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GROWN

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IRIS



1930
1931

SOUTHLAND
IRIS GARDEN

976 PALM TERRACE
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

J. N. Cipolliano, Owner

SOUTHLAND
GROWN
IRIS

CATALOG
Season of 1930 - 1931

SOUTHLAND IRIS GARDEN
976 PALM TERRACE
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
J. N. GIRIDLIAN, Owner

CONDITIONS OF SALE

PRICES

The prices quoted in this list cancel all previous quotations. Prices quoted are for single rhizomes except where noted otherwise. Price of six plants of a variety is five times the amount quoted for single plant, and for twelve plants nine times the single plant rate. Prices for larger quantities furnished upon application.

DISCOUNTS

5% discount is allowed on orders amounting to \$10.00 or more and 10% on orders amounting to \$25.00 or more. These discounts do not apply to collections which are net.

TERMS

Cash with order.

SHIPMENT

We prepay postage on all orders of \$2.00 or more. Add 5c per rhizome for postage on orders amounting to less than \$2.00. Shipments are made at any time of the year to points in California, and June to October 15 to points East, except where otherwise noted in the catalogue.

SUBSTITUTIONS

We do not substitute unless requested to do so.

ORDERS

Orders are accepted subject to stock being unsold at the time of the receipt of the order. We reserve the right to refuse part or all of an order, or withdraw any variety from the market.

GUARANTEE

We guarantee our plants to be true to name. In case of a mistake we will, upon proper proof, replace the plants with the true variety or refund the price paid for them at our option. We also guarantee our plants to be free from any disease or insect pests. We cannot be held responsible for failure as a result of growing and climatic conditions which are beyond our control.



IRIS MISSOURIENSIS
AS IT GROWS IN
SAN BERNARDINO MTS.

INTRODUCTION



During the past seven years I have been collecting and breeding iris as a means of relaxation from my profession as a moving picture cameraman. I find great joy and inspiration in growing all the available species of iris. I have brought together a large collection of species and wild forms from all parts of the world. Most of them have proven themselves adaptable to California climate and are not only growing, but blooming and seeding nicely. It goes without saying that I have raised thousands of seedlings from cross pollenized seeds. Among them were a few that seemed outstanding enough to be segregated for further trial. It is hoped that some of these will prove themselves worthy of introduction.

This summer I am moving my iris plantings to cover two acres of new and rich soil over a bluff where perfect drainage is assured. My present location will be maintained as a show garden where only a few of each variety will be grown.

I am offering in this, my third annual catalogue, the surplus of my collection. I list no new and untried varieties, but only standard varieties that have proven themselves worthy of a permanent place in our gardens. I shall feel well repaid if I can help beautify the garden of the average home owner with the least outlay of money. A clump of twenty-five cent iris will give as much satisfaction in the garden as would a clump of fifty dollar iris; for after all price is no criterion of a plant's garden value.

In the descriptions of varieties the number following the name is the garden rating given by the American Iris Society, 100 being the standard of perfection. (S) denotes the three upright petals of the iris flower which are called standards, and (F) indicates the three lower petals which are called falls. In parentheses after the name of the variety is given the name of the originator and the date of introduction.

Varieties marked (*) are imported and are growing under permit of the Horticultural Board, and are offered subject to release by them. In all probability they will not be released till 1931.

TALL BEARDED IRIS

CULTURE. We know of no flower that gives as generous a return under neglect as does the tall bearded iris. It may be safely said that the gardener can leave his iris plantings to the care of nature a month after planting them and get as much return in flowers and beauty as any other class of flowers that have to be coaxed twelve months of the year. Given a sunny position that is well drained and a soil that is not acid, the iris will be perfectly happy.

The plants should be planted in a moist, well worked soil and covered with half an inch of soil. They should be kept damp for a month after planting, after which they will take care of themselves; except in hot and dry climates where they may be watered occasionally. Every fourth or fifth year when the plants become overcrowded they should be lifted, broken into natural divisions and replanted a foot apart.

The safest fertilizers to use are lime, wood ash, and bone meal. Never use manure, as it has a tendency to promote soft growth and cause rot.

Tall bearded iris may be planted at any time of the year in California and the Southern states, and from June 1st to October 15th where the ground freezes in the winter.

In the following list we have included the Intermediates as well as the Tall Bearded varieties as there is no well defined division between the two, but one merges into and overlaps the other group.

AFTERGLOW. 82. (Sturt. 1917) Misty lavender with a yellow glow in the center. A very popular blend.	.35
ALBICANS. 72. (Wild, Arabia) A lovely pure white. An early bloomer.	.25
ALCAZAR. 87. (Vilm. 1910) A stately variety with mauve and red-purple, lit with a bronzy glow. Large, well branched, and late bloomer.	.25
AMAS. 75. (Wild, Asia Minor) Rich, dark blue-purple bicolor. Extensively used by breeders to obtain large flowered plants.	.25
AMBASSADEUR. 91. (Vilm. 1920) S. a smokey lavender shot with bronze; F. deep velvety bronze. Rich orange beard. One of the most outstanding.	.50
ANN LESLIE. 74. (Sturt. 1917) S. white faintly flushed rose; F. dahlia carmine.	.50
ARCHEVEQUE. 81. (Vilm. 1911) Brilliant red-purple bicolor.	.25
ARGYNNIS. 83. (Wmsn. 1925) S. strontian yellow; F. violet carmine. A brilliant yellow bicolor.	.50

ARIEL. (Mur. 1924) Lovely pale blue of refined bearing.	1.00
ARNOLS. 78. (Barr, 1874) S. rosy bronze; F. bronzey purple. Garden effect is brown.	.25
ASIA. 88. (Yeld 1920) S. pale silvery lavender suffused yellow at base; F. light lavender violet. Large flowers on tall stems.	2.00
BALLERINE. 89. (Vilm. 1920) A beautiful light lavender blue on 42 in. stem. Universally admired.	.75
BARRELANE. 76. (Sturt., 1920) Two shades of lavender-violet.	.50
BLACK PRINCE. 72. (Perry, 1900) Famous for its dark velvety falls. Should be planted in partial shade in California.	.50
CAMELEON. (Lemon) Bright blue. Small but cheerful.	.25
CANDELABRE. (Vilm.) S. white suffused violet; F. dark violet.	.50
CANOPUS. 83. (Bliss. 1921) A dominion seedling of bronzed pur- ple shades. Free flowering.	1.50
CAPRICE. 72. (Vilm. 1904) Rosy red purple flowers with bluish white beard. Profuse bloomer.	.25
CATERINA. 83. (Foster, 1909) A grand light blue iris that is particularly suited to California climate.	.35
CHALICE. 82. (Sturt. 1924) A bright, soft yellow of even tone; a true yellow self even to the markings of the haft. 33 in.	1.00
CHASSEUR. 85. (Vilm. 1923) One of the best yellows with red stiplings on the haft. Large flowers on tall stem.	1.50
CITRONELLA. 85. (Bliss, 1922) S. bright, clear yellow; F. red, brown edged yellow. It fairly glows in the garden.	1.50
CLUNY. 89. (Vilm. 1920) Large flowers in two shades of lilac blue. The color is rather opaque.	.25
COMTESSE DE COURCY. White, veined and dotted with light lavender violet. A beautiful plicata but variable in size of bloom.	.25
CONQUISTADOR. 83. (Mohr. 1923) Huge light lavender flowers on four foot stem.	1.00
CORDON BLEU. 75. (Sturt., 1921) A small flowered blue iris.	.25
CORRIDA. 84. (Mil. 1914) Delightful aniline blue. Perfect for cutting and massing.	.25
CRETAN. 78. (Wild, Crete) Similar to Amas, but darker and more of a blue-purple in color.	1.00

CRIMSON KING. 83. Large, rich claret purple flowers. This is the variety that is seen in bloom nearly all year round in California.	.25
CRUSADER. 85. (Foster. 1913) Large flowers on tall stems. Nearest true blue.	.25
CYPRIANA. 81. (Wild, Cyprus) S. Lavender violet; F. Hyacinth violet. Extensively used for hybridizing.	1.00
DALMARIUS. 74. (G. & K., 1907) Satiny gray and lilac with silvery sheen. A satisfactory grower.	.25
DAMOZEL. 82. (Mor. 1922) A plicata similar to Parisiana in colorings and markings, but has a refined carriage and ruffled standards.	1.00
DELICATISSIMA. 80. (Mil. 1914) Large delicate lavender flowers on 3 ft. stem.	.75
DEMI-DEUIL (Denis) Heavily veined and dotted brownish purple on light ground. Reminds one of Susiana.	.25
DR. BERNICE. 73. S. Coppery bronze; F. velvety crimson.	.25
DORA LANGDON. 78. (Bliss, 1918) A beautiful blend of buff and magenta. Long blooming season.	.50
DREAM. 84. (Sturt. 1918) A very popular pink pallida.	.75
DU GUESCLIN. 77. (Bliss, 1921) S. Lavender; F. velvety violet, edged lighter.	.50
EDOUARD MICHEL. 81. (Ver. 1904) Intense red-purple with ruffled edges.	.25
E. H. JENKINS. 81. (Bliss, 1919) Beautiful pallida of steel blue shade.	.50
ELDORADO. 76. (Vilm. 1910) A striking blend of bronze, yellow, heliotrope and violet purple. A very individual variety.	.35
ELIZABETH. S. white, heavily shaded lilac; F. white, shaded violet at margin.	.25
EMBER. 84. (Sturt. 1924) A rich, clear amethyst-purple flower. Large flowers on well branched stems. 42 in. Universally admired.	2.00
EVADNE. 87. (Bliss. 1921) A "rose-red" self. The color carries well. Of distinct garden value.	3.00
FAIRY. 78. (Ken. 1905) White, delicately frilled pale blue; blue style crests. One of the smallest flowered.	.25

FIRMAMENT. (Groschner) An intermediate in two shades of lavender.	.25
FLORENTINA ALBA. 76. (Wild, Italy) Huge bluish white fragrant flowers. Rhizomes furnish the orros root of commerce.	.35
FLORENTINA BLUE. (Wild, Italy) A violet and purple form of the above variety.	.25
FONTARABIE. 71. (Wild, Asia Minor) S. violet blue; F. rich violet-purple with lighter margin.	.25
FRIEDA MOHR. 85. (Mohr. 1926) An enormous pink-lavender flower on tall stems. It attracts instant attention by its luminous color.	5.00
GAVIOTA. 82. (Mohr, 1924) Creamy white plicata edged with yellow. Of fine finish and good texture.	.50
GEORGIA. 83. (Farr, 1920) Medium shade of soft rose.	.35
HARPALLION. 77. (Perry, 1923) Large light lavender with a bronzy undertone and with an aristocratic bearing.	2.00
HELGE. 76. A yellow intermediate. Reliable bloomer.	.25
HER MAJESTY. 74. (Perry, 1903) The most popular "pink." Unreliable grower and bloomer.	.50
HERMOSA. (Dean) Bright mathew purple with yellow glow in the center. Forms a solid mass as the rhizomes are very small.	.25
HORIZON. (Mor; Sturt. 1925) Large, clear light blue-lavender. Makes a solid blue picture in the garden.	3.00
INNER GLOW. 82. (Sturt. 1924) A light yellow with haft reticulated orange, the yellow in the center shading outward to a clear polished ivory.	1.50
IRIS KING. 80. (G. & K.) S. Golden yellow; F. velvety garnet edged yellow. A brililant variety.	.25
ISOLENE. 84. (Vilm. 1904) Pastel shades of old rose and light bronze. Unusual coloring and shape.	.35
* ISTRIA. 83. (Dykes. Wild) Collected in Fiume. Snowy white; fragrant.	2.50
IVORINE. Beautiful cream toned intermediate which blooms twice in succession.	.25
JACUELINE GUILLOT. 82. (Cayeux, 1924) Large blooms of lavender blue. Stalks stout and well branched.	1.00

JACQUESIANA. 78. (Lemon, 1840) Coppery crimson and rich maroon. Has withstood the test of time.	.25
J. B. DUMAS. 78. (Den. 1917) A Ricardi hybrid of large size and rosy lavender color. 4 ft.	1.00
J. J. DEAN. 76. (Dean, 1922) S. light violet; F. velvety royal purple. Large and tall. Makes a very effective mass.	.75
JUNIATA. 81. (Farr, 1909) A large, fragrant clear violet-blue self.	.25
KALOS. 77. (Sass-Craw. 1924) S. white, slightly washed lavender; F. white peppered, washed and penciled soft rose.	1.00
KASHMIRIANA. 82. (Wild, India) Large flowers of leathery substance. White, slightly washed lavender.	.35
KASHMIR WHITE. 82. (Foster, 1913) Glorious pure white. One of the best.	.35
KHARPOT. 74. (Wild, Asia Minor) S. Violet; F. Violet-purple Early bloomer.	.25
KOCHI. 80. (Wild, Italy) Similar to Crimson King, but darker.	.25
LADY FOSTER. 82. (Foster, 1913) S. pale blue; F. light bluish-violet, veined old gold at the haft. Large and pretty.	.50
LA NEIGE. 78. (Verd. 1912) A rather low growing creamy white.	.50
LENT A. WILLIAMSON. 88. (Wmsn. 1918) Large rich purple with bronze shadings. The most popular iris.	.35
LEONIDAS. 70. (Barr, 1908) Soft lavender gray and rosy mauve with a light yellow undertone.	.25
LEVERRIER. 82. (Den. 1917) One of the best; tall and impressive. Chinese violet and rich pansy violet on 4 ft. stems. Early bloomer.	.75
LORD OF JUNE. 78. (Yeld 1911) Massive flowers of lavender-blue and violet blue.	.35
LOHENGRIN. 79. (G. & K. 1910) Chinese violet, white haft and yellow beard. Serments beautifully waved.	.25
LORLEY. 78. (G. & K. 1910) S. bright yellow; F. purple, bordered yellow. Profuse bloomer.	.25
LUTESCENS MAJOR. (Dean) Color identical with its seed parent—statellae—but the flowers are larger and on 3 ft. stems. Strongly fragrant.	.25

MADY CARRIER. 80. (Mil. 1905) Metallic blue overlaid fawn. A lovely pastel shade.	.25
MAGNIFICA. 85. (Vilm. 1920) S. rose; F. dark red-purple reticulated chestnut. Long drooping flowers on tall stem.	.75
MAJESTIC. 87. (Bliss, 1923) S. Light mauve to blue; F. rich velvety raisin purple. Bronze reticulations at the base. A strong Dominion seedling.	2.50
MA MIE. 80. (Cay. 1906) White, penciled violet with violet styles.	.25
MANDRALIACAE. 72. (Wild) A rich lavender-purple pallida.	.25
MARGERY. 79. (Dean, 1922) S. light wisteria violet, F. bradlys violet. Huge flowers on tall stems. Much like crusader but a shade lighter. 5 ft.	2.50
MARJORIE TINLEY. 81. (Perry, 1922) S. soft lavender-blue overlaid yellow; F. dark mauve. Very large flowers.	3.00
MARY GIBSON. 85. (Perry, 1922) A beautiful combination of old rose and bronze with yellow shadings in the center and an orange beard.	1.50
MAUVINE. 72. (Dean, 1919) An extremely free blooming mauve self. 4 ft.	.25
MEDRANO. 87. (Vilm., 1920) S. well arched rich dark violet; F. darker with brown reticulations. Orange beard.	.75
MESAPOTAMICA. 73. (Wild, Mesopotamia) An enormous blue bicolor with long segments and tall flexius stem. Used as a parent for most of the modern large flowered varieties.	.75
MIRANDA. 77. (Hort, 1919) Clear violet-blue self.	.50
MLLE. SCHWARTZ. 84. (Den., 1916) Palest mauve. Large and tall. An outstanding iris because of the informal carriage of its flowers.	.50
MME. BOULLET. 73. (Den., 1917) A yellow plicata. S. deep colonial buff heavily lined and dotted deep mauve; F. lined with mauve on lighter ground.	.25
MME. CHEREAU. 70. (Lemon, 1844) White, frilled violet on the edges. Good for cutting.	.25
MME. CHERI. 83. (Sturt., 1918) Ageratum violet washed pink with a yellow undertone.	.50

MME. CHOBAUT. 80. (Den., 1916) Similar to Mme. Boulet, but yellower.	.25
MME. CLAUD MONET. 79. (Den., 1912) A large dark purple Ricardi hybrid that attracts attention.	.75
MME. DURRAND. 89. (Den., 1912) An irridescent tan and lilac blend. A beautiful color harmony.	2.00
MME. GUERVILLE. Palest violet heavily lined and dotted purple.	.25
MONSIGNOR. 77. (Vilm., 1907) Satiny violet and rich velvety purple. A distinct variety.	.25
MOTHER OF PEARL. 84. (Sturt., 1917) The name well describes the color. Large flowers held erect on tall stems. One of the most popular.	.50
MRS. ALAN GRAY. 74. (Foster, 1909) A pretty soft mauve self.	.25
MRS. CUTHBERTSON. (Perry) A beautiful blend of pink, crimson and apricot. Universally admired.	1.00
MRS. FRYER. 69. (Fryer, 1917) S. white, shaded heliotrope; F. purple-crimson with lighter border.	1.00
MRS. HETTY MATTSO. 80. (Perry, 1923) S. purple-fawn shot with bronze; F. rich crimson purple.	1.00
MRS. NEUBRONNER. 69. (Ware) Bright yellow.	.25
MOUNT PENN. 79. (Farr, 1909) S. soft lavender; F. crimson lilac. Rich orange beard gives a glow to the flower.	.25
NANCY ORNE. 81. (Sturt., 1921) A lovely rose-purple blend with buff tinted styles. Vigorous and floriferous.	.50
NAVAJO. 71. (Farr, 1913) A rich maroon variegata.	.35
NIBELUNGED. 65. (G. & K., 1910) S. olive buff, F. violet purple with fawn margin.	.25
NUEE D'ORAGE. 72. (Verd., 1905) Slate blue, shaded bronze. A lovely light blend.	.25
OLD IVORY. 82. (Sturt., 1924) A very soft creamy yellow with cinnamon brown markings at the haft; flowers so held as to make a beautiful garden picture.	2.00
OCHRACEA. 83. (Den., 1919) S. olive gold; F. olive gold with mauve center. Unusual coloring.	1.00
OPERA. 83. (Vilm., 1916) Gorgeous deep red-purple. The most popular red.	.50

OPORTO. 75. (Yeld., 1911) Deep pansy violet. Effective when massed.	.25
ORIFLAMME. 77. (Vilm., 1904) Violet-blue flowers of huge proportions. Free flowering.	.35
PALLIDA. (Wild, Italy) Tall light lavender. Small flowers. Huge foliage.	.25
PALLIDA DALMATICA (Wild, Dalmatia) Large pale blue flowers on tall stem.	.25
PALLIDA EMPRESS OF INDIA. A good new variety with soft lilac flowers.	.50
PANCROFT. 69. (Mil., 1909) Ivory yellow, slightly washed amber and lavender. A free flowering plicata. Not very good, but there is no other variety like it.	.25
PARISIANA. 74. (Vilm., 1910) White, heavily lined and dotted deep lilac. General garden effect is lavender.	.25
PERFECTION. 79. (Barr., 1880) S. Lavender; F. blackish purple.	.25
PRINCESS BEATRICE. 90. (Barr) Selected form of Pallida Dalmatica. Large, well proportioned flowers on tall stems. One of the oldest, but still the best.	.50
PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. 74. (G. & K.) S. bright primrose yellow; F. brilliant madder crimson margined yellow.	.25
PROSPER LAUGIER. 84. (Verd., 1914) Rich brown and pink tones.	.35
QUAKER LADY. 75. (Farr, 1909) Ageratum violet and pink, overlaid yellow. A very chaste flower.	.25
QUEEN ALEXANDRA. 75. (Barr) Purplish lilac and violet with a yellow sheen. A slow increaser.	.35
QUEEN OF MAY. 74. (Sal., 1859) A very popular "pink." Soft rosy violet. No garden should be without this variety.	.25
RAFFET. 74. (Vilm., 1920) A good dark lavender blue self. Late bloomer.	.35
RED CLOUD. 75. (Farr, 1913) S. rosy lavender, F. maroon crimson, reticulated yellow.	.25
RED SPLENDOUR. 83. (Sturt., 1925) A stiff and ruffled flower with wide and velvety falls. A beautiful red effect with a yellow undertone.	2.00

REGAN. 79. (Hort., 1920) Two shades of purple.	.50
RIALGAR. 82. (Sturt., 1924) The brightest yellow in the garden. S. yellow, F. yellow with red-brown markings.	2.50
RICARDI. 73. (Wild, Palestine) Similar to Meapotamica, but with narrower sergents and stiff stem.	1.50
RHODA. 67. (Yeld) Delicate shade of clear lavender.	.25
ROMEO. 68. (Lemon, 1840) Showy little variegata. Yellow, violet and lilac. Very attractive.	.35
ROSE UNIQUE. 69. (Farr, 1910) A decided "rose."	.25
ROSEWAY. 78. (Bliss, 1919) Deep rose-pink. Tall.	.25
SAN GABRIEL. 84. (Dean, 1921) Large lavender self, earliest to bloom, tallest stem, growing to 70 in. under favorable condi- tions. Even a single stem will create a picture in the garden. An altogether superlative iris. Now that the prise is within reach of all, no garden can afford to be without it.	1.00
SANTA MONICA. (Dean) A pink purple and lavender bicolor with very large flowers on 4 ft. stalk.	1.00
SARABENDE. 73. (Sturt., 1918) S. cream shaded pink; F. velvety blue-violet with a light border.	.35
SHEKINAH. 84. (Sturt., 1918) A popular tall yellow of pallida habit.	.50
SHERBERT. 62. (Sturt., 1918) Old gold and brown.	.50
SHERBERT II (Sturt., 1925) Stronger stem and darker color than Sherbert. S. ecru; F. Dahlia purple.	3.00
SHERWYN-WRIGHT. 76. (Koh., 1915) A very bright yellow. Late.	.50
SIVAS. (Wild, Asia Minor) S. violet blue; F. darker. The standards fall outward giving the flower a Japanese iris effect.	.25
SOLIDAD. 92. (Mohr., 1922) An early blooming light yellow. Low growing, but a reliable bloomer.	.50
SOUV. DE. MME. GAUDICHAU. 88. (Mil., 1914) A large dark velvety bicolor. Bold and striking. Deservedly popular.	.50
SUSAN BLISS. 86. (Bliss, 1922) A very beautiful pinkish lilac iris of real merit. Free flowering.	1.25
SWEET LAVENSER. 87. (Bliss, 1919) A pretty lavender of dis- tinct form.	.50

TAMAR. 74. (Bliss, 1920) Red lilac flowers on 4 ft. stalk.	.25
TENABRAE. 88. (Bliss, 1922) A Dominion seedling of rich dark coloring. Attractive and reliable.	2.50
TROJANA. 77. (Wild, Western Asia) Light violet blue with a bronze undertone. Useful as a seed parent because of its wide branching habit.	1.00
TROSUPERBA. 78. (Wild, Western Asia) A taller and more beautiful form of Trojana.	1.00
TRUE CHARM. 84. (Sturt., 1920) White, with the margins delicately etched blue-lavender. Individual style of growth.	1.50
TROOST. 79. (Den., 1908) One of the best penciled pinks. Large flowers on 2 ft. stems.	.25
WALHALLA. 73. (G. & K.) A low growing violet and purple.	.25
WEDGEWOOD. 87. (Dykes, 1923) Rich true blue effect with white beard.	3.00
WHITE QUEEN. 81. (Gay., 1918) A very lovely small pure white.	.35
WILD ROSE. 80. (Sturt., 1921) The color is nearly a true rose. Fine finish and texture.	2.00
WINDHAM. 71. (Farr., 1919) Soft lavender pink, veined darker.	.25
WYOMISSING. 72. (Farr., 1919) Similar to Windham, but more creamy.	.25
YELLOW MOON. 85. (Sturt., 1923) A pallida of a soft uniform yellow with a satiny texture.	2.00
YVONNE PELLETIER. 81. (Mil., 1916) Sky blue with a prominent yellow beard.	.25
ZOUAVE. 76. (Vilm., 1922) Exquisite lilac plicata. Dotted and veined with a yellow flush at the haft.	.50

DWARF BEARDED IRIS

CULTURE of dwarf bearded iris is the same as that for the tall bearded varieties except that they will soon exhaust the soil they are planted in as they are gross feeders. They should either be well fertilized with bone meal, or moved to new soil every second year. As their root system is close to the surface they require more moisture than the tall varieties. These are ideal subjects for planting in front of the tall varieties, for edging, or for the rock garden. The dwarf irises are the first to bloom in the spring; blooming in May in the eastern states and in March in California.

ALBA. Popular early white. Very fragrant. 6 in.	.25
BLUEBEARD. (Perry, 1903) S. bluish white, F. green gold with purple veinings. A very odd color.	.25
CYANEA. (G. & K., 1899) Rich crimson purple. Fragrant.	.25
DIXMUDE. 83. (Mil., 1916) A purple bicolor.	.35
EBURNEA. 76. (G. & K., 1899) Ivory white.	.25
EXCELSA. 77. (G. & K., 1899) A beautiful yellow.	.25
FLORIDA. A pretty pale yellow.	.35
ORANGE QUEEN. (Perry) Deep clear yellow.	.25
REICHENBACHII. (Wild, Serbia) A free flowering yellow.	1.00
REICHENBACHIII. Orange. A darker form of the above.	1.00
SCHNEEKUPPE. 77. (G. & K., 1910) White.	.25
SOCRATES. 81. Red purple with yellow beard. One of the best.	.50
STATELLAE. 76. (Wild) Refined and fragrant ivory flowers on 12 inch stalk.	.25

POGOCYCLUS IRIS

The following hybrids are the result of crosses between the bearded and Oncocyclus irises. They are hardy and very easy to grow. Their chief requirements are a well drained soil, plenty of lime and dry summer conditions. They bloom before the tall bearded section. As the nomenclature of Foster's hybrids are badly mixed we cannot guarantee them to be true to name but we are selling them under the name we bought and raised them.

CARMELO. 82. (Mohr, 1923) A regalia hybrid. Narrow flowers of an unusual shade of blue on erect stems.	.50
DORAK. 88. (Foster, 1909) Large flowers on 30 in. stem. S. clear light violet; F. purple violet delicately veined. One of the best in the group.	2.00

GIRAN. 86. (Foster, 1913) Wine colored flowers on 24 in. stems. Beautifully veined.	1.50
* DILKUSH. 82. (Foster, 1909) Conspicuously veined. It has not yet bloomed for us.	3.00
HAMADAN. 75. (Foster, 1909) Flowers of uniform rich violet, bronze styles and black beard.	2.00
IB-MACRANTHA. (Van T.) Enormous rounded flowers of lavender and red purple.	5.00
IB-PALL. 81. (Foster) Large purple veined flowers.	1.50
KOROLKOWI X PUMILA. (Foster) A delicate dwarf with narrow segments and with the color scheme of Zwanneberg.	1.50
LADY LILFORD. 82. (Foster, 1916) Enormous dark blue-purple flowers on 2 ft. stems. Darkest of the group and last to bloom.	1.50
NEFERT. (Foster, 1900) Pallida X Iberica. A uniform violet flower without veinings and with typical Oncocyclus shape. Tall.	2.00
PARACINA. 68. (Foster, 1901) A blackish purple dwarf.	2.00
PARSAM. 71. (Foster, 1905) Similar to Paracina, but larger.	2.00
PARVAR. 77. (Foster, 1909) Black-violet with velvety sheen.	2.00
* SHIRAZ. (Foster) Tallest of the group with large flowers. S. violet-purple; F. dark mahogany.	3.00
* SHIRIN. 85. (Foster, 1913) Violet with purple veins.	3.00
WILLIAM MOHR. 89. (Mohr., 1925) The most outstanding iris. Imagine a huge Susiana with a soft violet color and you will have a faint idea of the beauty of this flower.	5.00
ZWANNENBERG. 80. (Denis, 1919) S. creamy light gray, splashed violet, F. golden yellow with purple streaks and washed purple in the center of the falls. 18 in.	.25

SIBERIAN AND ORIENTALIS

These two classes are closely related and are identical for garden purposes. The Orientals are shorter and have larger flowers than the Sibericas, but most of the modern varieties are hybrids between the two. They are of easy culture, requiring lime-free soil and appreciating a dressing of manure in the spring. They are ideal for planting along streams and beside pools, but will not do well where there is standing water. Fall delivery only.

BLUE KING. (Wild, Japan) Large deep blue-purple flowers of medium height.	.50
EMPEROR. (Wild, Japan) Same as blue king, but with a red-purple color.	1.00
ORIENTALS. Seedlings raised from collected seeds.	.50
PERRY'S BLUE. (Perry) Large sky blue flowers on tall stems. Free bloomer.	.50
SIBERICA. (Type) Wild form of Siberica. Small delicately veined blue flowers with a yellow central blotch on tall stalks.	.50
SNOW QUEEN. A beautiful white form of Orientalis.	.50

SPURIA

These are tall growing beardless irises that are stately garden subjects, forming as they do, huge clumps five feet high. They require a sunny, moist and lime-free soil, but they seem to hold their own in adverse conditions. They are best delivered in the fall of the year.

* A. J. BALFOUR. A beautiful blue shade.	3.50
AUREA (Species) Deep clear yellow flowers of large size and heavy substance. Increases well.	1.00
* CAMBRIDGE BLUE. Tall sky blue.	2.00
MONSPUR. Tall blue purple.	1.00
* MONAUREA. A Monnieri and Aurea hybrid that is a hardy and tall grower. Deep clear yellow. 4 to 6 ft.	2.00
* MONNIERI. A late flowering golden yellow species.	2.00
OCHROLEUCA. (Species) Large ivory white flowers with a golden yellow blotch in the center of the falls.	.50
* OCHRAUREA. A handsome cross between Aurea and Ochroleuca. S. creamy yellow; F. golden yellow edged cream.	5.00

- * **OCHROLEUCA INNOCENSE.** White with yellow blotch. - A
free flowering form. 2.00
- * **OCHROLEUCA QUEEN VICTORIA.** (Barr) S. cream; F. cream
with large golden blotch. 2.00
- * **OCHROLEUCA SNOWFLAKE.** (Barr) S. white; F. white with
soft yellow blotch. 2.00

EVANSIA

These irises have lovely orchid-like flowers that have a crest instead of the beard as in the tall bearded section. They prefer a moist shady situation with lime-free soil. They appreciate a dressing of leafmold on the surface to prevent their surface creeping roots from drying out.

- CRISTATA.** (Wild, U. S.) Miniature lilac flowers. .50
- JAPONICA.** (Wild, Western Asia) Delicate lavender with a yellow
blotch in the haft of the falls. The stem is branched like a tree
and bears hundreds of flowers over a long period. .35
- * **MILESII.** (Wild, Himalayas) Red purple flowers with darker
mottlings on 3 ft. stems. Large rhizomes as compared with
other members of the group. 5.00
- TECTORUM.** (Wild, Japan) The famous roof iris of Japan. Flat
blue purple flowers mottled darker with white crest. .50
- WATTII.** (Wild, Himalayas) White flowers raised high on a tall,
well branched stem. The flower stem forms one year and blooms
the next year. Rare. 7.50

APAGON

These are natives of swamps of the Southeastern states and their hybrids. They grow in moist locations in nature, but will adapt themselves to garden conditions. They are lime haters so that they must have acid soil. Fall delivery only.

- DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON.** A *Fulva Foliosa* cross that is a free bloomer of great merit. Large flowers of velvety royal purple color. .50
- FULVA.** (Wild, U. S.) A native of Mississippi valley. The flowers are borne freely on tall stems and are colored brick red. The only red iris. 1.00
- * **FULVALA VIOLACEA.** A hybrid similar to *Dorothea K. Williamson*, but with a violet purple color. 1.50
- FOETIDISSIMA.** This iris has insignificant flowers, but in the fall the seed pods burst open exposing the bright scarlet seeds and holding them all winter. Useful for winter bouquets. The plant has ornamental evergreen foliage, and grows well in dense shade as well as sunlight. .35
- * **FOETIDISSIMA FOL. VAR.** This is the same as above except that the leaves are variegated green and white. Rare. 1.50
- MISSOURIENSIS.** Delicate white flowers veined blue and having a yellow central blotch on the falls. The standards are light violet. The flower stems are 20 inches high. Collected plants .50
- PSEUDACORUS.** A native of England with bright yellow flowers that will grow in pools and streams. .50
- PSEUDACORUS GIGANTEA.** A tall growing form of the above variety. 1.00
- PURPUREA.** (Dean) A *Fulva-Hexagona* hybrid. Raisin purple. 1.50
- SAVANNARUM.** A native of Florida swamps. Will do as well in the garden as in the pool. 2.00
- VERSICOLOR.** Found in swamps all through the Northeastern States. blue purple iris for the pool. .50

UNGUICULARIS

These are the winter blooming iris of the Mediterranean. They bloom profusely from November to March in California. They are not particular as to soil but must have a position exposed to the sun, where they can have a good summer baking if it is to flower well. Will do well left to nature without any watering. Delicately perfumed.

- STYLOSA ALBA.** White with yellow blotch at the center of the falls. Heavy foliage. 12 in. .25
- STYLOSA MARGINATA.** A violet form of above with large flowers. .25
- STYLOSA SPECIOSA.** Rich violet purple flowers. Blooms later and has narrow grassy foliage. .75

ONCOCYCLUS

SUSIANA. The mourning iris. A single huge flower on a 15 in. stem early in the spring. The color is nearly black, being thickly veined and dotted purplish black on a gray ground with a large black signal blotch in the center of the falls. Both the haft of the standards and of the falls have black beard. Each flower is a poem in itself, and a sight that cannot be forgotten.

They should be planted late in October in soil that has been enriched with lime and bonemeal. They are hardy and will withstand the coldest winters, provided they have good drainage. After the flowering season withhold water and let them dry out. When the foliage has withered, dig up the rhizomes and keep them in dry sand till next October, when they may be replanted. Strong rhizomes—Delivery, July to October.

1.50

BULBOUS IRIS XIPHIIUM

These are the Spanish type iris, and their garden forms. They must be planted in the fall as they make a winter growth of leaves, and be lifted and stored away in a dry place after the foliage has died down. For delivery June to October.

- FILIFOLIA IMPERATOR.** A large flowered purple form from Southern Spain and Morocco. Doz., 1.50
- LOUISE.** Pure white delicately flushed blue. 12 in. Doz., 1.00
- TINGITANA.** An early flowering iris from Tangiers that must have a good summer baking if it is to bloom. Doz., 2.00
- TINGITANA WEDGEWOOD.** Large violet blue flowers of leathery texture with a yellow central blotch. Grows to 3 ft. ea., .75

RETICULATA

These are beautiful subjects for the rock garden. They range in color from lightest blue to deep purple, growing from 4 to 8 inches, and blooming in California from January to April, according to variety. They are well adapted to pot culture.

- HISTRIODES.** Bright blue with a yellow ridge in the center. 1.00
- HISTRIO.** Similar to the above. 1.00
- * **RETICULATA.** Bright blue purple, tall and late. I am also growing the varieties cyania, and cantab. 1.50
- VARTANI.** Bright blue spots on white ground. Almond scented and the earliest to bloom. 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS

- IRIS POVONIA.** The peacock iris. (*Moraea glaucopsis*) Beautiful violet blue flowers with a bright peacock blue signal blotch. Free flowering. Summer delivery. .50
- IRIS SISYRANCHIUM.** A bulbous iris of the Gynardeiris section. The flowers are fugitive, lasting but a few hours in the afternoon. Summer delivery. .25
- IRIS TUBEROSA.** (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*) The snake-head iris. The bulb resembles a bird's foot, and the flowers are green with a purplish black center to the falls. A really novel iris. Summer delivery. 1.00

IRIS SEEDS

For those who wish to experiment with raising iris from seed, and for the collector who wants a start of some of the species that are difficult to establish, we are listing seeds of the following irises at 50c per pkt.

BRACTEATA
CALIFORNICA
CHRYSOPHYLLA
HARTWEGII AUSTRALIS
KAEMPFERII
LAEVIGATA
LONGIPETALA MONTANA
MISSOURIENSIS
NEPALENSIS
TALL BEARDED (mixed)
SIBERICA (Type)
TECTORUM
TENAX

We are headquarters for collected seeds of the violet flowered form of *Iris Hartwegii*, *HARTWEGII AUSTRALIS*, and iris *MISSOURIENSIS*. Dealers are requested to write for wholesale quotations.

OTHER PLANTS OF INTEREST TO COLLECTORS

BILLBERGIA. Popularly known as the Bird of Paradise. A thrifty plant of easiest culture. Ideal as a house plant for the window garden or the porch, or as an air plant in the conservatory, or may be planted in a sunny location in the garden. Will withstand about 10 degrees of frost. The foliage resembles that of pineapple and forms a hollow in the center where water is held and stored. The flower stem grows to 12 inches, and is covered with the bright pink spathe from the end of which hangs a cluster of flowers that resemble fuchsias in shape but are green and blue in color with yellow anthers. Strong divisions.

1.00

BLETILLA HYACINTHIA. A pretty Chinese terrestrial orchid that prospers in the flower border. Winter delivery. Each 3.00

GLADIOLUS TRISTIS. A species from South Africa with pretty yellow flowers that are fragrant at night. This species is being used by breeders for obtaining a race of sweet scented gladiolus. It is an early bloomer and should be planted in the Fall as it makes a winter growth of foliage. The bulbs are small, never growing larger than three-quarter inch diameter. Large bulbs, \$1.00 each; medium size, 75c each; small bulbs, 50c each; bulb-lets, \$1.00 per 100, 50c pkt.

MORAEA BICOLOR. Tall, slender and stiff foliage of light green color. The flowers are yellow with a purple blotch in the center of the falls. In shape they resemble miniature Japanese iris. Rather difficult to establish. 2.00

MORAEA IRIDOIDES JOHNSONII. An iris like plant of easiest culture in California, with erect leaves resembling the leaves of iris ochroleuca. The flower stem grows to 3 feet and are perennial, producing flowers all summer year after year. Flowers are pure waxy white with conspicuous yellow beard, and lavender style branches. This may be treated as a pot plant in the colder sections. 1.00

MORAEA IRIDOIDES CATANULATA. The flowers are the same as in Johnsonii, but has a yellow blotch instead of beard. This is a dwarf of prostrate habit. 1.00

SISYRANCHIUM BELLUM. The grass iris of the Pacific Coast, which forms neat clumps and is literally covered with innumerable flowers over a long period. The color varies through shades of blue, violet and purple. Collected plants, per clump, .35

SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS

COLLECTION (A) BEGINNERS' COLLECTION

ARCHEVEQUE
ARNOLS
CATERINA
CORRIDA
ELIZABETH
HELGE
IVORINE
LEONIDAS
LORELEY
MAUVINE
PARISIANA
ROSE UNIQUE
QUEEN OF MAY
TROOST
WALHALLA

One each of the above 15 standard varieties covering a wide range of colors will be sent postpaid, separately labeled, for **\$2.00**.

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SWEET LAVENDER
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One each of the above 15 choice varieties, separately labeled and delivered postpaid, for **\$7.50**, a saving of \$3.45 on the catalogue price.

COLLECTION (D)

Our choice of twenty-five 25c varieties, separately labeled and delivered postpaid, **\$3.50**.

SEEDLING varieties that have not been named. This mixture will include many colors and will be an ideal mixture for massing on hill-sides. Per 100 rhizomes, delivered express collect, **\$5.00**.

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