

## 35162 to 35171—Continued.

spikes would receive some protection. The flowering spikes of *E. robustus* are among the first to appear, and they grow very quickly when once started; hence, it is not improbable that they may suffer from late frosts in the open border. For such open spaces the variety *elwesianus* is the better plant—it is later in pushing spikes, and slower in developing its spikes than *E. robustus*." (*G. B. Mallett, in Gardeners' Chronicle, March 4, 1905.*)

*Distribution.*—An herbaceous perennial with rose-colored flowers, found on the slopes of the Ala Tau Mountains at an elevation of 10,000 feet, in northern Turkestan.

**35166. EREMURUS TURKESTANICUS** Regel.

"It is not handsome; it has a loose spike with white flowers (greenish on the outside), short purple-black filaments, long red anthers; the pedicels are erect and very stout at the top; the capsule is glabrous, pyriform; the seeds gray, and larger than the brown seeds of *E. altaicus*." (*Madam Olga Fedtschenko, in Gardeners' Chronicle, June 10, 1905.*)

See S. P. I. No. 35130 for previous introduction.

**35167. FAGOPYRUM TATARICUM** (L.) Gaertn.**Buckwheat.****35168. IRIS SPURIA** L.**Iris.**

*Forma albiflora.*

No plant under this name is listed in W. R. Dykes's folio monograph, *The Genus Iris*, 1913, which see for discussion of the *spuria* question.

**35169. IRIS SPURIA DESERTORUM** Gawl.**Iris.**

"This is one of the most vigorous of all the forms of *Iris spuria*. The plants quickly grow into close masses of foliage from which emerge numerous stems. The individual flowers are small, but they are produced so freely that the whole effect is ornamental. The cultivation is extremely easy, for the plants seem to succeed in any soil. Moreover, the flowers are self-fertilizing and the seeds are produced in abundance." (*W. R. Dykes, The Genus Iris, p. 62, 1913.*)

**35170. IRIS SPURIA** × **MONNIERI.****Iris.**

"The supposition that *I. monnieri* is only a form of *I. spuria* is supported by the fact that it is readily fertile to the pollen of the latter. The plants thus raised by Foster are known as *I. monspur* and are merely fine forms of *I. spuria* with flowers of some shade of blue-purple." (*W. R. Dykes, op. cit., p. 64.*)

"The culture of all the members of the *spuria* group is very simple. They will grow in almost any soil from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, but seem to prefer a sunny position in a rather stiff loam well enriched with humus. When growth becomes active in the spring, the plants absorb a large amount of water, but seem to flower all the better the following year if the rhizomes are well roasted by the sun in the late summer after the flowering season. The seeds germinate fairly readily, but the growth of the young plants is comparatively slow, and though some may flower in their season (in two years, that is, from the time the seed germinated) yet the majority of them grow on for at least another year before the flowers appear." (*W. R. Dykes, op. cit., p. 58.*)

**35171. LARIX KURILENSIS** Mayr.**Kurile larch.**

"A tree up to 70 feet high, forming a stout trunk 2 to 2½ feet in diameter, young shoots very downy and dark brown, the down persisting the second season. Leaves one-half to 1 inch long, rounded at the end, very broad in proportion to their length, of a glaucous green, and with two conspicuous stomatic bands beneath. Cones about three-fourths inch long, oval-cylindrical, the scales with thin, slightly beveled, not reflexed, margins indented about