

38991 to 39101—Continued.

"A dwarf evergreen shrub, 4 to 6 inches high, forming dense tufts, and spreading by underground shoots; stems slender and wiry, covered with bristles, and bearing over their whole length leaves one-quarter inch, apart in two opposite rows. Leaves leathery, heart shaped, becoming smaller toward the tip of the shoot; one-quarter to five-eighths inch long, about the same wide; the lower surface and the margins are bristly, the upper side is dark, dull green and wrinkled, the lower one very pale polished green; stalk one-eighth inch or less long. Flowers produced singly in the leaf axils from the under side during August; corolla egg shaped, white or tinged with pink, scarcely one-quarter inch long.

"Native of the Himalayas; long cultivated, but still rare in gardens. It makes charming dense tufts of foliage and stems, but needs some shelter. At Kew it thrives well in a damp bed of peat in one of the recesses of the rock garden, where it has not suffered from cold since the frosts of February, 1895. Its roundish leaves, closely and regularly set in two rows, and gradually decreasing in size toward the end of the shoot, with the slender, conspicuously bristly stems, render it quite distinct from any other plant in cultivation. Increased by cuttings." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 1, p. 580-581.*)

39016. *GENTIANA TUBIFLORA* Wallich. Gentianaceæ. **Gentian.**

Distribution.—A very low, tufted herb with large blue flowers, found in the alpine Himalayas and in Tibet.

39017. *GERBERA KUNZEANA* A. Br. and Asch.

39018. *GYNURA ANGULOSA* DC. Asteraceæ.

Distribution.—An herbaceous composite, sometimes 10 feet tall, with small flower heads and oblong leaves often 2 feet long, found on the temperate slopes of the Himalayas up to an altitude of 4,000 feet, and in the Khasi Hills, in India.

39019. *IRIS CLARKEI* Baker. Iridaceæ. **Iris.**

"*Iris clarkei* is obviously a member of the *sibirica* group, but differs from all the other species of that group, except *I. prismatica*, in the possession of a solid, as opposed to a hollow, stem. In all other respects it seems perhaps most closely related to the western Chinese members of the group, *I. forrestii* and *I. bulleyana*, with which it agrees in having leaves which are glaucous on the under side but polished and glossy above. The color of the flowers borne by this *Iris* varies greatly even in the wild state, as was proved by a second series of plants that I owe to the kindness of Mr. Cave. All shades of blue and purple may occur. In its native habitat, *I. clarkei* grows in ground that is swampy for half the year and frozen hard under snow during most of the remaining months. In cultivation it should naturally do best in damp soil, rich in humus, but for some reason or other it has proved difficult to keep, for many plants have died out after flowering. Seedlings are fairly easily raised, though the seeds do not germinate very readily and the plants are of somewhat slow growth.

"Apparently confined to a circumscribed area in the Sikkim and Bhutan region at a height of 6,000 to 11,000 feet." (Abridged from *Dykes, The Genus Iris, p. 29-30.*)