
Research Committee Plans	6
Siberianites on Siberians; Kevin Vaughn	7
Siberians California Style; Bryce Williamson	8
Book Reviews 1. Catalogus Iridis	10
2. The Genus Iris, Subsection Sibiricae	11
Lumpers, Splitters, and Limp Splutters; Peg Edwards	12
Note on Back Issues	14
Registrations and Introductions 1971	15
Last Installment of the Check List	17
Back Talk	26
A Limerick Sequence	28

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Material may be sent as far in advance as you like- the earlier the better as far as I am concerned, since if I need to make any serious changes or cuts I'd like to have time to correspond with you about them. Black and white photographs, and line drawings in black ink, are also very welcome.

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Membership in this Society is open to members of the American Iris Society living in Canada and the United States, and to interested iris enthusiasts overseas. Dues are \$2.00 a year.

THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

After serving as President for the past two years, Peggy Burke Grey found that her other responsibilities had increased to a degree that made it impossible for her to continue. In accordance with the By-Laws of the Society the Board of Directors has taken action to fill the vacancy thus created and has appointed me to serve until the membership can act on a slate proposed by the Nominating Committee in the fall. Meanwhile, too, Mildred Johnson who has been the Society's faithful and hardworking Secretary since 1965 has also asked to be relieved and the Board has appointed Mrs. Wesley Tiffney to fill that position until the regular elections can be held. On behalf of all the members and officers I want to thank Peggy and Mildred for all they have done for the Society for Siberian Irises over the years. When I realize that Mildred has been holding down the difficult job of Secretary for seven years I realize how much our Society owes to members like her who have worked so loyally year after year.

There has not been time to fill some vacancies among officers, directors and committees but a full slate will be prepared prior to the elections to be held in the fall.

In the last issue of TSI for the Fall of 1971 our editor, Peg Edwards, sounded a call for all of us in the Society to rally round and help where we can. In accepting the appointment as President I promise that I will do my best and will devote whatever time is required. I believe it is time to take a fresh look at some of our procedures; and surely the Society will be aided greatly by a wider participation by the membership in its affairs. I hope each member will give thought to ways in which we can do better. During the coming months the Board and appropriate committees will be developing ideas and plans to place before you. I will appreciate receiving any ideas our members may have to pass on to these working groups.

The next opportunity for many of us to meet will be at the Convention of the American Iris Society in Oregon May 24th to 27th. During that session there will be some time set aside for meetings of the various sections. The exact time for the Society for Siberian Irises I do not yet know but it will be posted at the Convention hotel. I hope to see many of you there! Portland is a beautiful place to be in the spring and I can imagine no more perfect area for us to see irises at their best. Prior to the session there for our group I hope that there can be a meeting of the Board of

Directors to discuss questions that it might be desirable to bring before the gathering of members.

This issue of TSI should reach you shortly before the Siberian bloom season or, indeed, during it for those of you in the southern sections of the United States. It is a time we all look forward to with excitement and anticipation. May it be a wonderful year for each of you!

Never before has progress in the breeding of Siberian irises equaled that of recent years. The pioneering work of the earlier hybridizers and the years of genetic stability from the selfing resulting from bee pollinations have set the stage for the modern practice of planned crosses. The future has never been so bright for steady improvement in Siberians. Let us see to it that our Society keeps pace.

Finally, I hope that Kay and I may have the chance to meet many of you this year; we hope, especially, that any of you who may travel through Maine will stop by in South Harpswell for a visit. Our Siberian bloom is at peak about June 10 to July 7, with the 40-chromosome ones coming at the latter part of that period. We are about 14 miles out from Brunswick on Route 123 and our telephone, which sin't listed, is 207/833-5438. Do come!

Currier McEwen

EDITORIAL

I feel that you are all entitled to an explanation of the very late delivery of the last issue of TSI. What happened was that the Postal Service managed to lose the roll of mailing labels which Mildred had sent me Air Mail Special Delivery. By the time I began to twitch a little because they had not come, and had written her, and she had answered, it was into December and I wrote her that perhaps it would be better to hold off until after the Christmas mail rush- bad enough to lose the labels, but what if the issue got lost in the rush? She answered that she would not have been able to do another set of labels until after the first of the year in any case as she was leaving for Southern California. By January 15 the issue had been stapled, labeled, stamped and was at the local Post Office; but then came another delay for which I have had no explanation yet, and mailing did not actually start for another 10 days, apparently. We greatly regret that this happened, and time has mellowed me to the point where I am seriously considering forgiving the Postal Service, but I was more in a mood to slaughter them all a few months ago!

ANOTHER BREAK IN THE TB MONOPOLY

As most of our members know by now, Mrs. Brummitt's Siberian, Cambridge, won the British Dykes Medal for 1971. It is the first iris other than Tall Bearded to win a Dykes Medal since the very first awards in 1927, when Margot Holmes, a Cal-Sibe, won the British Dykes. A TB, San Francisco, won the American Dykes that year, and TBs, all tetraploids except Pluie D'Or, the first French Medalist in 1928, have swept the field since.

At first glance it might seem odd that a Siberian should be the first to crack the TB monopoly- both last year with the English Dykes, and the year before at the AIS Convention, when Dewful took the President's Cup away from all those TBs. After all, mathematically we are seriously outnumbered by the Medianites, and on the face of it you'd expect one of the Median types to strike the first blows for equal rights. But let's look a little more closely at what makes a TB fancier vote for something other than a TB. What's around when the TB-er is out looking? SDB's? IB's? Not very often. Japs? He's back on the porch looking over the catalogs by then. BB's and MTB's are around, but to the real TB addict these are just sort of runts. Anything that is going to draw him aside from his pets has to be reasonably impressive from the size angle as well as in its own right as a stunning flower. And the Siberians do fill the bill. A good clump of one of the newer Siberians carries a lot of visual weight. When you add to that the beautiful coloring you have something the TB fancier just can't duck for long. They just had to break down when they came across such beauties as Dewful, over here, and Cambridge, over yonder.

We can take a little pride in Cambridge too; it is after all from White Swirl x Gatineau; a U.S.-Canadian marriage. Sincere congratulations to Marjorie Brummitt for her excellent matchmaking!

I asked several members to write a short piece on their opinion of Cambridge; unfortunately most had not had their plants long enough to enjoy typical- or even any- bloom. Dr. McEwen however sent me the following passage. I will omit quotes because I always forget to close them again.

I have now had the opportunity to observe Cambridge closely over the past three bloom seasons. It is without doubt the best I have seen in the light blue class. It has inherited the round, flaring, slightly ruffled form of White Swirl and the soft blue of Gatineau. It also has the pronounced blaze of the latter, of yellow with dark markings. The first year it bloomed I thought the blaze a bit harsh for the soft blue overall color, but last year I

found the flower altogether pleasing. While the lovely color is the truest blue of any Siberian I know, there are- as is true of all blue irises- traces of lavender. The height of about 30" in our garden is ideal and the flowers float nicely above the graceful foliage. Most scapes carry one or two branches with two buds on each as well as two or three on the terminal. Cambridge is an excellent parent. Mrs. Brummitt sent me some 'bee pod' seeds in 1966 for colchicine treatment. Every seedling from the Cambridge seeds was worth keeping.

And Ben Hager writes: Congratulations to British Iris Society Judges! What insight, what fortitude, what keen discrimination! Cambridge was the perfect choice for a Dykes Medal. The only other possibly better choice would be Anniversary, but that is newer. Cambridge is completely deserving in color, elegance of form, and vigorous growth. Anyone should be able to grow it well and be forever happy in growing and blooming this beautiful Siberian iris.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE PLANS

Research projects in progress or in the planning stage include the following:

1. A study of the likelihood of pollination occurring in flowers stripped of anthers and falls but not protected from insects or wind. This continues a preliminary study done by Bee Warburton last year.
2. A comparison of spring versus fall transplanting and shipping of plants.
3. Evaluation of the effects of light and darkness on germination of seeds a) planted in soil, and b) on moist filter paper.
4. A study of the effect on germination of seeds kept over winter at various temperatures.
5. A project designed to learn whether chemical 'fingerprinting' of flower pigments will help in distinguishing true species from hybrids derived from two or more species.

It is anticipated that some of these projects will be completed this season. Results of these will be reported in the fall issue.

Again the Research Committee invites members to send in suggestions regarding studies they would like to see undertaken.

Currier McEwen

Chairman, Research Committee

SIBERIANITES ON SIBERIANS
Kevin Vaughn, Compiler

Being an amateur at hybridizing, I wrote to several hybridizers asking for advice. Some of these people wrote for the last issue of TSI and I am the first to point out that their opinions may have changed in the meantime. These ideas are put forth for your enjoyment and speculation, and because some are theory, are subject to change. (Parenthetical comments are Kevin's unless indicated otherwise.)

Sarah Tiffney: Some people try to cross Siberians with pseud-acorus to get yellow, and they work on the 40-chr. yellow Siberians either within themselves or trying to cross them to the 28-chr. ones.

There is one report of a pink from red x white; it is Mitsou (Ziepke 1964) a light lavender pink self, from Sibirica Alba X Towanda Redflare. I suspect that this may be true, because I suspect that the sibirica-type whites give a different inheritance pattern from the sanguinea-type whites- and most of our garden whites are predominantly sanguinea, because they come clear white and bigger. There is a range of reds (maroon or wine, really) from dark- Eric the Red, Royal Ensign- to pale- Helen Astor, Carrie Lee. Then there are the pinks, and they range from pale to almost white. The deepest of these pale pinks are perhaps Mildred Peck and a seedling we have, 62-1, which is Morning Magic x 32-A. The third best pink I know is Morning Magic. I think we can make more reds and pinks like those we now have, improving them as we go along, but to get a real clear pink, not lavender, will take a break of some kind. But it is still worth working for.

The good branching comes from sibirica and the really dark purple seems to be from sanguinea. There are a good many hybrids around with good branching; Zerita, for instance, which is a purple with reddish styles, has fine branching.

I have some interesting seedlings from White Swirl by some broad blues; it does rather seem to make the flowers on short stems come down in the foliage, which is not too good. But some are fine flowers. Somewhere I read a statement that White Swirl never makes a bad seedling- and that just is not true. It frequently makes very poor narrow whites. However it is certainly the best white and well worth using.

Grace Carlson: Snow Flare's parentage is Snowy Egret x unknown, and the unknown is undoubtedly itself. It was a bee pod and a clump of it is beautiful. I didn't notice it until the third year, and it was 40" tall and more, and loaded with bloom. It does have a good

deal of ruffling and horizontal falls. (Snow Flare also has excellent branching and bud count and Mrs. Carlson is quite correct in mentioning the beauty of a clump.)

Bee Warburton: I've just applied for the names of four Siberians. Each one is distinct, and different from Currier's work except the little white one which I find irresistible.

You are quite right that pinks should come from my White Swirl lines; the red should be along in the next generation, with the right crosses. You would think that you could cross whites with reds and get pink, so it has to be flavones that turn all seedlings of red by White Swirl blue. I have to give this some more thought. Surely crossing McGarvey's pinks, or Royal Ensign, into these should eventually give recessive white, which could be crossed into the other lines for diluting effect with the White Swirl shape. I'd bet on Red Emperor for that pink. Eventually we shall see, I'm sure.

Dr. McGarvey says all the Siberian pinks are diluted reds. Now that has to be a blending factor; of course, it is probably due to a number of different genes, of which the flavone production has to be in the recessive.

Gladys Wiswell: The best of this year's seedlings were two almost identical except for color. One is mulberry, the other blue, but each has a huge signal patch like a lacy butterfly wing— something like the plicata pattern. I plan to self and sib so as to set the pattern. (To me they sound something like Mrs. Spofford's Salem Witch although a picture with the letter shows a larger white area. Both are low-growing sanguinea types whereas Salem Witch is a sibirica type.)

Dr. William McGarvey: I have noticed the third bud in a socket and find them in more than the terminal but the best I have been able to produce in a Siberian that has real garden value is seven, or 3-2-2.

I have become convinced that the better blue color (better than in TB) is due to the flavones carried in these plants. This is the substance that is in solution and is usually seen as yellow which I feel sure is the explanation of why the very best blue I have is one I call Blue Wilson which comes from wilsonii hybrids. My 28-chr. yellows are improving with each generation and I am finally making better progress with the pinks. I have also been after decent light violets by combining pink and blue; since in Siberians both are due to soluble dyes this was easily possible.

SIBERIANS CALIFORNIA STYLE

Siberian bloom in California is at the mercy of the weather— when we have one of our very mild winters, the bloom is so-so to poor; when we have a winter with more frost and cold, the bloom is

much better. The last two years have fallen into the so-so class; however a cooler than usual winter this year gives me hope for next year.

Nevertheless, some things make impressions no matter what kind of year. The following Siberian varieties have looked well in California in the last couple of years. Perhaps a division by color will work best, so:

BLUE- this happens to be the color that seems to have the most perfect varieties. The top things in the class would seem to be Dewful, Grand Junction and Swank. Dewful (McGarvey; Morgan 1970) is one of the tallest growing Siberians for California; the growth is on the slow side but well worth making part of the garden. Grand Junction (McCord) is a bright blue with upright standards and round falls; not too tall here but quite nice. Swank (Hager) has flaring falls and akimbo standards. Again quite nice and perhaps the clearest shade of blue to date. I am afraid that when it comes time to vote for the Morgan Award in 1972 my mind will still be as split over these two as it is today.

Ego (McGarvey) is another fine blue; here in California it is very much on the short side but with healthy to very good increase; however, it is sad that Super-Ego (McGarvey, Morgan 1971) will not do anything in our milder climate. Blue Brilliant (Cassebeer) can't make up its mind whether to live or die; it had survived for two years and grown into a large clump that was full of bloom only to die during the summer. It is the sort of thing that keeps the iris grower humble- just when you think you have the culture mastered, surprise, surprise, you find you don't know what you thought you did.

Pirouette (Cassebeer, Morgan 1968) has always been slow to grow for me, but I do like the darker toned blue tinted violet coloring and the lighter styles.

VIOLET- The dark violets sometimes seem more sullen than sultry. Four varieties do fairly well here. Lack of signal, and a dark shade of violet, make Velvet Night (Edwards, Morgan 1969) quite desirable. Dark Marine (Knock) sometimes has problems getting established, but has a larger flower of blue-violet. The form is much like its parent Eric the Red, only two flowers to the stem; however it does grow and bloom well once established. Tealwood (Varner, Morgan 1964) has very pretty flat form and a lovely dark violet-velvet coloring, but never has very many stalks regardless of the size of the clump. Violet Flare (Cassebeer, Morgan 1961) is the best-all-round-growing thing in this class but I have never been excited by the opaque violet coloring of its flowers; I like opaque, I like violet, but somehow to me Violet Flare's coloring lacks life.

RED- The reddish-magenta tones do so much to expand the Siberians' range of coloring, but, sadly, most don't like California. Towanda Redflare (Scheffy) is quite handsome when it wants to live. The recent Hager introductions, Ruby Wine and Sparkling Rose, do better. I personally think that Sparkling Rose is quite nice- better than Ben gives it credit for being- and think that the flash of blue in the center of the falls livens the coloring.

WHITE- These seem to be either beautifully formed but reluctant to grow, or good growers but lacking the refinement of form. Tunkhannock (Scheffy) is my personal choice among the whites for form but it is a total no-no for bloom and growth. After two years in the garden, I am hoping that it will finally bloom this coming year. White Swirl (Cassebeer, Morgan 1962) has personally given me problems- I keep hoping that it will finally do well for me; but I have seen it on established clumps in California that were very handsome. White Magnificence (Kitton) is my choice of his white series- quite a large flower; however it is another of those varieties that transplanted, bloom nicely, and then die during the summer. With a new start I am hoping that it will live this time. Lights of Paris (Rich) is so-so for flower, but one of the best in California for strong growth and good bloom. The yellow at the haft makes this variety quite distinct.

YELLOW- To date these have not liked us at all; after paying \$12.50 for Yellow Apricot and having it die, it will be quite a while before I try them again. One somewhat yellow-toned one that will survive and thrive here is Puget Polka (Mize-Ruggles)- a blended Creamy-yellow and lavender-grey one that is quite nice and late.

Perhaps the most exciting thing about the coming Siberian season is the fact that Sid DuBose, according to reports, bloomed many nice seedlings last year, and I am looking forward to seeing them.

Bryce Williamson; courtesy the Region 6 Newsletter.

BOOK REVIEWS

I. CATALOGUS IRIDIS, 1967, Namen und Synonyme des Genus Iris. Peter Werckmeister. Part II, Deutsche Iris- und Liliengesellschaft eV 1967. Reviewed by Currier McEwen.

Although Dr. Werckmeister's book is now five years old it has only recently come to my attention through a reference to it in the British Iris Society's Species Seed Distribution List for 1970 which used a classification suggested by Dr. Werckmeister. This excellent publication of 160 pages consists of a Preface, outlines of the classifications of Dykes-Diels, Lawrence and Rodionenko; alphabetical listings of names and synonyms of the higher taxonomic categories; a

similar 43-page list of species, a 71-page section devoted to listing the species under headings of subgenus and series; and finally a 22-page list of references, abbreviations and authors. In addition there are 28 illustrations, all but three of them full page, taken from older articles and texts.

The book does not require more than the most elementary knowledge of German because the fine Preface is written in English as well as German, and the brief notes regarding individual species contain as much English as German. It is a painstaking and monumental tribute to Dr. Werckmeister's scholarship and long interest in the Genus *Iris*. All who are interested in irises owe much to him and to the Directors of the Deutsche *Iris* und *Liliengesellschaft* for making this Catalogus available.

A recent letter from Dr. Werckmeister says that the book can be obtained by writing to Mr. Hermann Hald, Deutsche *Iris*- und *Liliengesellschaft*, 725 Leonburg, Justinus-Kerner Str. 11, West Germany. Its cost is about \$5. In the same letter Dr. Werckmeister calls attention to a few errors, e.g. *atropana* and *schischkinii* are *junos*, not *Oncocyclus*; and he mentions a few newer species which should be added, such as the Furse-Synge-Archibald species from the area Anatolia to Afghanistan, and a new *Pogoniris* of Anatolia from a German collector in 1970.

He also writes that he has recently retired. In behalf of the Society for Siberian Irises it is a pleasure to wish Dr. and Mrs. Werckmeister great happiness in their new home and garden on the Baltic Sea.

II. THE GENUS *IRIS*, Subsection *Sibiricae*. Christopher Grey-Wilson with a note on culture by E. G. Osborn. *British Iris Society*, 1971
Reviewed by Peg Edwards.

This is a very interesting and useful handbook on the Series *Sibiricae* (although the terminology of categories is not the one we are accustomed to in American *Iris* Society publications.) It summarizes the characters common to the Siberians, indicates how they are to be distinguished from their close relatives the *Californicae* and the other *Apogons*, and describes each species with an excellent illustration. My only regret is that in some cases the illustration is on the page before the description rather than the facing page as are most of them. Uniformity in this would have made it so much easier to check the words directly with the illustration.

No price is mentioned but a letter to Mr. A. Back, 3 Upper Platts, Ticehurst, Sussex, England, should bring the information; also copies may be available at the Portland Convention or through AIS in St. Louis, Mo.

LUMPERS, SPLITTERS, AND LIMP SPLUTTERS

Peg Edwards

Dr. George H. M. Lawrence, in his very interesting and useful book "An Introduction to Plant Taxonomy" (Macmillan 1955) says that all taxonomists can be divided into Lumpers and Splitters. The former are those who would gather half a dozen species which are, at the moment, accepted, and bind them into one species. The latter would prefer to turn every distinct form, variety or race into a separate species. And both would do likewise with higher levels of classification. Well, all right, I exaggerate slightly in the interest of making a point.

I am not a Lumper or a Splitter. I'm not even an amateur taxonomist. But I am interested in, even concerned about, Siberian irises and their classification. It is quite confusing enough for us amateurs as it is- I'm still not 100% used to saying 'sanguinea' instead of 'orientalis'- and I blench (I think that is the correct term- it's the one P.G. Woodhouse uses, and he can make even the Queen's English sound a little vulgar when he chooses) at the prospect of any more changes in our little world of the Sibiricae.

So you can imagine how I felt the other day when I received a letter from Dr. McEwen, wondering whether we should go along with the proposed reclassification, mentioned by Dr. Peter Werckmeister in his *Catalogus Iridis* (reviewed elsewhere in this issue), originated I believe by Dr. Rodionenko, and actually used in the British Iris Society's Seed Distribution List in 1970. This would split the Series Sibiricae into two Series: Sibiricae, containing the two 28-chromosome species sibirica and sanguinea, and *Chrysographes*, containing all the 40-chromosome species. (And if this should be accepted, why name the new Series for one of its most recently collected species? I. clarkei was the first of the 40's to be collected and named, in 1892; delavayi followed in 1895, wilsonii in 1905, forrestii and bulleyana in 1910. 1911 saw the arrival of chrysographes and the last one, dykesii, didn't get into the record until 1933. Seems to me that if the group is-to be split, the new 40-chr. Series should be named for a senior species?)

I have yet to hear what grounds are offered for making this change. It may be that there is good and sufficient reason- that the group shares more characteristics than the chromosome number which are not present in the 28's; if so I will, however reluctantly, wave a fond farewell to all those interesting 40-chr. species as they sail off to their new world of Series-dom. But please, give me some good reasons first!

The only suggestion I've heard from any source is that, since the 40-chr. Siberians cross more readily with the 40-chr. Californicae than with the 28-chr. Siberians, they might properly be considered more closely related to the former than to the latter. But in my experience, which is limited, I admit, the 28-chr. Siberians also cross readily with the Californicae. Yet, whichever Siberian you cross with the Californicae, the results are sterile, while Dr. McGarvey has a hybrid between a 28 and a 40 which is fertile. And one of the first things I was taught was that two species which can produce fertile offspring are probably more closely related than two species that can be crossed but do not produce fertile offspring.

I will agree with the hypothesis to this extent: the 40-chr. Siberians are probably to some extent intermediate between the 28-chr. Siberians and the Californians. I think there is no real doubt that at some time in the past- certainly before the last glaciation- these two Series did constitute one group and in all likelihood are derived from one ancestral species. A rather similar situation exists in some groups of *Rhododendron*, and I believe that the relationship between *Cornus kusa*, from China, and *C. nuttallii* and *C. florida*, from the west and east coasts, respectively, of the United States, is of the same type.

But the whole group of 40-chr. Siberians lies, geographically, between the 28-chr. *sibirica*, which is European, and *sanguinea*, which is located in Northeastern Asia, along the road to the land bridge between the Asiatic 40-chr. Siberians and the American 40-chr. Californicae. In other words, we have this situation:

Europe	S.E.Asia	N.E.Asia	Bridge	America
<u>sibirica</u>	40-chr. group	<u>sanguinea</u>	//	40-chr. Californicae

Whether the chromosomal differentiation took place before or after the interruption of the Amer-Asian connection is impossible to determine. All we have to go by now is how they grow, how they look, how they behave. And the 28's and 40's of the Siberian group have a much greater resemblance in all respects than the 40-chr. Siberians have to the 40-chr. Californians. The Siberians, except for *clarkei*, have stems that are hollow in maturity- the Pacific Coast ones have solid stems; the Siberians have relatively stout rhizomes while the Americans have thin wiry rhizomes; Siberians have deciduous foliage but the Californians have evergreen foliage; Siberian falls are rounded at the outer edge while the Californicae have more or less pointed falls.

On the other hand there is no denying that the relationship between the Sibiricae and the Californicae is much closer than the relationship of either Series to any other Series of Apogons. And evidence is available that crossability can't really be used as a basis for grouping Series within the Genus; you can make very far-out crosses, even between Apogon and Pogoniris- witness Paltec, and Mrs. Wiswell's Tb-Siberian hybrid Amazement. Therefore, to counter the Splitters, I propose a Lumping- put them into one Series. I suspect that a taxonomist could make a good argument for this if he tried. And I for one would be delighted to welcome the Americans as new citizens.

However, until then I'd like to see things stay as they are; the Sibiricae to continue to include the 28's and the 40's, and the Californicae to go on as free and independent Americans.

Otherwise I just might do a little Spluttering (Limpily, of course.)

Addendum: I have said more than once in this publication that what is urgently needed is a thorough, competent, unprejudiced karyotype analysis of the whole lot of the Siberians; maybe I should yell even louder, and include the Californicae. Karyotyping can't answer all questions, but it could answer some very important ones. It seems to me that if we really want to settle this matter of relationships we can't wait until some specialist in the field decides he'd like to play with it. I know we don't have the kind of money needed; we're not in a class with the Big Fat Foundations. But what, I wonder, would happen if we proposed to one of the B. F. Foundations that if they'd put up 99% of the money we'd put up the other 1%? Maybe the sheer brass of the proposal would bring forth some of that other kind of brass?

Any member about to become involved in the Post-Graduate Paper process is requested to offer advice to the Research Committee, that being the group most likely to get involved in this. Me, I flunked my freshman year in college. DON'T write me.

BACK ISSUES AVAILABLE

The following back issues are available while they last:
May 61, Oct. 62, Oct. 63, March and Oct. 1964, Nov. 65, April & Nov. 66, April and Nov. 67- very few at \$1 each.
Oct. 69, Spring and Fall 70, Spring and Fall 71- at 75¢ a copy.
Copies of the Judging Handbook are also still available at \$1.50.

REGISTRATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS 1971

Registrations:

- BLUE BURGEE** (McEwen 1971) Sdlg. T267/4 Z. Siberian, 56 chromosomes estimated; 15", M, BV/DBV8Y. S. blue-violet (89 C) velvety; F. darker (89B) blaze of 89A streaked yellow with white fringe. 61/Cas 22 (Snowy Egret x unknown) x 61/Cas 18 (Blue Moon x unknown)
- BLUE PENNANT** (McEwen 1971) Sdlg. T267/4 A. Siberian, 56 chromosomes estimated; 30", M, DVB/DDVB. S. dark blue-violet (89C), velvety; F. 89B, velvety, blaze 89A with yellow-white edging. 61/Cas 22 (Snowy Egret x unknown) x 61/Cas 18 (Blue Moon x unknown)
- DEEP SHADE** (Bee Warburton 1971) Sdlg. 69A-14A. Siberian, 35", M-Sib., DBVw/DBV. S. dark violet-blue, styles pearly white (RHS 89C); F. dark violet-blue (93C or 94A). White Swirl X SI-#1 (White Swirl x Eric The Red).
- FLOATING ISLAND** (McEwen 1971) Sdlg. S66/96(14). Siberian, 28 chromosomes, 30", M, W/Y. S. white, F. yellow, 9B at base lightening to 9D at tips; ruffled. Cambridge x unknown.
- HOLDEN CLOUGH** (Donald M. Patton 1971) *Chrysographes* hybrid, 26", L, YTV/YTV. Yellow veined purple, giving brown appearance. I. chrysographes x probably I. pseudacorus. I. by S. Linnegar 1971.
- PACIFIC WAVES** (Jean Witt 1971) Sdlg. 69-04-EM. Cal-Sibe., 22", LV/LV80. Dark lavender so closely veined on white as to appear a self; orange signal; ruffled. Parentage unknown; one parent apparently I. douglasiana from appearance of foliage.
- PANSY EYES** (Jean Witt 1971) Sdlg. 71-02-DD. Cal-Sibe., 10", yo5RV/5RV8DRV. S. and styles blended rosy buff with wine red midribs; F. rosy wine red over buff with darker velvety 'eyes'. 'Ugly Duckling' (presumably an I. chrysographes-I. forrestii hybrid) X mixed pollen of Californicae.
- SHADOW LAKE** (Bee Warburton 1971) Sdlg. 69A-16. Siberian, 35", L-TB, FVB/FVBb. S. violet-blue, (97A); F. 14B to C to D shading violet-blue; styles blue (101C-D). White Swirl X SI-#1 (White Swirl x Eric The Red).
- SKY WINGS** (Wm. H. Peck, 1971) Sdlg. S631. Siberian, 36", M, PB/LBcm. S. light blue; F. darker with yellow blaze, radiating violet-blue veins, pale blue to white styles. Unknown parentage. I. Old Brook 1971.
- STELLAR BLUE** (Bee Warburton 1971) Sdlg. 69B-12. Siberian, 30", M-Sib, bGLB/LB7DBV. S. light blue; F. light blue, deep violet-blue veining (92C) from end of signal; ruffled; styles, midrib blue-green (112A) shading to violet at edges. White Swirl x McGarvey L9B (Gatineau x Caesar's Brother).
I question whether the McGarvey sdlg. above may be his LgB?

SUMMERLAND (Jean Witt 1971) Sdlg. 69-01-DD. Cal-Sibe., 12", FY/FY 7N.
Brilliant yellow, diffuse dark lines in F; ruffled. 'Ugly Duck-
ling' (presumably an I. chryso-graphes-I. forrestii hybrid) X
mixed pollen of Californicae (apparently I. innominata).
WHIRL (Bee Warburton 1971) Sdlg. 69AP-21. Siberian, 24", L-TB, yw/
YW7PY. S. creamy white faintly greenish (RHS 157D); F. creamy
white, pale yellow veining (157D); styles white. White Swirl X
SI#1 (White Swirl x Eric The Red).

Introductions:

BLUE FORTY (McEwen 1970) McEwen 1971/
CLAVE DODGE (McEwen r. 1968) McEwen 1971.
DREAMING YELLOW (McEwen r. 1969) McEwen 1971.
EWEN (McEwen r. 1970) McEwen 1971.
MAUVE MOOD (McEwen r. 1970) McEwen 1971.
MYSTIC BLUE (Reinhardt r. 1970) Reinhardt 1971.

One correction in the Check List this issue is of Sea Turn which was spelled Sea Tern. Typist's error, and on the face of it a fairly logical one if you aren't a Yankee Seacoaster (including L.I.) Sarah Tiffney brought it to my attention with a delightful note on the meaning of the phrase: 'In this coastal region, a sea turn is a weather change; when it has been hot, with land breezes, and suddenly the wind changes and cool air blows in off the water, that is a sea turn... it is very welcome in hot summer. The sea air is cool and fresh, with a suggestion of mist..' But of course anyone who does crossword puzzles and isn't from this neck of the woods, might logically think that someone had made a booboo, because where would the puzzlemakers be without that useful bird the tern?

Of twelve introductions last year only eight were simon pure Siberians; five of them are from people by no means unknown to the registration lists but new in the Siberian listings; which is kind of encouraging. SKY WINGS is the Siberian seedling that drew so much comment in Bill Peck's garden at the 1970 convention; those of you who were there will perhaps remember it and want it. It was introduced last year by Harry Kuesel's Old Brook Gardens, but Mr. Kuesel has moved to Colorado and we will be interested to learn whether he will be continuing the nursery out there. Perhaps the April Bulletin will tell the story among its ads.

Six other, slightly older registrations were introduced last year, and I understand that most of last year's registrations are being introduced this year. Mr. Patton's very interesting hybrid was brought out in England last year but as far as I know has not yet been imported. It got favorable comment in the British Iris Society's Yearbook this winter.

CORRECTIONS of CHECK LIST, SPRING 1971

This time most of the errors were not mine but the typist's; we had an expert typist but she was not an expert in irises.

Little Blo Blue should of course read Little Boy Blue.

MALVACEA...Malvalvea was actually spelled Malvavea.

Mandalisca...sacula not sicular.

Matamiski...of, not ot.

OBERON....May be confused with Oberon, not Oberson.

*POLYMNIE.....name, not same.

SEA TERN should of course be Sea Turn.

SHY ANN (Hodson, r. 1954 i.?) Sib., 24", M, RLL. Sky blue self, Gatinneau x unknown. (RLL is obviously incorrect for a sky blue; it undoubtedly should have read BLL.) (This was inadvertently left out of its proper place.)

*Sibirica albo-Violacea...Van Houtte, not Houtee.

I have found no other errors but if anyone else does I would appreciate hearing about them soon, as I hope to get started on the Final, Unified, Complete (etc.) Check List.

To take up where we left off:

*Sibirica atrocoerulea. Sib., B. Smith 1927

SIBIRICA ATROPURPUREA (1876) Sib., B7D. Red-toned dark blue self.

Van Houtte 1876; Van Waveren 1908; Perry 1920; Barr 1939.

Sibirica Atrosanguinea. Sib., B7D. Ingwerson 1936. AIS 1949 CL suggests it was probably an orientalis hybrid; but possibly Ingwerson confused atrosanguinea with atropurpurea in preparing the catalog.

*Sibirica azurea. Sib., B1M. Macoun; Smith 1927.

SIBIRICA BAXTERI. Sib., B3L. Macoun; Farr 1912; Barr 1928; Ashley 1938; Perry 1938; Starke 1939. Has been erroneously offered as Baxteri.

Sibirica Bleu Celeste. Erroneous listing of Blue Celeste; Barr 1928.

SIBIRICA BLUE BIRD. (Perry, i. 1903) Sib., B7M. Perry 1903; Wallace 1934. Has been erroneously listed as Blue Bird.

Sibirica Blue Celeste. Erroneous listing of Blue Celeste by Royal Tottenham Nurseries 1920.

Sibirica Blue King. Erroneous listing of Blue King.

Sibirica Blush White. Erroneous listing of Blush White.

Sibirica Bracknell. Erroneous listing by Waterer in 1937 and 1938 of their introduction Bracknell.

Sibirica Calliope. Erroneous listing by Van Houtte in 1876 of Calliope.

*Sibirica Coerulea. Sib., blue. Van Waveren 1908.

- *SIBIRICA COMPACTA (Wallace i. 1921) Sib. Wallace 1921, and was erroneously offered as Compacta.
- Sibirica Constantine. Erroneous listing by Ware 1903, of Constantinopitana.
- Sibirica Consul. Erroneous listing of the Kelway 1939 into Consul.
- Sibirica Corean. Erroneous listing of Coreana by Farr 1912, Bonnewitz 1920, Rainbow 1929.
- SIBIRICA CRISTATA (Vilmorin, i. 1904) Sib., B7. sibirica x ? Mentioned in Revue Horticole 100: 148, June 16 1928; Les Iris Cultivees 28, 1922. Listed Vilmorin 1904, 1938, Was reg. 1932.
- *Sibirica cyanea. Sib. Listed by Van Houtte 1879.
- Sibirica Emperor. Erroneous mention in House and Garden 46: 68-69, Aug. 1924, and by Wallace 1938, of Emperor.
- Sibirica Euterpe. Listing by Van Houtte of Euterpe.
- Sibirica falcifolia. Sib., W1. Offered by Perry 1930.
- Sibirica flexuosa. Erroneous listing by Perry 1930, of Flexuosa.
- SIBIRICA FLORE PLENO. (? 1839) Sib., B1D. Tougard 1839, Van Houtte 1876, Perry 1906, Farr 1912. Has been erroneously listed as Sibirica plena.
- *Sibirica furcata. Sib., B1L. Wallace 1894.
- Sibirica George Wallace. Erroneous listing by Wallace 1900, of George Wallace.
- ~~SIBIRICA GRACILIS~~. Sib. Smith 1927. Erroneously offered as Gracilis.
- Sibirica Grandesse. Erroneous listing by Francis, 1920, of Grandis.
- Sibirica Grandis. Erroneous listing by Farr 1912, of Grandis.
- Sibirica Heavenly Blue. Erroneous listing by Waterer 1938, of Heavenly Blue.
- Sibirica, Hook and Arnott. Erroneous ascription in Bot. Beech. Voy. 117, 1830-1841, of I. setosa.
- Sibirica King George. Sib. Shown by Perry, R.H.S. 1916, rec'd A.M.
- Sibirica lactea. Erroneous listing by Van Houtte 1876 and by Rainbow, of Lactea.
- Sibirica Lady French. Erroneous listing of Lady French.
- Sibirica Lady Godiva. Erroneous listing of Lady Godiva.
- Sibirica Lady Northcliffe. Erroneous listing by Perry 1938 of Lady Northcliffe.
- Sibirica leucantha. Erroneous listing by Dammann 1894 of Leucantha.
- Sibirica leucanthemum. Erroneous listing by Ware 1903, B & A no date, Rowan 1938, of Leucantha.
- *Sibirica lilacina. Sib. Van Waveren 1912.
- Sibirica longifolia. Sib. A plant bearing this name was in the Botanic Garden at Hamburg before 1876 and Krelage listed in 1920 a plant by this name.
- Sibirica lutea. Sib. Listed by Clibran 1890.
- Sibirica luteola. Sib. Listed by Turbat 1930; possibly Sibirica lutea.

- Sibirica Mac-Doners. Erroneous listing by Correvon 1933 of Mac-Doners.
 *Sibirica Major. Sib., BLM. Macoun; Smith 1927.
 Sibirica malvacea. Sib., listed by Vilmorin 1938; probably their Malvacea.
 Sibirica maxima. Sib. Listed by Macoun; Barr 1927; Waterer 1928; and in AIS 1939 C. L. mentioned as being 'at Ottawa, recently.'
 Sibirica Melpomene. Erroneous listing by Van Houtte 1875, and Walla ce 1894, of Melpomene. (AIS in this entry misspells it as Melopomene.)
 *Sibirica minima. Dwarf Sib. Perry 1901.
 Sibirica montana. Sib. Correvon 1930.
 Sibirica Mrs. Hatch. Sib. Scudder 1933.
 SIBIRICA MRS. PERRY. (Perry i. 1912) Sib., S9L. Listed by Perry 1912; Sheets 1928; Doub 1938; Shippy 1938; often erroneously mentioned as Mrs. Perry.
 SIBIRICA NANA. Sib. B7L. Perry 1940.
 SIBIRICA NANA ALBA. Sib., W. Perry 1940. This is often listed as Sibirica Nana, but as the previous entry makes clear there are two separate dwarf Siberians, S. Nana which is pinkish lavender, and S. N. Alba which is the white.
 Sibirica nigrescens. Erroneous listing by Van Houtte 1879 of Nigrescens.
 Sibirica orientalis. Erroneous listing of I. sanguinea q. v.
 SIBIRICA PAPILLON. (Dykes, i. 1923) Sib., BLL. Listed by Brpington 1923; Wayman 1925; Scheepers 1927; Gage 1938; Kellogg 1938. Has been erroneously listed as Pampillion and Papillion.
 Sibirica Perry's Blue. Erroneouslisting of Perry's Blue in Coun. Life Am. 47: 27, March 1925.
 Sibirica plena. Erroneous listing by Ware 1880 of Sibirica Flore Pleno.
 Sibirica Polhymnia. Erroneous listing by Ware 1903 of Polymnie.
 Sibirica sanguinea. Erroneous listing of I. sanguinea q. v.
 SIBIRICA SCHWAN (Foerster, i. 1931) Sib., W4. Foerster 1931.
 SIBIRICA SNOWDRIFT. (Blacklock r. 1939, i. 1933) Sib., WW. Rowan 1933, 1938. 1939 C. L. has this spelled Siberica but its place in the alphabetical listing indicat@s this is merely a misspelling.
 sibirica Snow Queen. Error in The Garden 81:298, July 2 1917, of Snow Queen.
 sibirica, Somoku Zusetzu. Ens. I. gracilipes.
 Sibirica superba. Erroneous listing in Bergmans, Vaste Pl. Rotsch., Zvieten, Haarlem 296, 1924; Barr 1928; Chat. 1928; McDonald 1939; Pritchard 1939, of Superba.
 Sibirica Swinley. Erroneous listing of Swinley by Waterer 1937, 1938.
 *SIBIRICA THALIE. Sib., B7L. Listed by Van Houtte 1876, Clibran 1881, Dunroamin 1925. Sometimes erroneously listed as Orientalis Thalie and as Thalie.

- Sibirica Thibet. Erroneous listing of Thibet
sibirica, Thumb. erroneous listing of *I. sanguinea* in Fl. Jap. 33,
1784. (Could that possibly be intended for 1874?)
Sibirica var. caucasica, Maxim. Erroneous listing in Sib. Diagn. 3:
711, 1880, for *I. sibirica*.
Sibirica var. orientalis, Baker. Erroneous listing in Handbook Irid.
9, 1892, for *I. sanguinea*.
Sibirica var. Otowa. Erroneous listing in Gard. Chron. 3rd Ser. 83:
429, June 16 1928, of Ottawa.
sibirica var. sanguinea, Kwr. Erroneous listing in Bot. Mag. 39:
tab. 1604, 1813, for *I. sanguinea*.
Sibirica violacea. Sib., B7. Erroneous listing by Glasbergen 1928;
Van Meeuwen 1933; probably of the Millet variety Violacea.
Sibirica Wisley White. Erroneous listing in RHS Seed List 386, 1940,
of Wisley White.
Sib-pog. (sibirica x Bearded)
SIB-POGON (sibirica x Bearded)
SIBULLEYANA (Wallace r. 1936 n. i.) Sib. (sibirica x bulleyana)
Mentioned in Year Book, Iris Soc. (England) 19, 1933.
SILVER TIP (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1929) Sib., B1L. Mentioned Bull.
AIS 38: 64. Listed Cleveland 1929, Starker 1938. Kellogg 1938.
*Silvery Sky. (Gersdorff r. 1933 n. i.) Sib., B1L, Late (corrected
1949C L. to Midseason) Perry Blue x Blue King. Marked obsolete
in 1959 C.L. and name released.
SKEENA (Preston r. & i. 1938) Sib., Dwarf, B1D, Late. Nesmith 1938.
Name erroneously listed as Skenna by Perry 1941.
SKYBLUE WATER (Gersdorff r. 1933 i. 1939) Sib., B1M, E-Mid. Perry
Blue x Blue King. Listed Nesmith 1939.
SKYLANE (Cleveland r. & i. 1923) Sib., B1L. Cleveland 1923, 1926,
1938; Weed 1923; Tip Top 1938, Starker 1939.
SKYROCKET (Cleveland i. 1927) Sib., B7M, Early. Listed Cleveland
1927, Fair Chance 1947. Erroneously listed in 1939 C.L. as obso-
lete.
Snowball (Wallace i. 1940 not reg.) Sib., WW. Listed Wallace 1940.
SNOW BUNTING (Wallace r. 1938 i. 1934) Sib., WW, Mid. Mentioned in
Gard. Ill. 59:368 June 19 1937; Yearbook, Iris Soc. (Eng.) 44,
1937; listed by Wallace 1934, Wayman 1936.
SNOWCREST (Gage r. & i. 1932) Sib., WW. Emperor x Snow Queen. Men-
tioned Bull. AIS 63:64; listed by Gage 1932, 1938; Starker 1938.
Won H. M. AIS 1936.
*Snowflake Sib. WW Listed by View Acres 1928.
The name was also listed as used for an English (bulbous) I. in
1901 still in commerce in 1929; a single Jap. 1885, still in trade
1939; a white Dwarf Bearded by Perry (no date) and as an erroneous
listing of *Ochroleuca* Snowflake. In the 1959 C.L. all varieties
named Snowflake were declared obsolete and the name released.

SNOWFALL (Kitton r. 1956 i.?) I. sibirica, 36", M, Wl. White self, slight yellow flush at haft. Gatineau x unknown. H. C., BIS 1956.

SNOW QUEEN (Collected, Barr, 1900, Japan) Sib., WW. Mentioned in Journ. RHS 27: 2,3, clvi, Dec. 1902; The Gard. 63: 1, Jan. 3 1903 and 81: 298, July 28 1917; listed by Barr about 1900, Wallace 1902; Royal Tottenham 1908; Macoun; Farr 1912; Francis 1920; Sheets 1928; Kohnakie 1936; Perry 1938; Starker 1938; Storrs 1938; Van Tubergen 1938.

SNOW QUEEN x I. hartwegii mentioned by Perry as carried to 2 gen.

SNOW QUEEN x I. longipetala " " " " " 2 " /

SNOW WHEEL (Hodson r. 1954, i. 1955 Fairmount) Sibirica, 30", M, Wl. White self. Snow Crest x Gatineau.

SNOWY EGRET (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1938) Sib., WW. erroneously listed by Mrs. Cleveland as Egret.

STAR DUST (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib., WW. Listed by Cleveland 1927, Mt. Upton 1939 erroneously as Stardust. Color was omitted from 1939 C. L. and correction made in 1949 C. L.

STAR WHEEL (Edwards, r. 1959 n.i.) Sdlg. A-205. Sibirica, 20", M, VLM. Medium violet self, standards have appearance of falls; 3 styles- 1959 C.L. erroneously lists as having 2 styles. Parentage unknown.

*STRANDPERLE (i. Goos & Koenemann) Sib. Listed G & K 1927, Marxsen 1927.

stricta, Moench. Mentioned in Meth. 528, 1794. I. sibirica.

Sturtevant Hybrid. Erroneous listing by Nesmith, 1932, of Zest.

SUMMER SKY (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1935) Sib., WSL rev. Mentioned in Bull. AIS 63: 97, Oct. 1936; listed by Cleveland 1935, Nesmith 1936; often erroneously spelled Summer Skies which name has been used for:

*Summer Skies, TB, S. (Pattison r. 1925)

SUMMER SKIES (W. R. Stevens r. 1945 n.i.) TB, M, BLL.

Summer Skies, erroneous name for Lovely Day in Hillson list 1938.

Summer Skies, erroneous name for Azure Skies in AIS Bull. 89: 22, April 1943.

SUNNYBROOK (Cleveland i. 1920 not reg.) Siberian, BLL. Listed by Cleveland 1920; Ashley 1938; Starker 1938; Wassenberg 1938. Has been erroneously listed as Siberica Sunnybrook, Sunnbroke, by Schreiner 1933; Sunny Brook, Sunnybrook Farm, by Onarga 1932.

SUPERBA (Barr 1903) Sib., BLM. Mentioned in Bergman's Waste Pl. Rotsche, Ziretem, Haarlem 296, 1924; listed by Barr 1903, 1927, 1938; Bonnewitz 1920; Chat. 1928; McDonald 1939; Pritchard 1939; Starker 1939. Erroneously offered as Sibirica Superba.

SWINLEY (Waterer i. 1937) Sib., BLM. Listed by Waterer 1937, 1938; erroneously offered as Sibirica Swinley.

- *TAI-O-WA (Gersdorff, r. 1933 n.i.) Sib., M, W4L. Perry Blue x Blue King. Listed as obsolete in 1949 C.L.
- *TALANI (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., MLa, BL. Perry Blue x Blue King. Listed as obsolete in 1949C.L. and name released.
- TALANI (Gersdorff r. 1941 n.i.) Sib., E, B7M. Caesar's Brother x Karomensis.
- *TAMBUKA (Gersdorff r. 1935 n.i.) Sib., MLa, B1D rev. Kembyo x Tascala. 1949 C.L. lists it as obsolete.
- *TASCALA (Gersdorff r. 1934 n.i.) Sib., L, B3D rev. Blue King x Perry Blue. 1949 C. L. lists it as obsolete.
- TEALWOOD (Varner, r. 1959 i. 1961) Sdlg. Sib.-58-1. Sibirica, 27", M, BVL. Blue-purple self, flat form. Caesar's Brother x self. Morgan Award 1965.
- teiganocorpa. Erroneous name for I. sibirica listed by Dammann 1894.
- Tenax-Douglasiana Margot Holmes. Erroneous listing and parentage of Margot Holmes by Starker 1941.
- tenax x sibirica (2. gen.) (Perry)
- Thalie. Erroneous listing by Clibran 1881 and Dunroamin 1925 of Sibirica Thalie.
- Thelma. Erroneous listing by Starker 1938 of Thelma Perry.
- THELMA PERRY (Perry 1923) Sib., B3L. Listed by Perry 1923, 1938; Ashley 1938, Starker 1938.
- THIBET (Coll. Farrer in Tibet) Sib., B3L. Listed by Perry 1923, 1933. Has been erroneously listed as Delavayii Thibet and as Sibirica Thibet.
- Thisbe. (Wallace i. 1933) Sib., BL. Listed by Wayman 1936. Not registered.
- *THOMAS KINGSCOTE (Perry i. 1916) Sib., B2D. Listed by Perry 1916, 1921.
- THORPE AQUAMARINE (Byng n.i.) Sib., no descr. Mentioned in Gard. Ill. 59:370 June 19 1937.
- THORPE AZURE (Byng n.i.) Sib., no descr. Mentioned in Gard. Ill. 59:370 June 19 1937.
- THORPE GLORY (Byng n.i.) Sib., BD. Mentioned in Gard. Ill. 59:370, June 19 1937; Yearbook Iris Soc. (England) 43, 1939; Rec'd P.C., Iris Show (England) 1939.
- THORPE HALL. Sib. Shown by Christie-Miller; Yearbook, Iris Soc. (England) 27, 1934.
- THORPE RINGDOVE (Byng, n.i.) Sib., no descr. Yearbook, Iris Soc. (England) 40, 1939.
- THORPE SAPPHIRE (Byng, r. 1937, n.i.) Sib., no descr. Mentioned in Gard. Ill. 59:370, June 19 1937.
- THORPE TRIUMPH (Byng, n.i.) Sib., no descr. Mentioned in Yearbook, Iris Society (England) 40, 1939.
- THORPE TURQUOISE (Byng, r. 1937 n.i.) Sib., no descr. Mentioned in Gard. Ill. 59:370, June 19 1937.

- THUNDER BIRD (Gersdorff r. 1941, n.i.) Sib., E, B7D. Caesar's Brother x Karomensis.
- THUNDER SEA (Gersdorff r. 1933 n.i.) Sib., M, B1D. Perry's Blue x Blue King.
- Thysbe. Erroneous listing of Thisbe by Pfeif., 1926.
- *TLAYA (Gersdorff r. 1933, n.i.) Sib., M, B3L (corrected in 1949 C.L. from La., B3L) Perry Blue x Blue King. Listed as obsolete in 1959 C.L.
- TOWANDA REDFLARE (Scheffy r. 1949 i. 1948-49) Sib., R7M. Listed by Lark Meadows 1948-49. Erroneously listed as Red Flare.
- *TRICORNE (Peckham, r. 1929 n.i.) Sib., B7M. Sunnybrook x Sunnybrook.
- TRICORNE (Peckham r. 1944) TB.
- TRIGONOCARPA (Braun, Koch, Bouche, 1853) Form of I. sibirica. Ind. Sem. Hort. Berol. 17, 1853. Listed by Foerster 1931.
- trigonocarpa, A. Braun, K. Koch & Bouche. Erroneous listing of Trigonocarpa in Ind. Sem. Hort. Berol. 17, 1853.
- trigonocarpa, Br. & Bouche Erroneous listing of I. prismatica in Ind. Sem. Hort. Berol. 17, 1853 ex parte.
- TROPIC NIGHT (Morgan r. 1931, i. 1937) Sib., B1D. Caesar x ? Mentioned Canadian Hort. Council 1931; Listed by Nesmith 1937, 1938.
- TRUE BLUE (Fryer i. 1919) Sib., B1D. Fryer 1919; Hubbard 1928; Cherry 1936.
- TUCCIA (Gersdorff r. 1933 n.i.) Sib., MLa, WW (corrected 1949 C.D. from VLa) Perry Blue x Blue King.
- TUNKHANNOCK (Scheffy r. 1944 i. ?) Sib., M, WW. Large.
- TURQUOISE CUP (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib., B1L. Listed by Cleveland 1927, 1938; Kellogg 1938, Starker 1938.
- TYCOON (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1938) Sib., B1M. Listed Cleveland 1938.
- ULLSWATER (Gersdorff r. 1933 n.i.) Sib., MLa, B3D rev., corrected in 1949 C.L. from VLa, B7D. No parentage given.
- VALENCIENNES (Tomalin) ?Sib.? Yearbook, Iris Soc. (England) 25, 1935.
- VELVET GEM (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1932) Sib., B1D. Listed Cleveland 1932. Erroneously offered as Little Boy Blue.
- VELVET GOWN (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1938) Sib., B1D. Listed by Cleveland 1938. Erroneously offered as Royal Velvet.
- VELVET NIGHT (Edwards r. 1959 i. 1961) Sdlg. A-202. Sibirica, 20", M, V1BD. Dark violet-blue self. Parentage unknown.
- *VESPER (Yeld n.i.) Sib., B1D. Mentioned in Journal of Royal Hort. Soc. 54:1, lix, Jan. 1929.
- This name has long been used for I. dichotoma as a common name. Vesper was used for a TB reg. in 1945.
- *VIOLACEA (Millet i. 1921) Sib., B. Listed by Macoun; Millet in 1921.
- VIOLET FLARE (Cassebeer r. 1959 i. 1960?) Sdlg. 725. Sibirica, 34", L, V1M. Medium violet self. Parentage unknown.

- *VIOLET STAR (Gersdorff r. 1942 n.i.) Sib., M, B7M. Caesar's Brother x Karomensis.
- VIOLET WAVE (Spender r & i 1943) Sib., La, B1D.(Emperor x sdlg.) x chrysographes sdlg. Listed by Wallace 1943.
- *Virginalis. Sib. Listed by Wallace 1879. This name was also used for a TB in 1890, now also obsolete.
- *WASIOJA (Fryer before 1920) Dwarf Sib., B1D. Listed by Fryer 1921.
- WATER ICE (Cleveland r. 1939 i. 1938) Sib., WW. Listed by Cleveland 1938.
- *WEATHERED SIBIRICA (Burchfield i. 1925) Sib., W3. Listed by Burchfield 1925.
- WEISSER ORIENT (Steiger r. 1958 i.?) Sibirica, 36", M, W1. White self. Tunkhannock x unknown.
- WHITE BONNET (Stoll r. 1953 i.?) Sibirica, 26", EM, W1. White self, few yellow haft markings. Gatineau x White Dove.
- WHITECAPS (Craigie r. 1940 n.i.) Sib., M, WW. Gatineau x White Dove.
- WHITE DOVE (Cleveland r. 1926 i. 1927) Sib., WW. Listed by Cleveland 1927; Kellogg 1938; Long 1938; Tap Top 1938.
- WHITE EMPRESS (Cleveland 1926 r., i. 1927) Sib., WW. Listed by Cleveland 1927; Ashley 1938; Starker 1938.
- WHITEHILL (Berry r. 1929 i. 1931; erroneously listed in 1939 C.L. as r. 1939) Sib., W. Emperor x ?
- WHITE PEAK (Horton r. 1937 n.i.) Sib., WW.
- *WHITE SPRAY (Gersdorff r. 1933 n.i.) Sib., VLa, WW Perry Blue x Blue King.
- WHITE THROAT (Wallace i. 1946) Sib.
- WHITE SWIRL (Cassebeer r & i. 1957) Sibirica, 40", L, W1. Pure white self. Unknown. H.M. 1957. Originally reg. as Frank Stubbs 1954.
- WHITE WAY (Wayman r. 1934 i. 1935) Sib., WW. Wayman 1935; Starker 1938; Kellogg 1938.
- *WILLIAM LOGAN (Perry before 1921) Sib., B2D. Listed by Perry 1921; McDonald 1929. Erroneously listed as Wm. Logan.
- Wilson I. I. wilsonii
- wilsonii (coll.- C. H. Wright 1907, W. Hupeh & Shensi Provs., China) Sib., yellow. Mentioned in Kew, Bull. 321, 1907; Dykes, Genus Iris 22, 1913 with illustrations; listed by Barr 1915; Wallace 1916, 1934; Sheets 1928; Delkin 1929; Hocker 1938; Starker 1938. Common name, Wilson Iris.
- wilsonii x clarkei (Wallace)
- wilsonii x cuprea Trollop (Perry)
- (wilsonii x Chrysofor) x (delavayi x ?) (Perry)
- wilsonii x fulva (Perry)
- wilsonii x sanguinea (listed as orientalis) Listed by Vibmorin 1938

- WINANDER (Spender r. & i. 1943) Sib., LaM, BLM. Emperor sdlg. x sdlg.
Listed by Wallace 1943.
- WISLEY WHITE (r. 1940) Sib., W. Apparently first mentioned in Royal
Hort. Soc. Seed List 386, 1940. Sometimes erroneously listed as
Sibirica Wisley White.
- Wisteria (Andrews i. 1933, not reg.) Sib., BLM.
The name, spelled Wistaria, was validly used in 1934 for a TB,
and also invalidly for a Jap. in 1939.
- Wm. Logan. Erroneous spelling of William Logan.
- WOOD DOME (Cleveland r. 1939, i. 1938) Sib., B7M. Listed by Cleve-
land in 1938.
- WOODPECKER (Wallace i. 1940, no reg. date given) Sib., B1D. Listed
by Wallace 1940.
- Yale Blue (Westcroft i. 1929, not reg.) Sib., B1D. Listed in 1939.
- YANKEE TRADER (Wheeler, r. 1953; i. Fairmount 1956) Sibirica, 20",
M, B3. S. Medium blue; F. same heavily marked white. Snow Queen
x unknown.
- Youkon. Erroneous listing by Nesmith 1938 of Kenogami.
- Yucan. (Preston, no date) Sib., BLM. Mentioned in AIS Bull. 91: 20,
Oct. 1943.
- YUNNAN I. Common name for I. forrestii.
- ZERITA (Scheffy r. 1949, i. 1948-49) Sib., BLM. Lark Meadows 1948-49.
- ZEST (Sturtevant r & i 1934) Sib., BLM. Listed by Nesmith 1934. Has
been erroneously listed as Sturtevant Hybrid.
- *ZETA (Dykes, no date) Sib. I. sibirica x I. wilsonii. Mentioned in
Journ. Royal Hort. Soc, 40: 2, cxvi, Nov. 1914.

And that winds up the working Check List of Siberians. For the most part it does not deal with varieties registered after 1959 because at the time I started work on it I thought (erroneously as it turned out) that people wanting to look up later ones could go through the issues of The Siberian Iris to find the material. I have since become aware that several issues are no longer available.

The Complete, Unified, Up to Date Check List will I hope fill this gap along with others, and will include a listing of Awards won by Siberians. I expect to be able to start work on this in late Fall or early Winter 1972-73. Please if you want to bring any errors or omissions to my attention or if you have any information not available to me, will you let me know before October 1972? I would also very much appreciate it if every member would let me know of any varieties presently listed as obsolete which he has growing in his planting.

And I hope this is of some use to some member sometime!

BACK TALK

Peg Edwards

Bee Warburton recently brought to my attention a pair of letters which I think should be of interest to all of us. The first, from Barbara Whitehouse, Editor of the Region 1 Bulletin, to the Weston Nurseries in Hopkinton, Mass., reads:

Gentlemen:

It has come to my attention that Weston Nurseries was responsible for the landscaping of a stretch along Rte. I-495, and I am interested in this. I travel often along this route and have noticed what I believe must be Siberian irises planted in beds along the road. As the Editor of the Region 1 Bulletin, American Iris Society, this has special meaning for me- and for my readers.

Would you be kind enough to tell us what varieties were planted and also why you selected Siberian irises for a permanent planting of this kind. I was happy to see that the beds all seemed to be growing well, and I will look forward next June to their blooming.

Sincerely (etc.)

The answer from the nursery follows:

Iris sibirica	Snowy Egret-	white
" "	Perry's Blue-	light blue
" "	Tycoon-	dark blue.

Mrs. Whitehouse:

The above are the Iris varieties; and our reason for selecting them is that they make a very showy display when naturalized. We observed this years ago at our original nursery in Weston, and also in a pasture on Route 135 right here in Hopkinton.

Thank you for your note, and we, too, are happy with the way Route I-495 is shaping up.

Sincerely yours,

E. V. Mezitt, President.

Does this put any ideas in anyone's head? I-495 is part of the Interstate Highway system, most of which has wide strips of grass on both sides. Certainly there must be many places along these highways where Siberians could be used to good advantage as hardy elements in the landscaping. How about writing your State Highway Department asking about it- or find out who is in charge of landscaping the local segment and getting in touch with him?

For that matter why be selfish? There are other kinds of iris that could be used in similar ways. I'm sure we've all seen places where a highway passes over a stream; imagine the banks planted with pseudacorus and versicolor and perhaps some of the Japanese irises. Where such roads pass through cuts or between embankments, cristata and tectorum could hold the banks along with the usual grasses and trailing roses. Even some of the smaller bearded irises will do this job nicely; in fact my first acquaintance with the TBs came in my own back yard as a child, where the previous owner had planted several on a steep bank beside a stairway in a situation where a mower could not be used. On some of the highways in the divider strip there is a sort of gully down the middle- wouldn't a mass planting of Siberians look good there?

Think about it. ⁴And then do something.

Since I finished typing the copy about Cambridge I have received a note from Steve Varner about it so this is a good place to put it in. Steve says:

I have grown Cambridge some years- I imported it from England as soon as it was available. It has been a dependable bloomer each year- is not too tall- and is a light medium blue. I have not seen branching- just two buds. Dreaming Spire^s, in more nearly Navy blue, is my favorite of all the English Siberians I grow, but Cambridge is my second choice. I have not bloomed any seedlings from it yet.

Thanks, Steve- and thanks to all the contributors. I can just about imagine what you'd find in the mailbox if it weren't for a few hardy perennials who come through with something every issue or two. I hate to keep repeating this, but it is the truth: without the contributions of the members there would be no publication. I'm waiting to hear from the other hundred and fifty of you who have never yet sent so much as a short paragraph about your Siberians or the ones you saw in So-and-so's garden or what looked good at the convention or in your local show. You don't type? Write by hand. Your handwriting is awful? Can't be worse than mine. Well, I take that back. I've had manuscripts come in, these last ~~two~~ ~~or~~ ~~three~~ years, that even have mine beat- but I managed to read them. So that's no excuse. Don't know how to write? Oh, go on- if you can read you can write. So you're not a stylist like Henry James; well whee! If Henry sent me a piece of copy (from wherever he might be) I don't think very much of his style would remain! (I don't think very much of his style, anyhow.) So how about shifting from the majority group to the minority, and sending me some comments on your garden, the Siberians you have seen this spring, what won the Siberian class in your local show- and it needn't even be an iris show if there was a Siberian that won a ribbon.

A LIMERICK SEQUENCE

There once was an iris named Caesar
Whose pollen was plucked with a tweezer
And was daubed on his Brother
Who was thus made a mother
Of some seeds that were stashed in a freezer.
After several weeks in the cold
They were planted in nice earthy mould.
All through winter they waited
But the spring was belated;
It was May ere their leaves could unfold.
Oh, they grow, the poor shivering bits,
But the chillings had addled their wits;
By the Fourth of July
They were two inches high
And were giving the plant breeder fits.
Then the heatwaves of August arrived
And all of a sudden they thrived-
Though the desert-like breath
Nearly scorched them to death,
With each shower they quickly revived.
They made up for lost time in September;
It was not until into November
That they finally stopped
When the wold frame was topped
And they went off to sleep in December.
With the coming of April's soft showers
They quickly regained all their powers;
Lining out in their beds
Went right to their heads,
And that June there was one that had flowers!
Next year came the judges on tour;
They said "Well, the weather was poor.
"If Spring had been wetter
"Bloom might have been better,
"Or maybe they need some manure?"
But then came the next season's bloom;
The breeder said "Look at them zoom!
"The stalks are so long,
"The branches so strong,
"And look at the wonderful bloom!"
Yes, first bloom may look loka a loss
And the judges may think they are dross,
But the second year, bud-
If they come of good blood-
Well, time is the test of a cross.

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