

**92314 to 92319. IRIS spp. Iridaceae.**

From England. Seeds purchased from R. Wallace & Co. (Ltd.), Tunbridge Wells. Received March 30, 1931.

**92314. IRIS BULLEYANA Dykes.**  
**Hollowstem iris.**

An iris from western China with a hollow unbranched stem. The narrow leaves are glossy above and glaucous beneath. The stem, 15 to 18 inches long, bears a single head of one to two flowers. The falls have a greenish-yellow oblong haft, veined and dotted with purple. On the obovate blade the coloring becomes clearer and consists of broken veins and blotches of bright blue purple on a creamy ground. The extremity is a uniform blue purple, paler at the edges. The oblanceolate channeled standards are pale blue purple with deeper veins and diverge at an angle of about 60°. The keeled dark-purple styles are held high above the falls.

For previous introduction see 67364.

**92315. IRIS CHRYSOGRAPHES Dykes.**  
**Goldvein iris.**

One of the handsomest of the beardless irises; the velvety dark-purple flowers are brightened by golden reticulations at the throat, running into a signal patch on the blade.

For previous introduction see 79029.

**92316. IRIS CLARKEI Baker. Clarke iris.**

A curiously local Himalayan iris, native to a circumscribed area in the Sikkim and Bhutan region at altitudes between 6,000 and 11,000 feet, in ground that is swampy half the year and frozen hard under snow during most of the remaining months. The narrow leaves, 2 feet long, droop at the tops; the upper surface is polished and shiny, the under side glaucous. The solid stem is 2 feet long and bears one or two lateral heads. The falls are blue purple blotched with white and are reflexed laterally. The upper part of the haft is marked with yellow. The reddish-purple lanceolate standards are poised horizontally. The styles form the highest point of the flower; they are keeled, very convex, and 1½ inches long.

For previous introduction see 86681.

**92317. IRIS GRAMINEA L. Grass iris.**

A dwarf beardless iris with strongly ribbed linear leaves 12 to 18 inches long and flowers with lilac outer segments having a yellow claw and erect red-purple style branches and inner segments. The plant is of value chiefly for its freesialike scent. Native to central and southern Europe.

For previous introduction see 81821.

**92318. IRIS MILESHI Baker.**  
**Himalayan iris.**

A semievergreen Himalayan iris, related to *Iris tectorum*, with seven or eight leaves 2 to 3 feet long on the tall flower stem; the latter is branched and bears about four heads of small rosy lilac flowers, more or less spotted with darker magenta.

For previous introduction see 79030.

**92319. IRIS WILSONI Wright. Wilson iris.**

A western Chinese iris 2 feet high, with yellow flowers having falls veined with purple.

For previous introduction see 76252.

**92320. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. Faba-  
ceae. Red clover.**

From Austria. Seeds presented by Fred E. Kies, Jackson, Mo. Received March 30, 1931.

An early-flowering strain, said to be resistant to drought.

**92321 to 92325. ACACIA spp. Mimosa-  
ceae.**

From San Remo, Italy. Plants presented by Dr. Mario Calvino. Received May 27, 1931.

A collection of acacias grafted on *A. floribunda* for winter blooming.

**92321. ACACIA sp.**  
*Bon Accueil*. Improved No. 561. One of the best varieties.

**92322. ACACIA sp.**  
*Bon Accueil*. Improved F No. 1796. One of the best varieties.

**92323. ACACIA sp.**  
*Gaulois*. Considered the best for the cut-flower industry.

**92324. ACACIA sp.**  
*Montaldo*. A cross between *Acacia podalyriaefolia* and *A. dealbata*. It is better than *A. handburyana*.

**92325. ACACIA sp.**  
*Rustica*. One of the best-flowered varieties.

**92326 to 92332.**

From Australia. Seeds presented by F. W. Fricke, Melbourne, through H. E. Magill, Pasadena, Calif. Received March 31, 1931.

**92326 to 92331. ACACIA spp. Mimosa-  
ceae.**

**92326. ACACIA BUXIFOLIA A. Cunn.**  
For previous introduction and description see 90838.

**92327. ACACIA BAILEYANA F. Muell.**  
**Cootamundra wattle.**

A shrub or small tree with compound leaves made up of two to three pairs of pinnae having about 20 pairs of small leaflets arranged spirally around the branchlets and nearly concealing them. The small flowers are in heads arranged in racemes 2 to 4 inches long. It is native to Australia.

**92328. ACACIA HEMOLOPHERA Hort.**

A name for which a place of publication and a description have not been found.

**92329. ACACIA MOLLISSIMA Willd.**  
**Black wattle.**

A tree up to 50 feet high with reddish bark showing under the fissures. The compound leaves are made up of 8 to 20 pairs of pinnae each having 30 to 60 pairs of small, closely crowded leaflets. The small heads of pale-yellow flowers are in racemes and appear profusely in June and intermittently at other times. It is native to Australia.

**92330. ACACIA RETINODES Schlecht.**

A tall shrub or small tree, native to Australia, with feathery foliage and dense yellow flower heads.

For previous introduction see 68836.