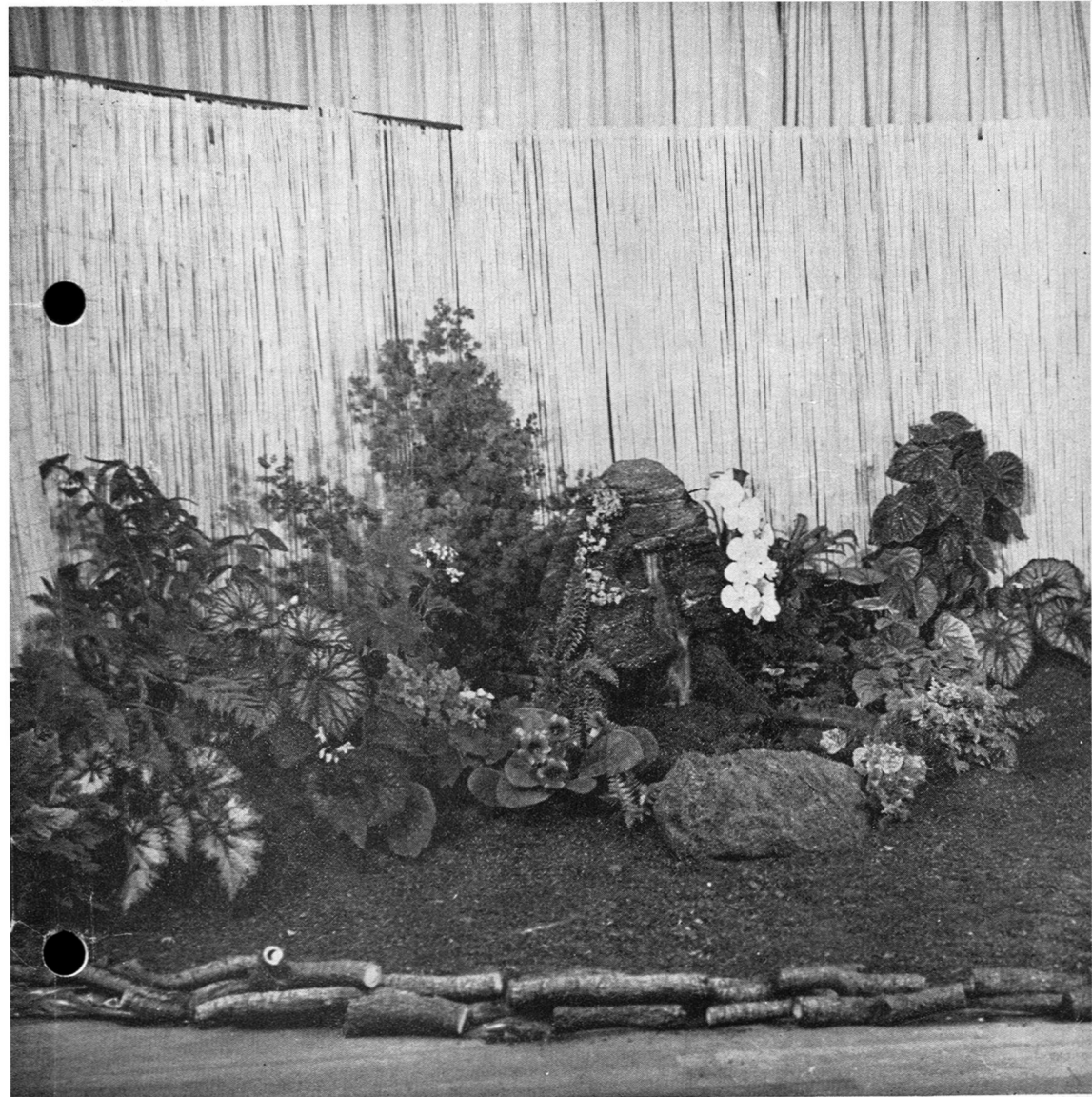


# *The* BEGONIAN

MARCH, 1969

VOL. 36 • NO. 3



## General offices,

dues, address changes, or magazines:

Pearl Benell, Membership Secretary

10331 S. Colima Road, Whittier, Calif. 90604

Subscription \$4.00 per year. Foreign (Mexico and Canada) \$4.50. U.S. (Mexico and Canada) 1st Class \$5.50. Foreign 1st Class \$6.50. U.S. Air Mail \$6.50. Pay in U.S. currency only.

Entered as Second-class Matter at Whittier, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Editor.....Mrs. Mae Tagg  
2123 W. West Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633  
Eastern Editor.....Mrs. Hertha Benjamin  
1927 University Ave., New York, N.Y. 10453  
Southern Editor.....Mrs. Don Wagner  
4338 Washington St., Baton Rouge, La. 70802  
Northwestern Editor.....Mrs. Phyllis Wright  
536 N. E. 98th St., Seattle, Wash. 98115  
Contributing Editor.....Mrs. Elda Haring  
120 Cutler Road, Greenwich, Conn. 06830  
Advertising Manager.....Anne L. Rose  
14036 E. Ramona Dr., Whittier, Calif. 90605

## ELECTED OFFICERS

President .....Walter Pease  
8101 Vicksburg Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045  
President-Elect.....Mrs. Vera Naumann  
346 N. Leland Ave., West Covina, Calif. 91790  
Past President.....Charles E. Tagg  
2123 W. West Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633  
Secretary.....Mrs. Virginia Barnett  
1213 S. Mullender Ave., W. Covina, Calif. 91790  
Treasurer.....Walter J. Barnett  
1213 S. Mullender Ave., W. Covina, Calif. 91790  
Vice-Pres. 1 year.....Herbert H. Warrick  
6543 - 26th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115  
Vice-Pres. 2 years.....Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury  
225 Lee St., Brookline, Mass. 02146  
Vice-Pres. 3 years.....James Somes  
4849 W. 130th St., Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

## ★ ★ ★ APPOINTED OFFICERS

Awards Chairman.....Mrs. Margaret Lee  
1852 31st St., San Diego, Calif. 92102  
Business Manager.....Mrs. Muriel Perz  
2141 West 29th St., Long Beach, Calif. 90810  
Classification Chairman.....Mrs. Ruth Pease  
8101 Vicksburg Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045

## APPOINTED OFFICERS (Continued)

Cultural Adviser.....Mrs. Edna Stewart  
Rt. 2, Box 491, Tarentum, Pa. 15084  
Historian.....Mrs. Edna Burkett  
3341 Hedwig Rd., Los Alamitos, Calif. 90720  
Hybrid Registration.....Dr. W. Grant McGregor  
630 Westview Ave., Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada  
Judging Course Dir.....Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman  
2637 N. Lee Ave., South El Monte, Calif. 91733  
Librarian.....Mrs. Lucile Wright  
4508 W. 133 St., Hawthorne, Calif. 90250  
Membership Secretary.....Mrs. Pearl Benell  
10331 S. Colima Rd., Whittier, Calif. 90604  
Nomenclature Dir.....Rudolf Ziesenhenné  
1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103  
Parliamentarian.....Mrs. Eleanore Hastings  
621 Orchid St., Corona del Mar, Calif. 92625  
Photographer.....Gene Daniels  
Box 83, Camarillo, Calif. 93010  
Research Director.....M. Carleton L'Hommedieu  
370 Locust Ave., Oakdale, Long Island, N.Y.  
11769  
Round Robin Dir.....Mrs. Anita Sickmon  
Route 2, Box 99, Cheney, Kansas 67025  
Seed Fund Admin.....Mrs. Florence Gee  
234 Birch St., Roseville, Calif. 95678  
Show Chairman.....James Somes  
4849 W. 130th St., Hawthorne, Calif. 90250  
Slide Librarian.....Mrs. Nettie Daniels  
Box 83, Camarillo, Calif. 93010  
Public Relations Dir.....Charles E. Tagg  
2123 W. West Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633  
Northwestern P.R. Chairman.....Mrs. Eleanor Fariss  
17721 Bothell Way N. E., Seattle, Wash. 98155  
Southern P.R. Chairman.....Mrs. Margie Sikkelee  
3603 La Joya Dr., Dallas, Texas 75220  
Northern Calif. P.R. Chairman.....Mrs. J. H. Smith  
2479 29th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94116  
Northeastern P.R. Chairman.....Mrs. F. Kingsbury  
225 Lee Street, Brookline, Mass. 02146  
Northeastern Co-Chairman.....Mrs. Virginia Withee  
Hill Farm Rd., Coventry Centre, R.I. 02817  
Eastern P. R. Chairman.....Miss Lily C. Fine  
1240 Carrol St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11225  
New Zealand P. R. Chairman.....Don Stephenson  
56 Mortimer Ter., Wellington, C2, New Zealand  
Views expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the Editor, the Society, or its officers.

## AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

**The purpose of this Society shall be: To stimulate and promote interest in Begonias and other shade-loving plants; To encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants; To standardize the nomenclature of Begonias; To gather and publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of Begonias and companion plants; To issue a bulletin which will be mailed to all members of the Society; and To bring into friendly contact all who love and grow Begonias.**

---

### FROM THE PRESIDENT

My last message ended with the following statement: "To do is to learn." The President of one of our Southern California Branches has just recently started a branch project with this idea in mind. At the January meeting, she handed out sealed paper bags to all present. Each bag contained some form of *Begonia* propagating material such as leaf cuttings, stem cuttings, rhizome cuttings, seeds or bulbs. Attending guests and even children were invited to participate. Each was asked to take the material home, plant it, research it if necessary and bring it back at various times during the year to discuss the success or failure of his efforts. New material will be available to those who are unsuccessful. The periodic discussions and observations of the entire group should certainly be interesting and educational to those who wish to learn. This type of activity is indicative of some of the advantages of belonging to a Branch of the A.B.S.

Another enjoyable aspect of belonging to the A.B.S. is getting to meet the many fine people who are interested in it. Ordinarily, I would not use the Presidents message to speak of individual personalities, but at this time there is one to whom I feel some special consideration is definitely in order. The Long Beach Parent Chapter (formerly known as the Long Beach Branch) holds the honor of being the first Branch of the A.B.S. From its ranks have come many of the early leaders and important personalities of our organization. Unfortunately, throughout the years, time had taken its toll until the membership had dwindled to six, and the Chapter was

in danger of losing its charter. One man decided that this could not happen, accepted the Presidency of the Chapter and began to try to renew interest in its existence. He started late in 1968, and within two months had increased the membership to over thirty members. This is a tremendous effort and could only be done by someone who is dedicated to the Society. This man, a recent past president of the A.B.S., acting against doctor's orders to cut down on many of his present activities, continues to arouse interest and work for the Society. Evidently, there is a certain therapeutic value in hard work as it certainly seems to agree with this man. And so, I must take my hat off to you and offer my congratulations and best wishes, Mr. Everett Wright.

I am sure that there are and have been many others in the past who have given of themselves just as unselfishly for the benefit of the Society and it is these efforts and interests that have made the A.B.S. what it is today. Be proud of it and enjoy it; you make it what it is—Your Society.

Walter Pease

---

### COVER PICTURE

"Spring sprang, Fall fell . . ." We all know that poem. Well, spring is just around the corner and if you haven't finished with those seed catalogues and made your plans for this summer's garden, I suggest you get busy. This garden display appeared at the Westchester Begonia and Shade Plant Show last August. It was designed and planted by Edith and Harold Howard. Could you plant such a scene in your own back yard? Try it and see.

*Photo by Homer Ferguson*

## *Begonias Galore—*

### **BEGONIA 'PINAFORE'**

By ELDA HARING, *Greenwich, Connecticut*

Sprightly, perky, low-growing, almost everblooming, *B. 'Pinafore'* is my idea of the "perfect" *Begonia*. It is a cane or angel wing with dark slate-green leaves, beet red beneath, faintly silver-spotted. The huge clusters of salmon-pink flowers hang on for weeks. According to the *Buxton Check List*, it is a seedling of *B. 'Elaine'* of unknown cross credited to my friend, Ernest Martin of Logee's, Danielson, Connecticut. *B. 'Elaine'* is recorded as a seedling of *B. 'Lucerna'*.

The plant in the photograph has been in a five inch bulb pot for several years. It is a rare occasion when it has been out of bloom. To keep it compact, I cut out the very old woody canes in spring and take cuttings of the end branches. These cuttings invariably bloom when very young. Nipping the ends of the branches en-



Photo by Walter J. Haring

courages the plant to send up new shoots at the pot level. If I feel the plant needs rejuvenating, I knock it out of the pot, rub off the bottom of the root ball and remove some of the top soil and repot in fresh soil in the same pot. This keeps it in good growing condition. In the fall if new growth is showing, I feed one-quarter strength Ortho-Gro until December. Then I let it rest until February when the feeding program begins again.

In my greenhouse, the leaves assume a deep red hue. In the east and south windows, the red is not so pronounced. Under Gro-Lux lights, the red is more noticeable but it does not produce profuse bloom as it does in the sunny window or greenhouse.

Any soil seems to suit *B. 'Pinafore'*. I have experimented with packaged soils as well as my own favorite soil mix. Cuttings rooted in a mixture of equal parts of vermiculite, milled sphagnum and perlite were fed and grew as healthy and happily as they did in other pottings mixes. Even in builders' sand with one-quarter strength feedings of Ortho-Gro, it blooms merrily away. To me, *B. 'Pinafore'* is truly a "fool-proof" *Begonia*.

I took seeds from my plant and grew a large number of plants for which, of course, I had no room. I kept just one. It is typical of the parent plant but grows much larger and more vigorously, the leaves being twice the size of the original. Flower clusters are enormous and the plant in a seven-inch pot is three-and-a-half feet tall with many new shoots appearing at pot level.

*B. 'Pinafore'* deserves a place in every collection of favorite *Begonias*.

# TUBEROUS *BEGONIAS* AND CLIMATE

By HOWARD SIEBOLD

*Reprinted from The Begonian, June, 1959. We hope you have your tubers selected and planted and that this article will be helpful again.—Editor.*

Tuberous *Begonias* are so easily grown with uniform weather conditions, that we sometimes fail to consider the possible effects of adverse conditions. Some Northern and Eastern areas, last year (1958), had several periods of combined cold and wet during the growing season. They lasted from one to three weeks.

These plants like it cool and require moisture, but they cannot tolerate cold and soggy wetness together for more than a few days. The possibility of stem rot or rotted tubers can be reduced if steps are taken to avoid some of the contributing factors.

The first step is to delay setting out started tubers until the middle or latter part of May. The heavy losses last year were taken by those of us who had tubers moved outside by May first. In this area (Westchester County) such early planting has only about a fifty per cent chance of success. During the three week cold wet period in May, the plants outside that survived made little or no growth. Those not outside made a good root development and were better able to handle adverse conditions later in the season.

A large vigorous root system is vitally important. A plant with a good root system will usually send up new sprouts if the top is damaged. However, once the root system is damaged or is halted, it will seldom develop new roots. Even though some roots survive, they may not be adequate for supplying the needs of the top. The tuber is therefore used as a food supply. The tuber and plant are weakened, becoming susceptible to ailments such as rot.

You will notice that a vigorously growing tuberous *Begonia* is not affected by many diseases or pests. This is one reason for its popularity. It does like moisture, but the word moisture is not too descriptive. Let us say that the bedding medium should be damp, but not wet.

The foliage helps provide moisture for the plant. Proper humidity is rare, so in most areas it is desirable and necessary to spray the foliage. This should be a fine spray once or twice daily. During hot dry periods three times per day may be required. Here, the important point is adequate ventilation. Plants should be located and spaced so that air circulation is not impaired.

Prolonged wetness must be avoided. Keep this in mind even when starting the tubers. For example, instructions for starting will often suggest peat moss as a starting medium. I never used anything else in California. However, I do not recall ever having any long periods of cold and wet during the growing season.

When peat moss is the starting medium, a large ball of it remains next to the tuber when it is moved outside. This holds water like a sponge and is sure to aggravate the effect of cold wet weather. Where these weather conditions are likely to occur, the starting medium should more nearly approximate the moisture used in the beds.

The best bedding mixture for your particular location will depend on several factors such as type of existing soil and drainage conditions. Try various combinations over a period of several years. There is only one critical point here — you must have good drainage. For this locality I like a mixture of one part garden soil, one part humus or leaf mold, one part

*(Continued on Page 68)*

# SYNONYMS

By MARGARET ZIESENHENNE, Santa Barbara, California

Duplicate names or synonyms of *Begonia* species and hybrids have plagued *Begonia* enthusiasts since the genus first appeared in gardens and were discussed in publications.

Botanists have defined a synonym as one of two or more names for the same plant. It is usually regarded as incorrectly applied or incorrect in form.

It is our responsibility as registration authority for the genus *Begonia* to register a cross and validate the name given it. Any different name given before or after the official (valid) publication of a particular cross must be considered a synonym of the published name. According to the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants*, Article 19 (b), if a variety to which a name was first given is believed to be no longer in cultivation or when the original use of the name was illegitimate and now possesses a different correct name, the name may be applied to another variety, but only if the name does not apply to an extinct variety which was important historically. (Botanically, if two authors use the same name for different species, it is permissible because the author's name is always used after the specific name.)

The names of hybrids established through publication in *The Begonian* are official insofar as they have been published with sufficient descriptive material to identify them as different from any other *Begonia* previously named. There were thousands of hybrid *Begonias* developed prior to our first *Begonian* which we were able to trace only through catalogues and books, many of which are not now available to the public. If a propagator uses in his crosses, species recently introduced to horticulture through *The Begonian*, it should be possible to determine from the A.B.S. files if a prior identical cross has been named officially. We have only 252 named hy-

brids in the A.B.S. files. There are probably hundreds more not registered and individuals may be giving them names which have already been used and registered by the A.B.S. or which could be synonyms of the name given by the originator who failed to register it.

A notable example of a synonym is in *Die Begonien* by Karl A. Fotsch, page 189, which shows a *Begonia* named *B. Totoncaxoxo Coyollin*, the illustration being a reprint of a drawing from the 1650-published *Rerum medicarum Novae Hispaniae thesaurus* of Francisco Hernandez, page 195. This plant is commonly known to us as the "Hollyhock" *Begonia* or *B. 'Hollyhock'*.

The natives of Mexico found this *Begonia* of medicinal value and very likely had their own tribal names for it prior to the designation *B. Totoncaxoxo Coyollin*. According to modern botanical rules the primitive names of the plant as well as the one shown in the 1650 publication may be considered synonyms of the published botanical name of the species which is *B. martiana* Link et Otto (Link et Otto being the authors). The modern nomenclature of plants is based on the classification practices of Linnaeus who used the genus name first, followed by a single Latin-formed word, and the author's name, to identify a plant. His system has been in effect since 1753.

In order to insure an orderly classification of the genus *Begonia*, it is the privilege and responsibility of the A.B.S. to establish the correct name of both species and hybrid *Begonias*. Many *Begonia* species have been named down through the years, both before and after the Linnaean system was established, but the records do not exist in any one place. A name given to a plant prior to the Linnaean

(Continued on Page 68)

# PROPAGATION FROM SEED

## Seed and Propagation:

Helen Matsubu of Fruitland, Idaho starts her seed in the planting medium on top of the water heater, later transfers them to a sweater box with clear lid and put under the lights, about eight inches away. She drapes a piece of plastic over the light set and roots cuttings very successfully.

Walter Wornick of Woodhaven, New York reports he had good luck with *semp* seed from the Seed Fund but found he had better luck if he transplanted the seedlings while they were still very small. He used perlite as a base with fine peat moss on top in a semi-closed container about four inches away from the lights for the seed!

Bea Blake, Barneveld, New York reports she has seedlings of *B. itaguasuense* ready to transplant (seed from the Seed Fund). Her *B. goegoensis* seedlings are two inches high in their seed pot. *B. sudjanae* seedlings are doing very nicely after having been planted into a flat.

Pat Burdick of Burnsville, Minnesota uses small plastic boxes with drainage holes, on the bottom she puts coarse vermiculite then sterilized soil. "Packed down, I put the seed pan in a pan of water to soak up moisture, then I dust the seeds on top and never cover but put the whole thing in a plastic bag. This I set in a window on a heating cable. Every day I open the bag, turn the cable off for an hour or so, this airing helps prevent damp-off and still doesn't dry the soil out enough so that you have to water."

William Yingling of Naples, Florida uses these little white rectangular tubs that soft oleomargarine is packed in. He punches ten holes in the bottom with an ice pick and puts about one-fourth inch of gravel which was screened through one-fourth inch mesh in the little tub. Next, about one-half inch of a mixture of equal parts leaf mold, garden soil, sand and compost which has been heated in the

oven for one hour at 130°. This is barely covered with very dry sphagnum moss which he rubbed through window screen. These are then set in a pan of water almost up to the rims. When saturated, they are set aside to dry for an hour or so until he finds the covering of moss has absorbed the moisture. The seeds are opened one package at a time into a single fold while being held over the moist tray. He taps his fingers holding the paper so as to vibrate the seeds evenly and thinly over the surface. He covers the tray.

## Semps and seeds:

Pat wrote in November, "The Butterfly" *semps* have so far proved to be good bloomers. The showiest *semp* I have right now is *B. 'Lucifer'*, its leaves dark, blooms lighter red."

Sue McCarthy, Alsip, Illinois wrote in August, "My *semps* that I started from seed early in the spring are so big now. I put all of my *semps* outside for the summer. I have them in a shaded spot outside, but they still get a little burned. I suppose this was the real hot summer we had. Don't know how they will take the cool weather now. They are so loaded with bloom that you can hardly see the foliage. I have a *B. 'Orangeade'* seedling that I grew from seed that is real pretty. Even the leaves are a little tinted. It is from the intense light outside but the leaves are still a little different from the *semps*."

Lucy Brown, Homer, Louisiana wrote in November, "I planted seed May 10, my first seed experience, used milled sphagnum moss over soil, soaked it good, mixed my seed with small amount of sand, to prevent them from falling in one place on the mix, I used a heating pad for bottom heat. In four days they were coming up and on the fifth day, the pan was literally covered with two-leaf seedlings. I

(Continued on Page 69)

# CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

## Instructions—

"Begonias From Seed—Sowing and Growing" gives step by step easy-to-follow instructions and encouragement for beginning seed growers. Price 25 cents.

## No. 1—*B. Panama species #1*—

Unidentified rhizomatous species. A friend living in the Canal Zone collected seed in the wilds for Seed Fund. In looking at the colored transparency that came with them, there seems to be two different types of rhizomatous *Begonias*—one has a rather large, round green leaf and the other is more pointed and serrated. The round leaf type has a lighter green vein and impressive heads of pinkish flowers. They are both beautiful and grow in rock-like clay. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 2—*B. Panama species #2*—

Cane type species identified as *B. serratifolia* C.DC. by Ziesenhenne. Pictures show this to be a *Begonia* with lovely red stems with huge bloom spikes. This one is about two feet tall growing in rocky terrain. We think you will enjoy the two new species from Panama. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

(Ed. note: For more information on the above two selections, see "Wild *Begonias* Bloom in Panama" by Elizabeth L. Mercier in the February, 1969 *The Begonian* page 30.)

## No. 3—*B. caragatatubensis* Brade—

Brazil. New species identified by Ziesenhenne and described by the collector as follows: Leaves up to one foot across beautifully shaped and textured, dark red on underside, plants about two feet tall, tall panicles of white flowers. At the upper end of leaf petiole, were several red-hairy bristly, red wings or collars. Nice *Begonia*. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 4—*B. bradei*—

Brazil. Small, graceful *Begonia* with opposite leaves on arching stems. Seed pods concealed underneath leaves which have a sheen of fine red hairs. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 5—*B. heracleifolia nigricans*—

Robust star-leaf, almost black, with white flowers. Rhizomatous. Price 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 6—*B. 'Kallaking'* seedlings—

Seed produced the wildest selection of *semperflorens Begonias*. Every shade of pink to orange-scarlet, variegated foliage and doubles. Some plants had blooms two inches across. The large flowered, the orange-scarlet and variegated have been used to produce these seed. Price 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 7—*B. 'Othello'* seedlings—

Intermediate, bronze foliage *semperflorens*. Scarlet-orange blooms. Outstanding plant that will give color in shade garden or for pots or borders. One of the best. Price 50 cents per pkt.

We have had several requests for seed of the *Bromeliaceae* family and as we like to accommodate everyone, have compiled a list of some of the best in this fascinating family. Bromeliads are among the most adaptable of all house plants because they hold water between the leaves and don't suffer from dry indoor conditions. They will grow in light or shade and are highly decorative even when not in flower. When mature, a flower spike of unusual shape and color rises from the center of the plant and may last for several months. They may be grown in osmunda fiber, tree fern or bark. All will grow in a mixture of leaf mold, sharp sand and peat. Keep center filled with water, spray foliage occasionally, and water roots about once each week. Feed monthly with fish emulsion. Seeds should be sown on a porous material and kept warm until germination takes place.



**No. 1B—*Guzmania monostachia*  
*tri-color*—**

Medium size, with narrow, satiny-green leaves arranged in a dense rosette. The poker-like flower spike is erect with white flowers and green bracts stenciled with maroon lines. The very tip of the inflorescence is crowned blood red. Showy plant. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 2B—*Neoregelia ossifragii*—**

Peru. Upright rosette, medium green, dark purple spines. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 3B—*Aechmea peacockii*—**

Striking plant that produces large, transparent very blue berries on a tall spike. One of the showiest. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 4B—*Billbergia venezuelana*—**

Urn growth habit. Dark bronze foliage marked with distinct irregular cross bands of silver. Rose bracts, sepals white and petals chartreuse. Decorative. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 5B—*Billbergia zebrina*—**

Broad leaf and tubular with grey-green foliage banded with silver, large showy pink bracts, golden flowers in a trailing scape. Grows dry. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 6B—*Aechmea chantinii*  
'Golden Monarch'—**

One of the most sought after of all Bromeliads. Leaves have broad silver bands, colorful bracts of bright yellow or red flowers. Color of flowers may vary. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 7B—*Aechmea penduliflora*—**

Medium size, spreading rosette with many long narrow parchment-like rosy-bronze leaves. Very colorful when 'grown in bright light. Yellow petals on erect scape are set off by small red bracts. Later the berries develop first white with green tips, then pink, then blue. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Spring is the ideal time for sowing fern spores. We offer the following:

**No. 1F—*Platyserium stemmaria*—**

Curious species with basal fronds convex and elongated into lobes, the triangular greyish-green fronds are thick, with prominent ribs, and divided twice, the main fork spreading with a wide sinus, around which the spore masses; the underside densely covered with silvery-white felt. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 2F—*Adiantum peruvianum*—**

Also called 'Silver Dollar'. Hardy fern with round leaves, makes a good pot or basket fern. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 3F—*Adiantum trapeziforme*—**

Delicate looking yet bold growing "Giant Maidenhair" with slowly creeping rhizome and large two-pinnate fronds on black stems, the stalked trapezoid leaflets to two inches long and brilliant green. Price 50 cents per pkt.

***Streptocarpus* 'Welsmoor  
Hybrids'—**

Fringed, orchid-like flowers four to five inches across in shades of pink, red, blue, lilac and white. Good cut flowers or for greenhouse culture. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Please send requests for seed to:

Mrs. Florence Gee  
Seed Fund Administrator  
234 Birch Street  
Roseville, California 95678



**AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY**

INSIGNIA PINS .....	\$4.00
EMBLEM STICKERS .....	\$ .50
GARDEN SIGNS .....	\$1.00

Price includes postage  
(Calif. residents, add 5% tax.)

**Order from  
CHARLES E. TAGG  
2123 West West Ave.  
Fullerton, Calif. 92633**

## HOW MANY I's

During the past few months, many questions have been asked concerning the use of one or two i's on the end of *Begonia* species names. The *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* is the authority quoted below.

### ARTICLE 73

The original spelling of a name or epithet must be retained, except for the correction of typographic or orthographic errors.

Note 1. The words "original spelling" in this Article mean the spelling employed when the name was validly published. They do not refer to the use of an initial capital or small letter, this being a matter of typography.

### Recommendation 73F:

All specific and infraspecific epithets should be written with a small initial letter, although authors desiring to use capital initial letters may do so when the epithets are directly derived from the names of persons (whether actual or mythical), or are vernacular (or non-Latin) names, or are former generic names.

(Ed. Note: *The Begonian* policy is to use small initial letters for species names regardless of derivation.)

Note 3. The wrong use of the terminations *i*, *ii*, *ae*, *iae*, *anus*, or *ianus*, mentioned in Rec. 73C (a, b), is treated as an orthographic error.

### Recommendation 73C:

When a new specific or infraspecific epithet is taken from the name of a man, it should be formed in the following manner:

(a) When the name of the person ends in a vowel, the letter *i* is added (*B. dayi*), except when the name ends in *a*, when *e* is added (*B. mazae*).

(b) When the name ends in a consonant, the letters *ii* are added (*B. mac dougalii*), except when the name ends in *-er*, when *i* is added (*B. bar-keri*).

## BEGONIA

### COLORVISION GREX

By M. CARLETON L'HOMMEDIEU  
*Research Director*

The Ernest Benary Seed Company of Germany are introducing a collection of *Begonia rex* cultorum hybrids which is called *B. Colorvision grex*. (*Grex* means a collection of hybrids.)

Mr. Friedrich Benary tells me that they have been working for many years to get *rex Begonia* leaves with red design but that such plants are sterile. He has been selling for decades seed of *rex Begonias* that mainly produces plants which show silvery designs on green background.

The new *B. rex* cultorum *Colorvision grex*, which has leaves with the red design, came from crossing his seedling race and two Dutch varieties. These Dutch varieties are propagated by cuttings and contain beautiful red designs. For a period of several generations, he has crossed good types with his productive plants and has finally obtained numerous parent strains that produce good leaf designs. The plants, however, give little seed but have produced sufficient for introduction. This *B. Colorvision grex* is composed of four different  $F_1$  strains.

I have noticed that George W. Park Seed Company of Greenwood, South Carolina is advertising seed of the *B. Colorvision grex* this year.

---

(Ed. Note: *The Begonian* policy shall now be to follow the correct orthography for *i* and *ii*, regardless of the original spelling.)

Note 4. The liberty of correcting a name must be used with reserve, especially if the change affects the first syllable and, above all, the first letter of the name.

The above has been checked and approved by the Director of Nomenclature of the A.B.S., Rudolf Ziesenne.

Mae Tagg, *Editor*

*The Begonian*

# INDEX OF THE BEGONIAN FOR 1968

Compiled by MAY TAFT DREW

This Index is divided into four sections: American Begonia Society affairs; list of contributors; general index of subjects; and special *Begonia* index. An asterisk (\*) indicates an illustration.

## AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

- Annual Meeting minutes 217  
Awards and Trophies 93, 117, 139, 213, 215-6\*  
Ballot 76  
*Begonian* 3, 23, 43, 63, 103  
*Begonian* index, 1967 69-70  
Board Minutes 17, 58, 77, 97, 122, 143, 169, 193, 266  
Branch Directory 18-9, 144-5, 218-9  
Branches—Bessie Raymond Buxton 151  
  Eastside 91, 151, 165, 265  
  Glendale 123  
  Inglewood 217  
  North Long Beach 79  
  Portland 165, 265  
  Redondo Area 171, 267  
  Seattle 165, 264  
  South Carolina 236-7  
  South Seattle 165  
  Westchester 81\*, 83, 87, 95  
  Western Pennsylvania 151  
  William Penn 151  
Calendar 19, 39, 59, 79, 99, 123, 145, 171, 195, 219, 243, 267  
Classification Committee 86-7, 118, 119, 162\*  
Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund 10-1, 30-2, 50-1, 74-5, 90-1, 112-3, 140-2, 160-1, 184-5, 194, 208-9, 232-3\*, 252-3\*  
  Work of—110-1, 238  
Convention and Show, 92, 94, 118, 119-20, 134-9, 164-5, 213-6\*
- Dues 3, 23, 43, 63, 76, 103  
Eastern Regional Convention 116, 147, 168, 192, 223  
Editor 3, 19, 39, 43, 76, 95, 167, 194, 243, 258  
Elections—Candidates 146  
Historian 59  
History 4-5, 6, 7  
In Memoriam  
  Irmischer, Edgar 170  
  Maddox, Rolland A. 194  
  Perry, Mrs. Leslie D. 170  
  Stanford, Mrs. U. U. 170  
Judges 93, 163-4  
Letters 16, 57, 194, 264  
Librarian 16, 57, 98  
Nomenclature Chairman 157\*, 226-7  
Point Scoring System 163-4  
President 3, 16, 23, 43, 63, 83, 98, 103, 127, 151, 175, 199\*, 247  
President-Elect 83  
Proposed Budget, 1967-8 17  
  1968-9 267  
Public Relations Director 103, 209  
Regional meeting 98, 123  
Research Director 128, 129  
Round Robins 9, 28-9, 52-3, 88-9, 108-9, 132-3, 158-9, 186-7, 210-1, 234-5, 260-1  
Show Dates 123, 142-3, 170-1, 195  
Show Schedule 136-8  
Trophy Fund 120

## CONTRIBUTORS

- Arnold, Davida 14, 227  
Barkley, Fred A. 64  
Bean, Elsie 32  
Blas, Edward 230  
Boghdan, Kalil S. 64  
Buckley, A. R. 68  
Budd, Ruby Mae 48  
Carriere, Winifred 24  
Cavaye, W. M. 68  
Daniels, Gene 94  
Dyckman, Gladys 6\*  
Gardner, Doris 114  
Gee, Florence 110  
Graham, Alva 7  
Gray, Irving, 5, 33, 49\*, 183  
Hall, Clarence 152  
Haring, Elda 8, 27, 47, 73, 92, 115, 131, 154\*, 178, 200, 224  
Harlow, H. Gilbert 204  
Harmon, Hazel 8, 179\*, 240  
Johnston, Vernon 206  
Karegeannes, Carrie 13, 130, 231  
Kelly, C. M. 6  
Korts, Edna 105\*  
Kusler, Belva Nelson 176\*  
Lagerstedt, Harry B. 44\*
- L'Hommedieu, M. Carleton 84\*, 128  
McGregor, Grant 231  
McWhorter, El 236-7  
Marcus, Ben 181, 225  
Marks, David 49  
Matsubu, Helen 106\*  
Merry, Ruth P. 26  
Meyer, Florence 239  
Neal, Jane 108, 180  
O'Reilly, Thelma 128  
Osborne, Ray 87  
Pease, Ruth 86, 118, 119, 162\*, 223  
Rheingold, Oscar 46  
Roberts, Claire 202\*  
Salmon, Don 182  
Stewart, Edna 48\*, 85, 104, 238  
Tagg, Chuck 248\*  
Taloumis, George 156\*  
Tedesco, Tekla 225  
Walker, Barbara 166  
Warrick, H. H. 228  
Wright, Phyllis 91, 165, 264  
Wright, William J. 239  
Wyrzten, James 34  
Ziesenhenne, Rudolf 157, 226, 254, 256\*

## GENERAL INDEX

- Achmena bracteata* 161  
*Adiantum aethiopicum* 75  
*Adiantum trapeziforme* 75  
*Aechmea luddemanniana* 161  
*Aechmanthus* 34, 51  
Bacteriology 229  
Barnett, Walter 146  
Barnett, Mrs. Virginia J. 146  
Begonia Club of America 5  
*Begonia* Film 59  
*Begonia* Leaves 64-7  
*Begoniaceae* 6, 7
- Begonias*—Adventitious growth 53, 84, 89, 109, 128  
Artificial atmosphere 87, 88, 158, 206  
Atomic irradiation 176-7\*  
Bloom time 129, 186, 235  
Cane type 105\*  
Cold hardiness 89  
Culture 8, 26, 27, 34-5, 47, 49, 92, 115, 131, 182, 236  
Damping off 29  
Determination of species 88  
Diseases and pests 225  
Fertilizers 27, 29, 182  
Florida 154-5

- Fragrant 16, 231  
 Germination 185, 186, 261  
 History 6  
 Hybridizing 9, 29, 52, 132-3  
 Indian species 112  
 Inheritance 132-3, 158  
 Nomenclature 226-7  
 Photographing 94  
 Potting mixtures 29, 73, 131, 152-3, 155, 158, 178, 236-7, 260  
 Propagation—Cuttings 8, 12, 41\*, 44-5\*, 89, 106-7, 115, 131, 166, 186, 201, 204-5, 211, 235, 239  
 Propagation—Seed 12, 27, 47, 73, 85, 90, 133, 158, 180, 185, 186, 200, 210, 248-51\*, 253  
 Pruning 48  
 Rootbound 49  
 Search for 33  
 Shipping 183, 260  
 Stems 158  
 Sterility 12, 52, 85  
 Stipules 64  
 Summer care 49, 92  
 Terrarium culture 53, 88, 260  
 What future for 13
- Begoniella* 7  
*Billbergia zebrina* 161  
 Botanical terms 114  
 Botany 228  
 Carbon dioxide 159  
*Chirita lavendulacea* 188  
*Chirita sinensis* 35, 188, 261  
 Colchicine 9  
 Coleus 113  
*Columnnea* 34, 35, 51, 89, 188-9, 202-3\*, 261  
 Cymbidium 258  
*Cyrtanthus purpurea* 75  
 Cytology 229  
*Davallia fijeensis* 75  
*Davallia fijeensis* cv. Major 215  
*Davallia solida* 75  
 Ecology 229  
*Epidendrum nocturnum* 161  
*Episcia* 35, 51, 89, 188, 241, 260, 261  
 Ferns 12, 37, 209  
 Fertilizers 27, 29, 182  
*Fuchsia regia* 185  
 Fuchsias On Parade 120  
 Gardner's glossary 114  
 Gee, Florence 213  
 Gesneriad Notes 35, 51, 188-9  
 Gebberellin 211  
 Gloxinia 35, 188  
 Gray, Irving H. 32  
*Hillebrandia* 7  
*Hypocyrtia* 261, 51, 34  
*Ipomoea tuberosa* (Hawaiian 'Wood Rose') 31, 75  
*Kobleria* 35  
 Leaf disc propagation 41\*, 44-5\*, 239  
 Luck or What? 181  
 Mealybug 236  
 Mutation 108, 190  
 Naumann, Vera 146  
*Neprolepis exaltata* cv. Smithii 215  
 Novice, What Future For? 14-5  
 On The Begonia Trail 33  
 Pease, Walter 199\*  
 pH 29, 182, 238  
 Phytoillumination 88, 158, 186, 206-7, 210, 230, 236-7, 261  
 Plant anatomy 229  
 Plant genetics 229  
 Plant growth regulators 45, 239  
 Plant life sciences 228-9  
 Plant morphology 228  
 Plant pathology 229  
 Plant physiology 228-9  
 Plastic pots 57  
*Platycerium* 89  
*Pyrrhocactus phyllanthus* 185  
 Rabbit's foot fern (see *Davallia*) 37  
*Reichsteineria cardinalis* 31  
 Schubert, Bernice C. 213  
*Semibegoniella* 7  
 Sickman, Anita 234\*  
 Smith, Lyman B. 213  
*Smithiantha cinnabarina* 189  
 Somes, James 146  
*Streptocarpus* 11, 50, 96  
*Symbegonia* 7  
 Tagg, Chuck E. 199\*  
 Taxonomy 228  
 "Treasure Grove" 6\*  
 Warrick, Herbert H. 213  
 What Future for Begonias? 13  
 What Future for the Novice? 14  
 'Wood Rose' 31, 75  
 Worm humus 155

## SPECIAL BEGONIA INDEX

In this section of the Index, a word in parentheses indicates a misspelled name or a reference to a preferred synonym or the true name. The spelling of species names are orthographically corrected according to the rules of the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* as explained in the article "How Many I'S" on page ???. Otherwise, the *Buxton Check List* is the authority.

- abaculoides* 256-8\*  
*acetosa* 64, 66, 237  
*acida* 64, 74, 92, 155, 161, 261  
 'Adeline' 209  
 African species 254  
*albo-picta* (see *maculata*)  
*alinifolia* 185  
*alto de serra* 254  
 'Alto Scharff'—Rudy's 254-5  
 'Alto Scharff'—Woodriff 254-5  
 (Alto Scharff) 'Ramirez' 254-5  
 'Altrinhim Pink' 179  
 'American Beauty' 237  
*andersonii* 113  
*angulata* 64-5  
 'Arabelle' 132, 201  
*argyrostigma* (see *maculata*)  
 'Arthur Mallet' 201  
*auriculata* 241  
 'Baby Bunting' 48\*  
 Bare African species 254-5  
*bartonea* 53, 85, 96, 129, 235  
*baumannii carminea* 231  
 'Beatrice Haddrell' 26, 155  
 'Beryl' 109  
 'Bessie Buxton' 231  
*biserrata* 257  
 'Black Beauty' 53  
 'Black Knight' 237  
 'Black Monarch' 237  
*boliviensis* 50, 95, 133  
 'Bow-Chancee' 158  
 'Bow-Joe' 109, 132  
 'Bow-Nigra' 50, 52, 132, 155, 259  
*boweri* 52, 88, 129, 154\*, 155, 158, 159, 216\*  
*bowringiana* 112  
*bradei* 30, 132, 161, 184, 254, 255,  
 'Brazilian Heart' (see *limminghei purpurea*)  
 'Bro Paul' 237  
 'Brocade' 181  
*brookii* 53, 260  
 'Bunchii' 109  
 'Burgundy Glory' 237  
 Calla type 61\*, 159, 181, 187, 215, 241, 253  
 Cameroun species #1005, 50, 186  
*caraguatatubensis* (*caraguatatubensis*) 11, 261  
 'Carmen' 68  
*carolineaeifolia* 64-5\*  
 'Castor Bean' Begonia (see *sunderbruchii*)  
 'Catalina' 47, 260  
*cathayana* 6, 52, 66, 140, 241, 261  
*cathcartii* 140  
 'Chantilly Lace' 159  
 'Charm' 9, 187, 241  
 'Checkerboard' (see *brookii*)  
*cheimantia* 129, 186, 210  
 'China Boy' 155  
 'Chocolate Soldier' (see *valdensium*) 113, 129, 186, 238  
 'Christmas Candle' 48  
 'Christmas Cheer' 68  
 'Cinderella Rose' 68  
 'Cinderella White' 68  
 'Cinderellas' 181, 209  
*cinnabarna* 74  
*circumbata* 141  
 'Cleopatra' ('Maphil') 155, 231  
*coccinea* 50, 132, 133, 161, 184, 235  
*convalliodora* 90, 161  
*convolvulacea* 11, 66, 155  
 'Cool Waters' 53  
 'Cora Miller' 129  
 'Coral Rubra' 132, 184  
 'Corallina' 232  
 'Corallina de Lucerna' 283, 230  
 'Corallina' seedling 233  
 'Countess Louise Erdoedy' 183, 237  
 'Credneri' 237

- 'Crestabruclii' 158  
'Crimson Glow' 183  
'Crispie' 186  
*crispula* 30, 92, 155, 186, 232  
*cubensis* 27  
*cucullata* 30, 184, 231  
'Curly Carnot' 237  
'Curly Fireflash' 89  
'Curly Merry Christmas' 237  
'Curly Stardust' 237  
'Dancing Girl' 216  
'Dark Bunchii' 109  
'd'Artagnon' 131  
'Dawn' 53  
*dayi* 12, 28, 113, 132, 133, 235  
'Decorus' 231  
*deliciosa* 113  
'Delphine Fosmo' 133  
'Densiflora' 240  
'Derby' 51, 209  
'Dewdrop' 237  
*diadema* 33, 64-5\*, 129, 159  
'Di-Anna' 121  
*dicbroa* 105, 129, 132, 158, 184, 233, 261  
'Digswelliana' 47, 156  
*dipetala* 231  
*dipetera* 6  
*discolor* 231  
'Dorothy Barton' 26, 52, 89, 129, 133, 211  
'Dr. Nachingal' 240  
*dregei* 6, 9, 30, 50, 52, 132, 133, 186, 211, 261  
*dregei* dark variety 233  
'Duante' 237  
'Dwarf Carmen' 78  
'Dwarf Indian Maid' 78  
*echinosephala* 235  
'Edith M.' 237  
*egregia* 90, 230  
'Elaine' 105, 184, 235  
'Elizabeth Lockhart' 121  
'Eldorado' 201  
'Ellen Dee' 129  
'Emerald Giant' 183  
*eminii* 28  
'Enchantment' 155  
*engleri* 140  
*epipsila* 30, 89, 129, 130-1, 184  
'Erdoedy' (see 'Countess Louise Erdoedy')  
'Erika Weber' 259  
'Erythrophylla' 26, 27, 190  
'Erythrophylla Helix' 12, 26  
*evansiana* 7, 37, 50, 66-7\*, 109, 211, 215, 253  
*fagifolia* 185, 252  
'Fanny Giron' (see 'Mme. Fanny Giron')  
'Feastii' (see 'Erythrophylla')  
*fernandoi-costae* (*fernando-costae*) 131, 186  
*ficicola* 108  
'Fire Flush' 89, 132, 234, 235, 237  
'Fire Opal' 237  
'Flamingo'—cane 215  
'Flamingo'—*semp* 78  
'Florence Carrell' 235  
Florida species (see *popenoei florida*)  
*foliosa* 8, 9, 64-5\*, 88, 89, 141, 261  
'Freda Stevens' 108  
'Freddie' 118, 226, 235  
*friburgensis* 74, 232, 261  
*froebelii* 185  
'Frosty' 91  
'Frutescans' 84  
*fuchsoides* 89, 129, 132, 156, 186  
'Galaxy' 78  
'Gee-Gee' seedlings 208  
'Gee-Gee' X Philippine species 10, 261  
Geneva hybrids 55, 181  
'Geneva Pink Beauty' 55  
'Geneva Red Beauty' 55  
'Geneva White Beauty' 55  
*gigantea* 112  
'Gigi Fleetham' 26, 158  
'Gilsonii' 159  
'Gin' 129  
*glabra* 141  
'Gloire de Sceaux' 129, 179\*, 240  
'Glorietta' 259  
'Glow' 51  
*goeigoensis* 4, 30, 52, 66, 85, 90, 161, 185, 187, 210  
'Gorgeous George' 89 132  
'Gotha Child' 68  
'Grace' 240  
'Grand Duchesse' 237  
'Green Gold' 166, 216, 237  
*griffithii* 88  
'Gustav Lind' 48, 55  
'Gwen Lowell' 89, 129  
'Gwen Lowell' seedlings 160  
*haullevilleana* 221\*, 224, 232  
'Helen Nicholson' 48  
'Helen Teupel' 166, 215  
*hemsleyana* 53  
'Heracleiocyte' 53, 231, 235  
*heracleiifolia* 27, 31, 53  
*heracleiifolia longipilla* 84  
*heracleiifolia nigricans* 50, 90, 261  
*heracleiifolia X incarnata* 31  
*herbacea* 64-5\*, 160, 260  
*hiemalis* 27, 186, 210  
*hispidula cucullifera* 84, 89, 113, 232  
'Honey Bear' 237  
'Houghtonii' 259  
*humboldtii* 260  
*humilis* 6, 31  
'Husband's Favorite' 53, 237  
*hydrocotylifolia* 53, 66, 131, 231  
'Illustrata' seedlings 184  
*imperialis* 66, 92, 109, 155, 184, 187  
*imperialis maculata* seedlings 252  
*imperialis smaragdina* 4, 132  
*incana* (see *pellata*)  
*incarnata* 31, 91, 184  
*incarnata purpurea* 129, 201  
'Indian Maid' 68  
'Indian Sun Mask' 237  
*involuta* 185  
*involuta purpurascens* (see *metachroa*)  
'Iron Cross' (see *masoniana*)  
*itagaissuense* 11, 184  
'Jean Herr' 211  
'Jeanne Fleetham' 105, 158  
'Jill Adair' 48, 104, 129  
'Joe Hayden' 53  
*justaiecarpa* 187  
'Kallaking' 50  
'Kathy' 51  
*kellermannii* 29  
'Kentwood' X 'Lenore Olivier' 215  
*kenworthyi* 28, 52, 105, 166  
*kraussiana* 232  
'Kumwa' 166  
*laciniata* 233  
*laciniata lutea* 112, 261  
'Lady Mac' 186  
'Lady Peggy Leatherman' 132  
'Lady Vi' 255, 259  
*laetevirides* 254  
'Laura Engelbert' 26  
'Lenore Olivier' 26, 52, 105, 109, 186  
*leptotricha* 91, 176-7\*, 261  
'Leslie Lynn' 133, 186  
'Leuchfeuer' 31, 74, 253  
'Lillian' 237  
*limminghei purpurea* 29, 37, 109, 240  
*limmingheiana* 11, 109, 129, 162, 261  
'Linda' 51, 209  
'Lindquistii' 210  
*listida* 10\*, 88, 129, 140, 185, 260, 261  
'Lois Applegate' 259  
*lubbersii* 11, 13, 28, 85, 108-9, 185, 252\*, 260  
'Lucerna' 121, 232  
'Lucifer' 68, 209  
'Lulu Bower' 88, 105, 132  
'Luminosa Compacta' 78  
*luxurians* 30, 53  
*lynchiana* (*roezi*) 240  
*macdougalii* 28, 89, 91, 161  
*macrocarpa* 230, 255  
*macrocarpa pubescens* 255  
*macrophylla* (*macrofolia*) 6  
*maculata* 141, 173\*, 175  
*malabarica* 141  
'Manda's Woolly Bear' (see *leptotricha*)  
*manicata aureo-maculata* 9, 237  
*manicata aureo-maculata crispata* 12, 26, 132, 186, 241  
*mannii* 66-7\*, 159, 160, 185  
'Maphil' ('Cleopatra') 154\*, 155, 231  
'Margaret Stevens' 108  
'Margaritacea' 132, 201  
*martiana* 74  
*masoniana* 11, 52, 89, 155, 159, 161, 211, 215\*, 216, 235, 237, 261  
*mazae* 131, 162, 231  
'Medora' 155, 173\*, 175, 178  
*megaptera* 31, 112  
'Melisse' 132  
'Merry Christmas' 89  
*metachroa* 186  
*metallica* 233  
*micranthera* 31  
'Mid-nite Melody' 129  
'Mme. Fanny Giron' 129, 132, 186, 227  
'Mme. Lionnet' 13, 201  
'Mouilliereana' seedlings 232  
'Mrs. Fred T. (D.) Scripps' 227  
'Mrs. Helen Harms' 209  
'Mrs. Roberts' 186  
'Mrs. Townsend' (see 'Heracleiocyte')  
'Mrs. W. A. Wallow' 129, 186, 227  
'Multiflora' 209, 215, 245\*, 247, 253  
'Nancy' 240  
'Nancy Gail' 186  
*neigeri johannis* 231  
*nelambiiifolia* 26, 37, 64, 141  
*nitida* 6, 231  
*nitida odorata alba* (see *suavolens*)  
'Norah Bedson' 132, 133, 155  
'Northern Lights' 224  
*odorata* 231, 240  
*odoratissima* (*odoratissimi*) 231  
*olbia* 31, 132, 211, 261  
'Old Faithful' 237  
*olsoniae* 141  
'Orange Rubra' 9, 12, 26, 121, 129, 132, 133, 158, 184, 211, 261  
'Orange Rubra' seedlings 160  
'Orangeade'—cane 26, 158  
'Orangeade'—*semp* seedlings 253  
'Othello' 10, 113  
*oxyphylla* 64-5\*  
*palmaris* 90, 161, 185, 257  
*paranaensis* 184  
*parilis* 66-7\*, 132, 184  
*parvifolia* 29, 185  
'Patria' 90, 113  
'Paul Bruant' 38, 84, 113  
'Paulana' 29  
*paulensis* 29, 50, 66-7\*, 109, 158, 208  
'Peacock' 89  
*pearcei* 31  
'Pebble Lane' 235  
'Peggy Stevens' 108  
*pellata* 64-5\*, 104  
'Peter Pan' 166  
*philodendroides* 37  
*phyllomaniaca* 31, 84  
*picta* 112, 231  
*pilifera* 211, 231  
'Pinafore' 129, 132  
'Pink Fairy' 89, 187  
'Pink Parade' 26, 231  
'Pink Pearl' 78  
'Pink Profusion' 10-1, 68, 209  
'Pink Spot Lucerne' 237  
*popenoei* 185  
*popenoei florida* 210-1  
'Preusen' 52  
'Prima Donna' 68  
'Princess of Hanover' 237  
'Pseudophyllomaniaca' 31  
'Purple Petticoat' 197\*, 199  
*purpurea* 66, 235  
*pusulata* 27, 64, 66, 92, 109  
*pusulata argentea* 239  
*rajab* 1\*, 3, 10, 88, 108, 141-2, 186, 210, 233, 261  
'Ramirez' 254-5  
'Raythel' 131  
'Red Comet' 10

- 'Red Pearl' 11, 78  
 'Reichenheimii' 166  
*rex* 66-7\*  
*rex cultorum* 26, 50, 90, 106-7\*,  
 115, 161, 166, 234, 239, 260  
*richardiana* 132, 211  
*richii* 187  
 'Richmondensis' 13, 156\*, 215,  
 240, 260  
 'Ricinifolia' 26  
 'Ricky Minter' 237  
 'Robin' 88, 166  
 'Rose' 208  
 'Rose Wonder' 78  
*rotundifolia* 50, 133  
*roxburgii* 185  
 'Rubaiyat' 105\*, 121  
 'Rubra Odorata' 240  
*rubro-venia* 90, 112  
 'Rudy' 89  
 'Ruhrtahl' 149\*, 151  
 'San Miguel' 12, 101\*, 104, 159  
*sanguinea* 130, 141  
 'Scandinavia Pink' 68  
 'Scandinavia Red' 68  
 'Scandinavia White' 68  
 'Scarletta' 10  
*sceptrum* 48, 50, 52, 109, 216\*,  
 230, 235  
*sceptrum* cross 235  
*scharffiana* 29, 104, 131, 254  
*schmidiana* 47, 65\*, 66, 74, 88,  
 132, 216, 261  
 'Schnitzeri' (see *sulberlandii*) 226  
*schultziana* (see *kraussiana*)  
 'Scripps' Begonia (see 'Mrs. Fred  
 T. Scripps')  
*secreta* 254, 255  
*semperflorens* cultorum 6, 48, 50, 68,  
 106, 156, 159, 160, 187, 190,  
 233, 255  
*serratifolia* 226  
*serratiflora* 8, 27, 89, 129, 130, 155  
 'Shasta' 240  
 'Shirt Sleeves' 216, 237  
 'Silver Jewell' 109  
 'Silver Lake' 89, 237  
*silver pustulata* (see  
*pustulata argentea*)  
 'Silver Star' 155  
 'Silver Sweet' 89, 155, 166  
 'Sir Percy' 235  
 'Skeezar' 155, 216\*  
 'Sleeping Beauty' 51  
*smaragdina* (see *imperialis*  
*smaragdina*)  
 'Snowbank' 78  
*socotrana* 16, 64, 129, 133, 184,  
 186, 210  
 'Sophie Cecile' 9, 26, 48, 89, 105  
 109, 121  
 'Spreckles Spirals' 237  
 'Speculata' 184  
 'Spielarten' 31, 74, 253  
*squamosa* 233  
*squarrosa* 66-7\*  
 'Star Dust' 237  
*staudtii* 185, 187, 210  
 'Stuttgart' 68  
*suaveolens* 231, 240  
*subpellata* (see *incarnata*) 129  
*sudjanae* 109, 129, 133, 140, 185,  
 187, 210  
 'Sue Zug' 216, 237  
 'Sulcata' 141  
*sunderbruchii* 125\*, 127, 132, 183  
*sulberlandii* 7, 16, 74, 132, 200-1,  
 211, 226  
 'Swirly Top' 105  
 'Tasso' 209  
 'Tausendschon Pink' 68  
 'Tausendschon Red' 68  
 'Tausendschon White' 78  
 'Tea Rose' 235  
*templinii* 84\*, 89, 133, 241  
*thomsonii* 232\*  
 'Thrush' 50, 88, 235  
 'Thrush' x (*dregei* x 'Thrush') 50  
*ihwaianesii* 231  
 'Tingley Mallet' (see 'Mme. Lionnet')  
*tomentosa* 132, 141, 232  
 Tuberhybrida 21\*, 23, 24-5, 46, 53,  
 158, 204-5, 239, 245\*, 247, 253  
*ulmifolia* 141, 230  
*valdensium* 11, 161  
*veitchii* 231  
 'Veitch's Carmine' 133  
*velloziana* 66  
 vellozoana (see *olsoniae*)  
*venosa* 11, 64-5\*, 74, 85, 104, 161,  
 185, 231, 252  
 'Venus' 52  
 'Verde Grande' 26, 132, 261  
 'Verschaffeltiana' 211  
*versicolor* 28-9, 88, 129, 158, 185, 215  
 'Viaudii' 186, 230, 255  
*villipetiola* 141  
 'Victoria Kartack' 96, 186  
*vitifolia* 184, 194  
 'Waltanna' x 'Jill Adair' 261  
 'Washington Street' (see *serratifolia*)  
 'Whiskey' 129  
 'White Pearl' 78  
 'White Shasta' 158  
 'Wild Grapes' 237  
 'William Eysser' 31, 74, 253  
 'Winter Jewel' (see *bartonea*)  
 'Woolly Bear' (see *leptotricha*)  
*xanthina* 51, 108, 113, 261  
*xserania* 28  
 'Yates' 129  
 'Zaida' 131  
 'Zee Bowman' 216  
 #83 208  
 #86 208  
 #87 208

# INFORMATION PLEASE

Sometime ago, a very good friend of mine, someone I believe you all know, conducted a question and answer column, and for a while did a very good job with it. But, as he explained to me personally, it died a slow death until no questions were coming in at all.

However, I guessed that there must be a way to keep such a column stimulated. For one thing, I am a Round Robin Co-director and am in many robins in other societies. There are always questions being asked about cultural care of plants. Why does my *Begonia* act in such a way and why is there leaf drop? Why this and why that? The chances are the questions in many cases go unanswered. Then there is the question of nomenclature, the look alikes, color problems, disease problems, floral problems, etc. Name it and someone must have a question concerning such.

I will do my best to make the column interesting and to keep the column going, even if I have to use questions from the robins, with Anita's permission, of course.

Let me give you an example of a question and answer.

Q. What is that white stuff that collects around all my pots on the patio? From Mrs. John Smith, Bismark, North Dakota.

A. It's salt. This proves that you are watering correctly and flushing out the excess salt. By leaching the soil as you are doing, you prevent salt build-up in the soil. A crusty white surface on the soil would indicate a need for more thorough leaching.

Q. From James Jones, Fieldstone, Maryland: I have a *Begonia* with a marker, that says it is called B. 'Marian'. On the other hand, it looks exactly like B. 'Fischer's Ricinfolia'. Is there a difference?

A. They are both from the same cross. However, though they look alike without the flowers, B. 'Marian' has

the deepest vivid pink flowers, whereas B. 'Fischer's Ricinfolia' has pale pink flowers.

Do these questions bring any more to your mind? My name and address is listed below, so send the questions directly to me, NOT to Mae Tagg, for that will only prolong the time for me to answer. If it takes longer than you expect to see your answer, it is only because I may not know it myself and must consult others, or go to a library. But nevertheless, even if it takes a couple of issues, every question will be answered no matter how important or trivial.

One question that has been asked of me at times, because these people have pets, is: "Is there any *Begonia* that is poisonous?" I looked that one up and the answer is: "No. In fact, *B. deliciosa* is named for that reason and as the name implies. The natives of Borneo eat it and it is supposed to be "delicious." I tasted a leaf and it has an extraordinary flavor. Many *Begonia* tubers are eaten as we eat potatoes."

I will let you members take it from here. Don't be afraid to ask questions no matter how seemingly difficult or easy. I will not ignore any question and if it cannot be answered, you will be told.

Send your questions to:

Ben Marcus  
1547 W. Eighth St.  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11204

---

## JUDGING TUBEROUS

Tuberous *Begonias* should be judged on symmetry. A well-grown plant is not one-stemmed but has multiple stems with the flowers visible on all sides. For the full beauty and color, the female blossoms should remain on the plant.

A well-groomed tuberous will be free from the scars of mildew. A well-grown, well-groomed tuberous *Begonia* is truly a thing of beauty.

# NOTES ON PLANT BEHAVIOR

By ELIZABETH MERCIER, *Curundu, Canal Zone*

Having watched and attempted to grow *Begonias* here for one full year now, I have noticed some points of interest. First, even here where the temperature and light are almost constant, there is still a considerable difference between seasons. The wet season is considered to be from May through November and the dry season from January through March with December and April the transition months, though as with weather everywhere, there is a variation.

During the dry season, most of the plants here bloom, make seed, and GROW! This spurt of growth is very surprising as it seems they would all do less with decreased moisture. In fact, many plants do go dormant and take a short rest period, but this seems to occur in the latter half of the dry season. Right now in January, everything seems to be growing by leaps. My little *B. masoniana* (Iron Cross) imported from the States and a dwarfed *B. dichroa* I raised from seed have never had more than two leaves before this. Every time a new one started to open, an old one would drop off. Now each has three and another one coming. The little *B. listida* plants that grew very slowly all fall have doubled in size since December 1st and are beginning to show hints of the characteristic markings.

This sudden increase in growth rate is not limited to my plants that I am keeping watered, either. My allamanda bushes, banana tree, and some other things planted out in the yard are shooting up, although there has

been almost no rain in a month and the ground seems baked dry.

The pot plants require almost constant watering now to keep them from wilting. It is not only that more water is required to keep the growing medium as wet as before, but it must be kept much wetter. Whereas I have been taking great care not to leave my pots sitting in water nor to pour too much over them. I now find that I have to SOAK them every day. Even the sphagnum moss in plastic pots does not seem to hold too much water.

The need for plant food has increased, too. During the fall I burned some little seedlings with one-fourth teaspoon to one gallon of water and so quit using plant food at all. Now I need to go back to a regular schedule. Apparently during the wet season, all plants here are largely epiphytic, taking their moisture from the air and growing slowly. During the dry season, the roots begin to function again, extra water and nutrients are needed and growth speeds up.

---

## LETTERS

Dear Chuck,

Read your article in the December *Begonian*. Put plastic shoe boxes on my Christmas list. The results on *B. 'Gee-Gee'* transplants are unbelievable.

Louise Sharps  
Route #1  
Laconia, N. H. 03246

**"Schultz-Instant"**  
LIQUID PLANT FOOD 10-15-10  
7 DROPS to a quart of water  
"starts and feeds" all plants  
Available at your store  
or send \$1.25 for 2 bottles, prepaid to  
SCHULTZ COMPANY  
11730 NORTHLINE, ST. LOUIS, MO. 63042

### LEATHERMAN'S GARDENS FERN AND BEGONIA SPECIALISTS

Open By Appointment Only

PHONE (213) 448-5742

No Retail Shipping

2637 N. Lee Ave., South El Monte, Calif. 91733



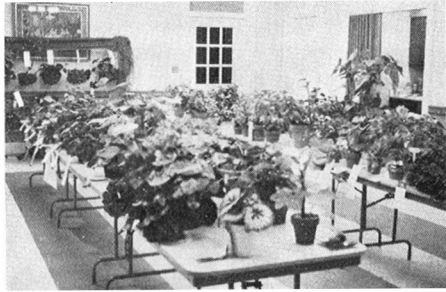
# FAST-ACTING AND HARD-WORKING

By E. A. McWhorter, *Columbia, South Carolina*

The South Carolina Begonia Chapter, members of the A.B.S., held their first annual show January 25, 26, 1969 at Home Federal Savings and Loan, St. Andrew area, Columbia, South Carolina. The preparations for this show began last November, with local radio announcements, and statewide newspaper releases. Marylyn Brabham, our public relations director, was responsible for these releases. Our Membership Chairman is Alpine Springs of White Rock, South Carolina. From her efforts, we have invited five prospective new members for our next meeting in April. E. A. McWhorter appeared on television "Today in Carolina," guest of Joe Pinner and discussed *Begonias* and the forthcoming show. He also appeared as a guest of Ann Cobband and discussed the First South Carolina Begonia Show. Governor Robert E. McNair was invited but declined.

Entries were brought from Columbia, Lexington (10 miles), Newberry (40 miles), Greenville (100 miles), all distances from Columbia.

Approximately 100 plants were entered in the show. The show consisted of *rex*, rhizomatous, hirsute, *semperflorens*, fibrous, hanging basket group, educational exhibit on propagation, and various varieties displayed.



A beautiful "First"

Approximately 200 guests viewed our exhibit and all members were pleased at the turn-out of interest shown in *Begonias*. Each guest registered and was given coffee, punch and cookies. We had guests from out of state. Professor of horticulture from Clemson University viewed our display and commented on our plants. He said it was the largest single display of *Begonias* he had seen in this state. Clemson University is 120 miles north of Columbia.

Judges were all qualified in horticulture. They were Mrs. Hilda Rowe, Mrs. Mary Dugan of Columbia and Mrs. Velva Fleming of Raleigh.

The award for Best in the Show went to E. A. McWhorter for *B. 'Bow-Nigra'*. Runner up for Best in the Show went to Ernest Bagnal for a double red *semperflorens*. Sweepstakes went to E. A. McWhorter and, although no award was given, Lucille Peden of Greenville was runner up for sweepstakes. A Special Award was presented E. A. McWhorter for his Propagation Display.

One thing all the members agreed on was that next year we would need a larger place to hold our flower show.

As president of our Chapter, I feel the show extremely successful because so many people expressed interest in our Chapter and especially in the *Be-*

(Continued on Page 69)



Officers of the South Carolina Branch. Left to right: Charles Crawford, Secretary; E. A. McWhorter, President; Marylyn Brabham, Public Relations; and Jerry Brabham, Vice-President.

## ROUND ROBIN NOTES

Flights are moving very well at this time. They are full of information, ideas and workable methods from very enthusiastic growers. New flights are being formed every few days, most are requests for specific flights.

### **B. bartonea:**

Bea Blake of Barneveld, New York reports that in September her two-and-a-half inch plant had flower buds growing in a south window. Anita Sickmon, Cheney, Kansas had *B. bartonea* start blooming in fall and still blooming in February in the greenhouse.

### **B. acida:**

Yvonne Wells, Mesquite, Texas has *B. acida* growing beside *B. metallica*. It likes to be drier than *B. metallica*. It grew all summer and is still putting out new shoots.

### **Hirsute Begonias:**

Priscilla Beck of Mystic, Connecticut described several *Begonias* of this class that she enjoys: *B. 'd'Artagnon'* has leaves that are heavy green on top, dark red and hairy underneath (white hairs). *B. 'Braemar'* is much like it but has beautiful white and red hairy flowers. Her *B. olsoniae* has sparsely hairy flowers, growing under lights with a very pink tinge. Her *B. imperialis smaragdina* has greenish hairy flowers. Among the *rexes* she has which have hairy flowers are *B. 'Green Berry'* with hairy white flowers and *B. 'Honey Bear'* with beautiful dark pink hairy flowers.

### **B. 'Sophie Cecile':**

Helen Matsubu of Fruitland, Idaho reports *B. 'Sophie Cecile'* is a fast growing *Begonia*. She cuts it back when it reaches the lights and new basal shoots keep appearing, she says it is such a lovely plant it can be appreciated even without bloom.

Anita reports her *B. 'Sophie Cecile'* is all budded in January ready to bloom for the first time. Plant has been in the fullest light through two layers of four mil plastic and a cloudy winter.

### **B. cathayana:**

Flossie Smith of Schenevus, New York reports her *B. cathayana* is growing nicely with a new leaf. She thinks it is so pretty it will just melt away.

### **B. 'Lime Ice':**

Anita reports she has a plant of this that was shared through a robin. It fits the description of *B. franconis* given by Helen Krauss—"discovered by Dr. Liebmann in Mexico, 1850. A weedy annual interesting to the collector of species. Small, hairy; leaves small, ovate-pointed, toothed, green; flowers small, white or pink-tinged in small clusters." She has had tiny plants come up in "Mother" pot and grow to look just like the "Mother" plant. The plant will have dry seed pods and both male and female flowers at the same time. In checking, she found that almost every female blossom had a male blossom hanging directly above, probably accounting for the good seed without hand pollination. Still checking to see if it is really *B. franconis*.

### **Vacation Ideas:**

David Allen of San Francisco, California wrote that plants that are planted in plastic pots can be kept two weeks without watering by watering the plant well, place damp sphagnum moss on top of the soil, wrap plastic around the stem of plant and down over the top of the pot and scotch tape to and around the pot. A good way to fix plants when going on vacation.

### **Gesneriads:**

David reports that *Episcia 'Lady Lou'* and *Episcia 'Ember Lace'* will revert and have all green stolons. He put down leaves of *E. 'Ember Lace'* and seems to be getting nicely variegated plants. *Episcias* are full of surprises from leaves and one variety will put up plants like *E. 'Cleopatra'* and *E. 'Pink Brocade'* and just one or two plants like the parent. "It seems every leaf will do this that I have tried so now I have down something like 100 *Episcia* leaves of each variety I have just to see what happens. I

can get small plants in three months from most of the leaves but *E. 'Decurrens'* took at least six months to put up plants but the others are as fast as African violets or *Begonias* and will put up several plants to a leaf. Some are real generous and will have as many as ten; others will only put up two or three. They do seem to mutate more than most plants this way.

"I have eight crosses of *Episcia* seed that have germinated well and am most anxious to see what comes of them. I seem to have about 300 or 400 little plants so am thinking about trying to raise all of them. I will have *Episcias* out of my ears but hope to learn something about them."

The most common question asked about *Columneas* is "Why do they lose their leaves?" Answer: "Change of temperature, too cold or too hot; they will come back."

David says *Aescyanthus* (Lipstick Vine) likes it warmer than other vining plants to grow and bloom well. He believes *Episcias* have to have about fourteen hours of light to grow well and that is Wide Spectrum lights. If you don't put them in pots that are large enough, the roots will grow down into the grits and they will really take off this way. A good book on *Episcias* can be had for \$1.25, Handbook #53 from the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11225.

A grower in Norway reported to David that they grew *Columneas* at 46° for six weeks then moved them back to normal greenhouse temperature and they bloomed.

#### ***B. circumlobata*:**

Ben Marcus, Brooklyn, New York reports he thought his *B. circumlobata* wasn't going to come out of its dormancy. The pot must have gotten knocked over and misplaced. It was over a month later he found the plant in a dark closet drawer and it had about twenty pink shoots.

#### **Rex Dormancy:**

Geraldine Daly of Coventry, Rhode Island raised a question as to whether

the age of a *rex* has anything to do with its going dormant in the winter. She starts new plants in the spring and they are about the right size to take into the house or greenhouse in the fall and finds they almost never go dormant in winter. She enclosed photos of her *B. r. c. 'Green Gold'* and her rhizomatous *B. 'Bunchii'* and both were just beautiful.

#### **Sterilization of Potting Mix:**

Daisy Austin of Julian, California wrote that a simple way to sterilize any potting mix even that which has been used before and has been infested with disease and such, is by taking a plastic garbage size bag or any size bag you need for the amount of soil you want to sterilize, fill two-thirds full with mix and have the mix very damp but not dripping wet. Fasten the end tightly, lay the bag in the hot sun on a bare place—cement or boards—turn once each day and shake up a bit, leave for about four days and nights. Open bags and let the mixture cool before using. Do this during the hottest days of sunshine and the temperature inside the bag will reach 200° and that is sufficient to kill pests without killing all the bacteria for growth. Add fertilizer to this for repotting and, if necessary, some sponge rock to keep it from packing. Liquid feed thereafter.

#### **Robin Flights:**

A new Kusler hybrids flight has just been launched. Flights waiting for members are: Tuberous, Rhizomatous, Hirsute, Growing for Showing, Photography, Ferns, Lights, *Gesneriads*, *Rex*, Miniatures, Tropical Plants, Species, Organic Gardening and Greenhouse Growing.

When you write to join a flight, tell about how you grow *Begonias*—under lights, window gardener, greenhouse grower? It helps to know where to put you in a flight. Want to join a robin? Write to:

Mrs. Anita Sickmon  
Round Robin Director  
Route 2, Box 99  
Cheney, Kansas 67025

## TUBEROUS

(Continued from Page 53)

peat moss, and three parts sand. This is a large percentage of sand, and where the garden soil is sandy, less sand could be used.

Tuberous *Begonias* do well in large window boxes. Good drainage and ventilation is usually very good. If the boxes are more than five inches deep, a layer of sand in the bottom is suggested. Where standard eight-inch or ten-inch pots are used this same procedure is recommended.

Adequate drainage in beds is more difficult to achieve. You can obtain better drainage with a little extra work. The easiest way is to raise the bed about four inches above the surrounding ground. For retaining the bed, use a border of stone, brick, or boards. I use the eight-inch corrugated aluminum edging strip that is now available, burying three or four inches for rigidity.

Since the roots develop mostly horizontally, four inches of bedding material is enough. A couple of inches of sand below the bed would help where the garden soil is heavy. In problem areas, the results will depend on the time and labor you are able to spend in providing good drainage.

Avoid prolonged wetness. I have abandoned strips of cloth for use in tying up the plants. Wet cloth held against the stem for long periods can start rotting. I also believe that the splashing of soil, and especially peat moss on the stems and into the crotches of leaves and branches, has the same effect. This may be caused by pelting rain or by careless watering. These points might be unimportant in good weather and with good ventilation, but where conditions are not ideal, thought should be given to avoiding anything that contributes to prolonged wetness.

Rot will often start in spots on the stem where it has been damaged. A common example is skinned areas caused by tearing the skin when removing a flower stem or a lower leaf.

Use extreme care in such removals. If the skin is torn, treat with powdered charcoal, powdered sulphur or a similar agent.

Spots and rot on the stem should be carefully cut away with a very sharp knife. Disinfect the knife to prevent spreading the disease. Dust the cut area with charcoal or sulphur. A healthy plant can heal a moderate operation like this.

Stem rot is encouraged by the bedding material touching the lower part of the stem. Some instructions advise keeping the soil away from the stem. Others suggest planting the tuber a half inch to one inch deep. It is obviously difficult to do both. The maximum root system will be obtained by covering the tuber well. Roots form on the top portion and considerable growth will occur there. This is evidenced by the dished shape of most tubers. Your decision will really depend on whether you wish to play it safe or gamble on the weather. Just bear in mind that if the root system is well developed before setting outside, the tuberous *Begonia* can resist almost any pest or disease.

---

## SYNONYMS

(Continued from Page 54)

system, according to nomenclature practices, may be ignored if, at the time of the official (valid) description, it was unknown or so unwieldy as not to be practical. For this reason our "Hollyhock" *Begonia* is *B. martiana* Link et Otto, with synonyms *B. 'Totoncaxoxo Coyollin'* and *B. 'Hollyhock'*. The botanists, Link and Otto, did not show the Mexican name as a synonym when they described the species probably because they did not know of it.

Sometimes a plant may turn up as a chance seedling and the propagator may wish to name this plant without knowing either parent. Confusion ensues if the description fits a known plant. In this case, until the parentage of the unknown hybrid can be determined, the new plant name must be

considered a synonym of the established plant name. Once a cross is made and named (registered), that is its name always, regardless of how many times different people make the same cross. If a plant from this same cross is sufficiently different to be identifiable any place from the original one, then it may have a varietal (cultivar) name. As an example, by crossing *B. mazaе* and *B. 'Reichenheimii'*, *B. 'Joe Hayden'* resulted. When mature, another plant, leaf entirely black but with whitish veins, appeared among the seedlings and was named *B. (Joe Hayden) 'Elizabeth Hayden'*. A dwarf from the same cross was called *B. (Joe Hayden) 'Toto Hayden'*. The name, Joe Hayden, was given not only to the first named cultivar from the seedlings but was also given to the whole collection (grex) of seedlings.

After a first generation cross, it is difficult to control the registration of parentage in the A.B.S. nomenclature files. An example of a hodge-podge in nomenclature is the *rex* group. Its cultivars were so confused 35 years ago that it would be impossible to record any parentage. In the case of a *rex* or any other cross if the parentage is vague or unknown, the name of the plant, the propagator, and a short description of the plant's physical features are all that can be recorded. At least, if this is done, the name will not be used on another *Begonia* of any type and there will be fewer synonyms to confuse our study of the genus *Begonia*.

## PROPAGATION

(Continued from Page 55)

kept close watch, watering, fertilizing, etc. until first of July, I felt they were large enough to transplant. I have transplanted over 500 of the little jokers. I first transplanted twenty to a butter tub, then later three to a four-inch pot and they filled the pot; am anxious for them to bloom."

Pat wrote that she crossed her Callas (in April) with other *semps* for seed. She didn't get this seed planted, left them in the paper cups the seed was collected in. They had a humid summer, planted in November, they have germinated. This time she used the little covered tubs that whipped oleo comes in. She used sifted sphagnum moss. It stayed damp enough but had to keep the covers on. When the plants came up, she sifted some soil around them, she felt she could have fertilized them but thought the soil would do instead and it seemed to be working.

I have a request for a robin using magnetic recording tape instead of letters. If you are interested or want to join a robin, write me.

## FAST ACTING

(Continued from Page 65)

*gonias*. From the show at least 200 more individuals are aware of our efforts and I am hoping, as a result of our publicity and show, that the Chapter will obtain at least five more members, possibly more. Each good prospect will be sent a special invitation to our next meeting, we plan to encourage them to take an active part in our Chapter. I feel this has been a hard year, trying to get this group organized, but I believe other South Carolinians will join us. I take every opportunity to enter my plants in shows as I feel this is one of the best forms of publicity there is. When people see plants, some become, as I have, extremely fascinated with the *Begonias*. I hope before my term expires in August to accomplish two things; get our membership up to at least twelve members and keep our chapter as a part of the Society.

**HYPONEX**<sup>®</sup>  
Soluble **PLANT FOOD** Complete

Grows Better Plants in Soil, Sand or Water  
Preferred by millions of users for over 25 years.  
Simply dissolve and water your house plants, garden flowers, vegetables, shrubs and lawn. Clean! Odorless! Feeds instantly. If dealer can't supply, send \$1 for 10-oz. can, postpaid. Makes 60 gallons.

HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL CO. Copley, Ohio 44321. U.S.A.

# MINUTES OF THE A.B.S. BOARD

January 27, 1969

The meeting was called to order at 7:50 p.m. Chuck Tagg led the Pledge of Allegiance and Vera Naumann gave the Aims and Purposes. Twelve officers and eight National Directors answered the roll call. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

President-Elect Vera Naumann introduced the new President and National Director of the San Gabriel Branch.

The President reported Bert Slatter is out of the hospital and he thanks everyone for the cards and calls he received.

The Treasurer reported a balance of \$989.93 on hand, receipts of \$1,568.81, disbursements of \$1,648.89, leaving a balance of \$909.85.

Margaret Lee requested another Eva Kenworthy Gray Award be made since a two-man team won the Award at the last show, and a duplicate is needed so each member can have one. Mae Tagg moved, seconded by Chuck Tagg that the request be carried out. Cost of the Award is about \$20.00. Motion carried.

Since Anne Rose is ill, the secretary read her report. During the two month period, \$32.45 and \$67.50 were collected for ads.

Ruth Pease reported she had sent out seventeen letters asking for assistance in classifying *Begonias*. Seven have answered. The Show Handbook is in the process of being written. Carl Naumann objected to the schedule used in last year's show. Discussion followed. Ruth said letters of suggestions or complaints are welcomed by the Classification Committee.

Mae Tagg obtained some prices for printing a new membership roster. After discussion, the matter was continued until the next meeting.

Chuck Tagg made a motion that the price of back issues of *The Begonian* be sold at forty cents starting with the June 1968 issue. Seconded by Margaret Lee. Motion was defeated.

The School of Judges reported that the Seattle area Branches are planning to start about twenty judges courses.

The Librarian is asking again for old copies of *The Begonian*. She will pay the postage if you have extra copies.

Pearl Benell processed 308 memberships since our last meeting, and mailed 5,488 *Begonians*. This is a two month period. Total membership 2,423.

The secretary read the Research Director's report and the Round Robin report which listed flights in progress and told of the many letters written by the Directors.

Jim Somes gave the report on the Flower Show and Convention. There was a shortage of \$93.24 for the money to be returned to the Savings account. Walter Barnett moved, seconded by Chuck Tagg that the General Fund replace this amount in the savings account for the Show and Convention Fund. Carried.

Mr. Tagg reported the Charter was sent to the Mesquite Branch.

The Edison Garden Club Editor requested *The Begonian* to use some of the articles in their magazine. Exchange of magazines was suggested without a reciprocal reprint agreement. Mae Tagg is supposed to handle this exchange.

Correspondence was read. South Gate extended an invitation to participate in their Festival March 23, 1969.

Copies of the reprint in the Home Garden magazine run \$155.00 per 1,000 copies.

Jim Somes moved, seconded by Chuck Tagg that the National Show be held in Hawthorne September 6 and 7. Discussion followed. Following several suggestions of other possible locations, Margaret Lee moved, seconded by Mae Tagg that the former motion be tabled until the Show Chairman investigates other places.

After the Branch reports, the meeting adjourned at 10:35.

Virginia Barnett,  
Secretary

---

## ATTENTION SECRETARIES

Three National officers are badly in need of the names and addresses of the officers of YOUR branch. If you have not already done so, please send this information to Walter Pease, President; Virginia Barnett, Secretary; and Chuck Tagg, Public Relations Director. You will find their addresses on the fly-sheet in the front of every *Begonian*.

For the Editor, would you please check the listing of your branch as it appeared in the Branch Directory, page 22 of the January issue of *The Begonian*. If the listing for your branch is not correct, send the correct information to me NO LATER THAN APRIL 25. The Branch Directory will appear again in the May issue.

Mae Tagg, Editor

The Begonian

## IN MEMORIAM

*They are not lost who find  
the light of sun and stars and God.*

### JAMES N. GIRIDLIAN

Jimmy Giridlian, Arcadia, California, passed away January 27 of a heart attack. Jimmy was a member of the San Gabriel Branch of the A.B.S. and served as their president during 1951. He was a member of many plant societies and owner of Oakhurst Gardens in Arcadia. As a foremost horticulturist, he was often called "Mr. Horticulture" and truly earned that title by generously providing information and encouragement to anyone who asked.



### A.B.S. LIBRARY BOOKSTORE

#### The following selection of books are FOR SALE

- \*Gesneriads And How To Grow Them...\$7.95  
by Peggy Shultz
- \*Rex Begonias As House Plants.....\$1.00  
by Virginia Withee
- \*All About Begonias .....\$5.95  
by Bernice Brillmayer
- \*Begonias Slanted Toward The .....\$3.00  
Beginner by Dorothy Behrends
- \*So Say The Experts by Ruth Pease .....\$2.00
- Classification Guide—Compiled by ....\$1.25  
the Westchester Branch, A.B.S.
- \*Ferns We Grow by Sylvia Leatherman \$3.85  
and Dorothy Behrends
- The Begonian—Complete reprints ....\$6.00  
of the four years 1934 to 1937
- The Begonian— 1968-1960 25c per issue  
1959-1950 40c per issue  
1949-1939 50c per issue
- \*Begonian Binders .....\$1.50  
A.B.S. on the cover.
- \*Calif. residents, add 5% tax on these items.

Send your orders to:

**MRS. LUCILE WRIGHT, LIBRARIAN**  
4508 West 133rd Street,  
Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

## CALENDAR

March 6 — Westchester Branch: "Bromeliads," a talk and slides by Mrs. Jeanne Kashkin of Fuchsia Land Nursery, Culver City. 7:30 p.m.

March 9 — Long Beach Parent Chapter: At the Murphy-Gage home, 3214 Del Mar Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 1:30 p.m. Visitors are sincerely welcome.

March 12—Inglewood Branch: Speaker will be John Lee showing slides of epiphyllums. 7:30 p.m. Western Federal Savings and Loan, 355 E. Manchester, Inglewood.

March 13 — Orange County Branch: Grange Hall, Century and Taft Avenues, Garden Grove, Calif. 7:30 p.m.

March 24 — A.B.S. BOARD: South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Ave., South Gate, Calif. 7:30 p.m.

April 1—DEADLINE for all material for the May *Begonian*.

### "THE BEGONIAN"

#### Advertising rates

	Once	Monthly
Full Page.....	\$30.00	\$25.00
Half Page.....	18.50	15.00
Quarter Page.....	10.00	8.50
Per Inch.....	3.00	2.50

Patronize Our Advertisers

*Palos  
Verdes*

**Begonia  
Farm**

4111 - 242nd St., WALTERIA, CALIF. 90505

### TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

COMPLETE SELECTION OF BEGONIAS

AND SHADE PLANTS

FUCHSIAS—CAMELLIAS—FERNS

OPEN DAILY

Complete Nursery & Garden Supply Shop  
1½ Miles E. of Redondo Beach  
Hi-Way 101

Return Requested  
10331 South Colima Road  
Whittier, California 90604  
Second Class Mail

### **GREEN HILLS NURSERY**

Exotic & Hardy Ferns  
Open Saturdays and Sundays  
10 a.m. to 4 p.m. or by appointment  
2131 Vallejo Street St. Helena, Calif. 94574  
Mrs. E. Bolduc

### **ANTONELLI BROTHERS**

2545 Capitola Road  
SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA 95060  
36-page color catalog 25 cents

### **CALIFORNIA GARDEN**

For expert, helpful, garden  
information  
Bi-monthly subscription, \$2.50 a yr.  
Balboa Park, San Diego, Cal. 92101

### **BEGONIAS**

HOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS  
Send for List—10c  
MRS. BERT ROUTH  
Louisburg, Missouri 65685

Gloxinias—African Violets—Begonias  
Varieties which thrive under  
fluorescent light  
New Catalog—25c

**KARTUZ GREENHOUSES**  
Dept. B—92 Chestnut Street  
Wilmington, Massachusetts 01887

BEGONIAS, GERANIUMS, EXOTICS  
FERNS, OXALIS, CACTI, HERBS  
New 75th anniversary catalog, with more color—50c

### **LOGEE'S GREENHOUSES**

(Est. 1892)  
55 North Street, Danielson, Connecticut 06239

### **SPOONIT FLOWER FOOD**

Send Post Card for Information and Sample

**PLANTSMITH**  
Box 818 Palo Alto, Calif. 94302

### **EXOTIC FERNS—BEGONIAS CHRISTMAS & EASTER CACTUS**

We ship anywhere in the U.S.  
New Catalog 25c

### **TALNADGE'S FERN GARDENS**

354 "G" Street, Section B  
Chula Vista, Calif. 92010

**LOWE'S NURSERY**  
BEGONIAS  
ORCHIDS - BROMELIADS  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Price List 10c  
23045 S.W. 123 Road  
Goulds, Florida 33170

### **REX HYBRID BEGONIA SEED**

\$1.00 per packet

### **RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE**

1130 North Milpas Street  
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93103