

67905 to 67926—Continued.

67912. IRIS CAUCASICA Hoffm.

A rather dwarf iris described by Baker (Irideae, p. 45) as having about six bright-green, very narrow leaves 3 to 6 inches long, a short stem, and pale or bright-yellow flowers which appear in March or April. It is native from Asia Minor to Turkestan, ascending to 6,000 feet above sea level.

For previous introduction see No. 64298.

67913. IRIS FOMINII Hort.

A horticultural variety.

67914. IRIS GROSSHEIMII Hort.

A horticultural variety.

67915. IRIS IBERICA Hoffm. Iberian iris.

A dwarf iris, 18 inches high, native to Asia Minor, with falcate, narrow leaves and large flowers; these are pale-brown marked with purple-brown on the outer segments, with the inner segments pure white, faintly veined.

67916. IRIS LYCOTIS Woron.

67917. IRIS MUSULMANICA Fomin.

An iris from the vicinity of Elisabethopol, Caucasus, which, according to the *Moniteur du Jardin Botanique de Tiflis* (vol. 14, 1909), inhabits brackish swamps. It is less than 2 feet tall, and the flowers are either sky blue or yellowish.

For previous introduction see No. 64299.

67918. IRIS PARADOX Stev. Velvet iris.

A low iris with linear leaves 3 to 6 inches long and large flowers, lilac to white. Native to dry places in Asia Minor.

67919. IRIS RETICULATA Bleb.

Netted iris.

An early-flowering iris, native to Asia Minor, with a tuft of two to four short, erect, four-angled leaves 18 inches high, a very short stem, and very fragrant, bright-purple flowers.

67920. IRIS SCHELKOWNIKOWI Fomin.

67921. IRIS TALYSCHI Hort.

A horticultural variety.

67922 to 67924. MUSCARI spp. Liliaceae. Grape hyacinth.

67922. MUSCARI CAUCASICUM (Griseb.) Baker.

An ornamental purple-flowered bulbous plant with a scape 8 inches high. Native to the dry mountainous regions of the Caucasus.

67923. MUSCARI LONGIPES Boiss.

A spring-flowering bulbous plant, native to Palestine, about a foot high, with wavy-margined leaves and dense racemes of purple flowers.

67924. MUSCARI NEGLECTUM Guss.

A low bulbous plant, native to the Mediterranean countries, with numerous strap-shaped leaves up to a foot in length, and fragrant dark-blue flowers.

For previous introduction see No. 66589.

67905 to 67926—Continued.

67925. PISUM ELATIUS Bleb. Fabaceae. Pea.

A hardy annual, about 5 feet high, with leaves composed of one to three pairs of narrow leaflets, and purple flowers. Native to woods and thickets in the alpine regions of Europe.

For previous introduction see No. 64640.

67926. ULMUS ELLIPTICA Koch. Ulmaceae. Elm.

A large hardy elm, native to the Caucasus.

67927. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM L. Solanaceae. Potato.

From Wolverhampton, England. Tubers obtained from F. W. Keay, through William Stuart, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 3, 1926.

*Patterson's Victoria*. English-grown tubers.

67928. HEDYCHIUM sp. Zinziberaceae. Ginger lily.

From Brazil. Roots obtained from Miss Mary C. Bell, Bayside, N. Y. Received May 11, 1926. Numbered September, 1926.

A leafy, strong-growing tropical ornamental herbaceous perennial, related to ginger. The flowers are in terminal spikes.

67929 to 67931. LILIUM spp. Liliaceae.

From Tunbridge Wells, England. Seeds purchased from R. Wallace & Co., The Old Gardens. Received August 5, 1926.

67929. LILIUM MARTAGON L. Martagon lily.

Variety *dalmaticum*. A Dalmatian variety which often grows to be over 6 feet high, with 12 to 40 flowers of richer, deeper purple than the typical variety.

67930. LILIUM MONADELPHUM Bleb. Great Caucasian lily.

Variety *szovitzianum*. A variety with larger, lemon-yellow flowers, more thickly purple-dotted than the typical species, and with reddish brown anthers.

67931. LILIUM MARTAGON × HANSONI. Lily.

Seeds of hybrids between *Lilium martagon* and *L. hansonii*, raised by the late Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, an English plant breeder.

67932 to 67941.

From Ceylon. Seeds obtained by David Fairchild, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received July, 1926.

67932 and 67933. SESBANIA GRANDIFLORA (L.) Poir. Fabaceae.

Seeds, purchased in Peradeniya, of small, rapid-growing, soft-wooded trees, 15 to 20 feet high, with pinnate leaves and large pendulous flowers, followed by long, sickle-shaped pods. The fleshy petals are used in curries and soups in the Indian Archipelago, where these trees are native. The leaves and young shoots are sometimes used as fodder.

For previous introduction see No. 61778.