

66422 to 66481—Continued.

66454. *CAPNOIDES LUTEUM* (L.) Gaertn. (*Corydalis lutea* DC.). Papaveraceae.

An erect or spreading annual about 7 inches high, with delicate, pale-green, much-divided leaves and short racemes of pale-yellow flowers. Native to southern Europe.

66455. *CAPNOIDES SEMPERVIRENS* (L.) Borkh. (*Corydalis glauca* Pursh.). Papaveraceae.

An annual, very glaucous plant, 1 or 2 feet high, with short terminal clusters of flowers which are pink or purple with yellow tops. Native to rocky places in the northern and western United States.

66456. *CORYDALIS THALICTRIFOLIA* Jameson. Papaveraceae.

A herbaceous perennial, native to China, with a woody rhizome, large rigid spreading leaves, and large racemes of showy yellow flowers.

66457. *CORYDALIS TOMENTOSA* N. E. Brown. Papaveraceae.

A low rock-loving perennial with a rosette of oblong hairy basal leaves and erect racemes of light-yellow flowers. Native to China.

66458. *CHIONODOXA LUCILIAE* Boiss. Liliaceae. *Glory-of-the-snow*.

Var. *gigantea*.

66459. *CRAMBE MARITIMA* L. Brassicaceae. *Common sea kale*.

66460. *CRAMBE PINNATIFIDA* Ait. Brassicaceae. *Sea kale*.

A herbaceous perennial, native to Siberia.

66461. *DEUTZIA LONGIFOLIA VEITCHII* (Veitch) Rehder. Hydrangeaceae.

A shrubby plant about 3 feet high, with roughly hairy leaves 3 inches or more in length, and bright-pink flowers an inch across, borne in terminal corymbs. Native to western China and considered one of the hardiest of the deutzias, although scarcely hardy north of Washington, D. C.

For previous introduction see No. 53698.

66462. *ERODIUM MANESCAVI* Coss. Geraniaceae. *Pyrenees heronbill*.

A perennial plant, belonging to the geranium family, about a foot and a half high, with narrow leaves 6 inches or more in length and rosy purple flowers about 2 inches across. It grows wild in the Pyrenees Mountains.

For previous introduction see No. 63985.

66463 to 66466. *IRIS* spp. Iridaceae.

66463. *IRIS BULLEYANA* Dykes. *Hollowstem iris*.

An iris from western China which, as described by Dykes (*The Genus Iris*, p. 30), resembles *Iris clarkei*, having 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 No. 53703.

66422 to 66481—Continued.

66464. *IRIS CLARKEI* Baker. *Clarke iris*.

"A curiously local species native to a circumscribed area in the Sikkim and Bhutan region at a height of 6,000 to 11,000 feet in ground that is swampy half the year and hard frozen 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 underside glaucouscent. 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 almost horizontally. The styles form the highest point of the flower; they are keeled, very convex, and 1½ inches long." (*Dykes, The Genus Iris*, p. 29.)

For previous introduction see No. 53704.

66465. *IRIS FORRESTII* Dykes. *Yunnan iris*.

"A most pleasing iris, like a dwarf *Iris wilsenii*, from which it differs in the less glaucous leaves, clearer yellow, unveined standards. The stem, 12 to 18 inches high, bears a single head of two flowers, although a lateral flowered branch sometimes develops. The short haft bears two central lines and broken lateral veins of brown-purple on a clear yellow ground. The oblong, ovate blade of the falls is often very long and drooping, of a clear, lemon yellow which becomes deeper around the end of the style branches and is there marked with brown-purple veins. The oblanceolate yellow blade of the standards narrows to a deeply channeled haft, yellow, shorter than the falls, and slightly divergent. The broad, short-keeled, deep-yellow styles, often discolored with purple, curve down into the falls. Native to open mountain pastures on the eastern flank of the Likliang Range in northwestern Yunnan, China, at an altitude of 12,000 to 13,000 feet." (*Dykes, The Genus Iris*, p. 27.)

For previous introduction see No. 53705.

66466. *IRIS SETOSA* Pall. *Arctic iris*.

This was originally described as an Asiatic plant, but forms that can not be separated from it are found in North America, according to W. R. Dykes (*Iris*, p. 64). At least half a dozen forms come true from seed. The peculiarity of this iris is that the standards have dwindled until they are only small points about half an inch long, but their disappearance is usually counterbalanced by the increased size of the falls. The color is usually blue, but some shades are so light as to be almost gray.

For previous introduction see No. 57297.

66467. *LEUCOJUM VERNUM* L. Amaryllidaceae. *Spring snowflake*.

A hardy bulbous plant, native to central Europe, with strap-shaped leaves, and a one-flowered scape up to a foot long, bearing a white flower tipped with green.

66468. *LIGUSTRUM DELAVAYANUM* Hariot. Oleaceae.

An evergreen shrub, about 6 feet high, with long graceful branches and dark shining-green oval leaves. The white flowers, borne in downy panicles, and the black fruits make the shrub very ornamental. It is native to the mountainous regions of Yunnan, China, and is probably suited for growing only in the southern United States.

For previous introduction see No. 58613.