

The BEGONIAN



SEPTEMBER, 1970

Devoted to the Sheltered Garden

VOL. 37 NO. 9



B. sementacea

Photo by Gene Daniels, Black Star

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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.

Second Class Postage paid at Long Beach, California 90801

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Views expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the Editors, the Society or its officers.

THE BEGONIA ON THE COVER

Begonia sementacea: the Buxton check list gives the following information about this plant. It was introduced by Marie Minter in 1949 from Brazil. Whether this plant's name is actually *B. sementacea* will be left up to the experts. The plant in the picture was two years old from a 3" pot at the time it sat for its portrait. By its habit of growth it might be termed in the fibrous class as it does not seem to have a discernible rhizome, rather, it prefers to sprawl making it a good subject for a basket.

The leaf is leathery, broad ovate and acuminate, slightly cupped upwards and of a dark forest green in color with emerald green veins. The reverse is a bright, shiny tomato red in the younger leaves, dulling with age. It resembles, somewhat, a giant *B. olsoniae* but the surface of the leaf is smooth whereas the surface of *B. olsoniae* is covered with short, bristly hairs.

The margins of the leaf are very finely serrate and edged with minute red hairs. The mature leaf measure 8½" x 6". The underside of the leaf has elevated, very strong veins of a light green in color with short bristly hairs. Between the veins the leaf underside is covered with very short bristly red hairs.

The petioles are light green, some-

times flushed red near the stalk and are covered with white, short, bristly hairs. The petiole is streaked with very numerous lenticles 1/16" in length.

The stipules are the most interesting part of the plant. They are rose colored, soft hairy along the keel and in pairs placed in an over and under position. The lower stipule dries and becomes brown first while the upper stipule remains fresh for a long time, until the new leaf emerges and its petiole is about three inches long, drying slowly and it too falls. The new leaf, in crinkles and folds, emerging from the stipule looks not a little like the head of a large bird just as it breaks through its shell when it is just beginning to hatch.

The flower buds emerge from the same pair of stipules as the new leaf. The pedicels elongating to about 10" long where it divides into dichotomous divisions.

The flowers are white, pink flushed, males four tepaled, two large, two small. The female flower has five tepals, 3 large, two small; ovary with three alas, one larger. It starts to flower in very early spring and is still producing flowers in August making it an almost ever blooming *Begonia*. At the present time it has five flower stalks and four just emerging.

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* and companion plants;

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*.

"SHADE GARDENS OF YESTERYEAR"

by Phyllis Wright, *Seattle, Washington*

The Seattle Branch of the A.B.S. held their 16th annual *Begonia* and Shade Plant Show in the Loyal Heights Recreation Center, July 26th and 27th with the Seattle Park Board as co-sponsor.

The show was officially opened following a pot luck luncheon on Saturday with the Judges and Judges clerks as special guests. The show theme was carried out in all of the individual plots. Our *Begonia* neighbors from the Eastside Branch had a "Chick Sale" in one corner almost covered by a large graceful weeping tree. An old-time wheelbarrow was filled with fuchsias. The rest of the garden was landscaped with *Begonias* and other shade plants.

The South Seattle Branch depicted the front entrance of a cottage, completely landscaped. At the back of the yard stood an old-fashioned wash tub, complete with an old roller type wringer. Beautiful fuchsia baskets were hung on one side of the display, while small *Begonias* formed the border.

The Seattle Branch had one large display in the center of the room with a six foot tall motor driven ferris wheel. This was filled with various shade loving plants. On the south side of the building was a large "Gazebo" built by one of the members. Toward the back of this was a large water fall, landscaped with a weeping Birch, vines and ferns. The focal point in this garden was an antique rocker complete with a "Granny" afghan also an old cider press and an antique pump. Tuberous, fibrous and semperfloren *Begonias* as well as ferns completed this display.

A large display was put in by the Seattle Park Board complete with live birds, and the Snow King Mens Garden Club entered an old fashioned barn yard scene with animals. The Seattle Mens Garden Club entered a display using an old wishing well landscaped with fuchsias, *Begonias* and other plants. The Seattle Saintpaulia Society displayed many varieties of Gesneriads as well as *Begonias* around an antique wash tub, wash board and a bar of soap. A garden display landscaped entirely with fuchsias was entered by the Greater Seattle Fuchsia Society and a large fuchsia blossom table and educational table was manned by members at all times.

A large commercial green house was completely filled with rex *Begonias* by the members of the Branch and the Westover Green House had a formal patio garden featuring fuchsias as well as tuberous *Begonias*.

Educational tables from both the Seattle *Begonia* Society and the Saintpaulia Society were very popular as well as the large plant donation table.

One whole side of the Recreation Center was used for horticulture. Many large as well as unusual plants were displayed. The huge hanging baskets as well as the upright tuberous *Begonias* put on one of the most spectacular displays we have seen for several years.

So ends another beautiful show! It took a year of preparation, a week to set the show in motion and all the members of the Seattle *Begonia* Society felt it was worth every minute of it!

B. SOCOTRANA HYBRIDS

by Elda Haring, Contributing Editor

Of the winter blooming tuberous *Begonias* perhaps the best known are the so called Christmas *Begonias*, hybrids of *B. socotrana*. At the holiday season the florist shops are filled with these compact plants so covered with clusters of pink or rose flowers that the rounded green leaves are completely hidden. According to noted authorities, *B. socotrana* came from the island of Socotra and is believed to have been grown at Kew Gardens as early as 1880. Grown in warmth in glasshouses, it was found to be most difficult, for the leaves were cup-shaped and held water which encouraged rot. In 1891 Victor Lemoine of Nancy, France, a skilled hybridist, crossed *B. socotrana* with the semi-tuberous *B. dregei*, a small maple leaved variety, and in 1893 introduced *B. 'Gloire de Lorraine'* which proved easier to grow and more satisfactory than the species. Other crosses were made and in 1918 a large flowered hybrid named *B. 'Marjorie Gibbs'* was produced in Massachusetts. This cultivar is still available as is the one called '*Lady Mac*' which is perhaps the best known of the Christmas *Begonias* in the northeast and is the variety most often sold by the florist in December. These are often listed as *B. cheimanthia* or simply "*Christmas Begonia*" in catalogs and books.

B. socotrana hybrids are best grown in temperatures of 60 to 65 degrees but few of us can give them ideal temperatures. It has been my experience that they will do well at 70 to 72 with a 5 or 10 degree drop at night. They are more difficult in overheated apartments and homes

and should never be placed where warm air from radiators or heaters will touch them. If you grow this plant in your living area where the humidity is inclined to be low, keep the pot in an adequately large saucer or dish set on a layer of pebbles or bird gravel just covered with water. Be sure, however, that the water level is below the bottom of the pot for if roots of the plant become water logged the semi-tuberous crown will rot. The soil should be kept moist, but not wet at all times. With such care your *B. socotrana* hybrid will bloom for many weeks. As flower clusters fade and start to fall, cut them off and also cut back any unsightly straggly shoots to induce compact growth. At this time give the plant at two week intervals a feeding of water soluble fertilizer such as Rapid-Gro or Hyponex. New shoots will appear and flowering will continue until the end of March. If you wish to keep the plant for another season, gradually withhold water and allow the soil to become fairly dry to permit the semi-tuberous root to rest and only give enough water now and then to keep it from shriveling. In late May or June repot in fresh soil barely covering the tuber. Provide it with morning sun keeping the soil slightly moist. When new shoots and leaves are growing vigorously feed every other week using one half strength water soluble fertilizer. Flowers will start to appear toward the end of November.

Rather than purchase a plant in full bloom at holiday time, I prefer to order a small plant in early or

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

mid-summer so that I will have the satisfaction of growing it to maturity. Usually it arrives in a 2 or 3 inch pot and when this pot is filled with roots, I transplant it to a 4 inch azalea pot in a potting mixture of 1 part garden soil, 1 part sand and 1 part peatmoss. If you must use a packaged potting mix add, if possible, to a two quart package of the mix, 1 pint each of vermiculite and 1 of perlite to keep the mix light enough to suit the needs of this plant. As stems and branches elongate, pinch out the tip ends to encourage branching but do not pinch after late August if blooms are wanted in time for Christmas.

Apartment dwellers who lack sunlight and grow plants under fluorescent lights will find the *socotrana* hybrids grow and bloom satisfactorily in this artificial environment. If cut back sharply after the first bloom they will continue to send out new growth and flower stems for 2 or 3 months. If you should be fortunate enough to own a greenhouse, small plants obtained in early summer and placed where they receive morning sun will grow vigorously and reward you by blossoming early in December and continuing until April.

Whether in the house or in the greenhouse, mildew is often a problem with this *Begonia*. A preventative spray of Actidione PM, Karathane or Mildex can be used, but these fungicides must be applied before there is any evidence of mildew. Be very careful how you use these products and follow directions carefully for they are very toxic. Frankly, I do not like to use poisonous sprays indoors and if the leaves become badly damaged by mildew, I cut off the top of the plant leaving

the tuber bare, or with a few disease-free leaves, dusting it with sulphur or Phaltan. After a week or two, I start to water and as soon as new leaves and shoots appear, I feed it weekly with alternate Rapid-Gro and Ortho Gro. I get a second bloom in April after which I allow the tuber to dry in the pot giving it only enough water to prevent the tuber from completely drying out, repotting it in early summer to grow for new winter bloom.

Propagation of this *Begonia* is not difficult. Start with leaf cuttings taken from the base of the plant, preferably in January or February. The leaf stem should be about 2 inches long and inserted about 1½ inches deep in a rooting mix of perlite and peat. Keep in good light at a temperature of about 70 degrees. It usually takes 4 to 6 weeks for roots to form. When the stem resists a firm tug with thumb and fore-finger, it has formed sufficient roots to be potted in a 2 inch pot. Place where it will have two or three hours of sun each day. Never permit the soil in the pots to become dry. Timely shifting to larger pots is most important to keep the small plant growing vigorously. Mine grow and bloom well in either 4 or 5 inch pots, but I prefer to use the squatty azalea or bulb pots. Under the fluorescent lights in my cellar *B. socotrana* hybrids grow well and bloom where the lights are kept burning 12 hours a day.



The revised Membership Roster is off the press. Order your copy from the Membership Secretary. \$1.25

Cliff Ebeling

6157 Lime Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90805

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS IN BEGONIAS

by Dr. R. A. Legro and Dr. J. Doorenbos

Chromosomes are small bodied, ordinarily definite in number in the cell of a given species. They contain chromatin which is regarded as the physical basis of heredity. Dr. R. H. Legro and Dr. J. Doorenbos, of the Department of Horticulture, Agricultural University, Post Box 30, Wageningen, The Netherlands, are making a count of chromosomes in the various species of *Begonias*. They have published their first paper of a continuing study presenting chromosome counts in the Netherlands Journal of Agricultural Science, Volume 17, (1969), pages 189-202.

The authors have generously given permission to the American Begonia Society to publish portions of this article in "The Begonian".

by Rudy Ziesenhenné

The genus *Begonia* is a very large one, containing more than a thousand species (Irmscher, 1960). Of these about 200 are cultivated and some dozens have at some time or another played a role in breeding of forms suitable as garden or house plants. The potential of the genus for ornamental horticulture has by no means been exhausted, however. The plants of the present study form part of a collection of over 200 species, which were brought together to be studied for valuable characteristics which might be combined in new hybrid forms.

The possibility of combining desirable characteristics by hybridization obviously depends on the genetic compatibility of the species and the chromosome number may accordingly give a first indication of whether or not a cross is likely to succeed. This characteristic is therefore of considerable importance to this project.

For reasons which have been dis-

cussed in a previous paper (Doorenbos and Legro, 1969), *Begonia* chromosomes are hard to count, while literature on the subject is scanty. Until now, the chromosomes of only 46 species have been counted, not all of these counts being conclusive, and in some cases there are even doubts about the identity of the plants.

The present study was started in 1965. The second author collected, grew and identified the plants, the first author did the cytological work. The present paper gives the somatic chromosome numbers of 100 species, 72 of which have been counted for the first time. This means that a little more than half of the species now in cultivation have been investigated, though these constitute only a very small part of this enormous genus, whole sections of which still await cytological study.

The somatic chromosome number of 100 *Begonia* species were counted, of which 72 have been determined for the first time. Eighteen different numbers have been established, ranging between 22 and 156, fifteen of which could be fitted into a tentative scheme of five polyploid series. The most common numbers were 22 (14 species), 28 (35 species) and 56 (17 species).

The species have been grouped into sections according to Irmscher. In some cases these sections appear to have a characteristic chromosome number, while in others, e.g. *Pritzelia* and *Begoniastrum*, a great diversity in chromosome number was encountered.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

The plants used for this study were acquired over a period of five years from botanic gardens and private collections, and the present authors are much indebted to the directors and curators of these botanic gardens and to the owners of collections who made their material so readily available. Particularly important contributions were made by the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, The Glasgow Botanic Garden and the Royal Botanic Garden in Copenhagen. Many species were obtained from the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund of the American Begonia Society.

Some species were obtained directly from the wild, viz *Begonia sutherlandii*, collected by J. J. Bos in Natal, *B. staudtii* Var. *dispersipilosa*, collected by J. J. F. E. de Wilde near Ebolowa in SW Cameroun, *B. eminii*, collected by H. C. D. de Wit near Limbo in Liberia and *B. acaulis*, collected by J. F. M. Zieck near Rouna in Western Papua. *B. froebelii* was imported from Ecuador, but the exact locality is not known. Some of the Seed obtained from the American Begonia Society was also collected in the wild, but no detailed information is available.

The species have been grouped into sections according to Irmscher's review of 1960. This, however, only comprises the species commonly cultivated and in so far as the species of the present study could not be fitted into Irmscher's section of 1960, his previous and more comprehensive synopsis of 1924 has been used. As Irmscher changed his views in many respects between 1924 and 1960, the use of both classifications may give rise to some incon-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 207)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

by Ruth Pease

Question from Rockville, Maryland: Some of our Tuberous *Begonias* planted in the ground are rotting while others planted next to them are doing well. Why?

Answer: Your letter stated an unusually wet summer. Tuberous *Begonias* need water but do not want to be soggy. They need good drainage whether in the ground or in containers. I suggest you check further and look at the tubers themselves to see if they have been attacked by worms or other insects prevalent in your area.

Question from Irvine, California: In my new lathhouse, I have a *B. masoniana* (Iron Cross), a *B. 'Cleopatra'* and a *Pteris chibidsii*. What do I do now?

Answer: It sounds as though you are just beginning with *Begonias* and ferns. Several books available from the ABS Bookstore will help you learn more about these plants. During July, August and September, your area usually has warm to hot winds. Keep your *Begonias* and ferns cool and moist. They need humidity. You can accomplish this by watering down the walk of your lathhouse as well as the benches if you have them. You may have to do this several times a day on an exceptionally hot dry day. *Begonias* and ferns need to be watered but do not let them stand in water or become soggy. They must have good drainage.

Send your questions to the Questions and Answers Editor, Mrs. Ruth Pease, 8101 Vicksburg Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90045.

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 25c.

No. 1 — *B. Ecuador* sp.

Seed from a direct import. Tallish plant with relatively small, palmately lobed leaves. It has enormous white flowers with frilled petals, which appear only in winter. It is probably a new species as nothing has been found in Ecuadorian species that remotely resembles it. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2 — *B. egregia*

Well known *Begonia*, vigorous grower with large, lance-shaped leaves and very large clusters of extremely fragrant white flowers. This species is distinguished in having a four celled ovary and four wings to the fruit. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 3 — *taylorii*

This *Begonia* has caused a great deal of comment both here and abroad and we think it is so distinctive that we again offer seed for those who missed it before. Some research on it has been done by Rudolph Zieshenne and he thinks it belongs in the *B. gracilis* group but more research will have to be done before he reaches a definite conclusion. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 4 — *B. Rex* — Germany

Includes many colors and color combinations. Will germinate in about three weeks under proper conditions. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

Multiflora type *Begonias*:

Early sowing is recommended for Multiflora type *Begonias* which are a small tuberous group, of compact bushy habit, but make up for their lack of flower size with prolific flowering capacity. They are most useful for summer bedding and are equally attractive as summer flowering plants. Being free flowering they make a blaze of color, whether in garden or greenhouse. They hold up their flowers better than the large hybrids and will stand a few days in the house. They have their place in the scheme of things and are attractive in beds or baskets. We offer three of the best and most popular.

B. 'Helene Harms' — canary yellow—
Price 50c per pkt.

B. 'Tasso' — pink — 50c per pkt.

B. 'Leuchfeuer' — Orange — 50c
per pkt.

We are very pleased to have so many growers asking for *semperflorens* type *Begonias*. No other *Begonia* can give so much color with so little effort and some of the newer low growing kinds are satisfactory as bedding plants or can be grown equally well in pots. We hope you will try them.

B. sc 'Kathy'

Glistening white flowers make an effective showing with its deep bronze foliage. 6 inches. Price 50c per pkt.

B. sc 'Red Wonder'

Bright red, very large flowers make this recent introduction a real standout. Very compact, free flowering with green foliage. Price 50c

per pkt.

B. sc 'Luminosa Compacta'

Extra dwarf and compact; fiery red flowers. Price 50c per pkt.

In July we offered Gesneriad seed without description, The American Gesneria Society has been kind enough to offer the following descriptions —

Aeschynanthus rasmossima — a later name for *Gesneria parviflora*. Price 50c per pkt.

Chirita kurzii — Properly a *Briggsia*. Stout hairy stems bearing opposite and sub-alternate leaves, lanceolate and toothed margins up to 8" in length and 4" wide. Yellow flowers, spotted with orange-brown in throat. Price 50c per pkt.

Didymocarpus podocarpus — Stems vary from 2-8 inches, pale hairy, bearing two pairs of ovate scalloped leaves six inches long, four inches wide. Flowers purple, smooth, inch-long, four inches wide and bell shaped. Fruit capsule is raised on a stalk. Price 50c per pkt.

Didymocarpus aurantiacus — Funnel shaped blossoms, blue or rarely yellow, fibrous. Price 50c per pkt.

Loxostigma griffithi — Slightly hairy leaves, 7" x 3½" — several flowers are born on peduncles. Flowers are yellow, 1½" long, flecked with brown outside. Price 50c per pkt.

Lysionotus serratus — Grown from smooth rhizome. Corolla tubular and lavender. Leaves smooth and leathery with white veins, on thick stems. Price 50c per pkt.

Remarks: Once in a while a letter comes to the Seed Fund that we feel should be shared and although this one is of a personal nature we

want to share it with you. It is written by the son of a dear friend, Ethel M. Shuler, Ohio, who passed away a few months ago and for whom we all grieve.

Dear Mrs. Gee: "You no doubt read the notice in The Begonian concerning Mother's sudden and unexpected death. I have been wanting to get a little note off to you to tell you how Mother always enjoyed the Seed Fund. Her very extensive collection (200 or so) of *Begonia* species were most all grown from seed she obtained from the Seed Fund. I remember she even telephoned you on a few occasions to be assured of receiving the seed she wanted. And strangely enough, she had planted the last order from you, a week or so before her death — and the first germination began on the day she died. A good sign of some sort.

I have kept all of these growing and have quite an excellent group of unusuals. All germinated, grown under lights and in a greenhouse. I am keeping up and will continue her collection. She had given starts of the more unusual species to Kingwood Center, Mansfield Ohio Horticultural Center and they will be continued there indefinitely. The plant labels along with species name also show they were a donation from my mother. Kingwood has some of her originals which, so far as I know, are not distributed very widely. Thanks again for being a part of the many things that Mother enjoyed so very much".

Order seed from:

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

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH DIRECTOR

The Research Department is happy to report that the appeal for a research fund has been gratifying even though only eighteen of the forty four Branches have responded. We have received donations of \$421.35 which also included two individual gifts. There are several other Branches that have promised a donation in the near future. We hope that all forty four Branches will eventually respond to the fund as we would like to have all of them feel that they are a part of the project. As we have said before, this is to be a long term project. In fact, The Research Fund should be a permanent part of the Research Department.

The subject to be researched has not been decided upon yet, but it is time now to make a decision. Very few suggestions have been received. This should be a project that will be of most interest to the members. Please send in your suggestions to the Research Director so that they may be considered.

M. Carleton L'Hommedieu
Research Director

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 204)

sistencies.

Considerable attention has been paid to a correct identification of the material. However, the size of the genus and the lack of a comprehensive monograph make the identification of *Begonia* species a precarious undertaking. The plants have been studied with the help of an extensive collection of *Begonia* literature. In many cases they have been compared with the original descriptions. Type material has not been consulted. If the correct name could not be found, the species has been omitted.

(to be continued)

BEGONIA SHOW

The Orange County Branch of the American Begonia Society is holding their annual show at the Paul Brecht Nursery, 1989 Harbor Blvd., Costa Mesa, September 11, 12 and 13.

September 11 – 1 to 6 p.m.
September 12–13, 10 to 6 p.m.

Pot Luck to follow closing of the show.

Please contribute Slides of Begonias to the A.B.S. Slide Library.

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Full Page	\$30.00	\$25.00
Half Page	18.50	15.00
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PRONUNCIATION OF *BEGONIA* NAMES

By JACK GOLDING, *Kearny, New Jersey*

ERRATA

- In Part 1 - "The Begonian", August, 1969,
Page 176, line 42, correct spelling to Asa Gray
- In Part 4 - "The Begonian", November, 1969,
Page 259, line 35, correct to ak-ew-TANG-ew-luh
line 40, correct to frew-TESS-kanz
Page 260, line 2, correct to SKAN-denz
line 5, correct to swa-VEE-o-lenz
line 21, correct to purplish
Page 261, line 2, correct to *pycnocaulis*

Since writing Part 4 of this series last October, I have sent lists of *Begonia* names all over the world, requesting the recipients to indicate how the names of *Begonias* are pronounced in their area. The replies were mixed; many use the *traditional English system* of pronunciation; some use parts of the *reformed academic system*; and still others, a mixture of both. Most of those who have been educated in English-speaking countries employ the *traditional English system*, while those who have been educated in the other countries favor what seems to be the *reformed academic system*.

Before proceeding it will be helpful to review the primary differences between these systems.

Letter	TRADITIONAL ENGLISH		REFORMED ACADEMIC	
	Symbol	Typical Sound, as in	Symbol	Typical Sound, as in
a (long)	ay	bay	ah	bah, father
e (long)	ee	bee	ay	bay, they
i (long)	eye	high	ee	bee, machine
ae (diphthong)	ee	bee	eye	high, aisle
c (before a, o, u)	k (hard)	king, cat	k (hard)	king, cat
c (before e, i, y, ae, oe)	s (soft)	sing, center	k (hard)	king, cat
g (before a, o, u)	g (hard)	gap	g (hard)	gap
g (before e, i, y, ae, oe)	j (soft)	jet, gem	g (hard)	gap

Following is the condensation of the interesting and informative responses to my letters:

Replies using primarily the *traditional English system* were sent from: Mrs. Orpha Fox, Dracut, Mass., reporting for Bessie Raymond Buxton Branch; Mr. George Kalmbacher of Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, New York; Dr. Mildred E. Mathias, Director, Botanic Gardens-Herbarium, UCLA; Mr. W. Grant McGregor, Ottawa, Ont., Canada; Mrs. Thelma O'Reilly of La Mesa, California reporting for San Miguel Branch.

Both systems were mixed in the lists from these people: Mrs. May Taft Drew of Narberth, Pa., reporting for the Wm. Penn Branch, commented . . . "Those who studied Latin at all tend to follow the *reformed academic system* of pronunciation, as I did until I took some courses in Botany under professors from the University of Pennsylvania. Since then I have tried to use the *traditional English system*, though I am somewhat inconsistent" . . . The list she submitted very clearly shows this inconsistency, as they apparently mix and use both systems.

I was surprised as I reviewed the response from Mrs. Jane E. Neal of Worthing, Sussex, England - reporting for the Southern England Branch. Her report, while a mixture of both, was predominantly the *reformed academic* pronunciation. (I had expected that she would be using the *traditional English system*, and I have written to ask if she was educated on the Continent, but I have not received a response yet).

From Mrs. Ruth Pease of Los Angeles, California, a list reflecting the pronunciations used in her area shows a mixture of both systems, but with the *reformed academic* pronunciation being more prominent.

Lists that were almost entirely in accordance with the *reformed academic* were received from: Miss Kari Berggray of Rutherford, New Jersey; Mr. Murray D. Morrison of New York City; Mrs. Mae Tagg of Fullerton, Calif. (This was one of the first lists I received in response to my inquiry of November 12, 1968 to "The Begonian"), Mr. & Mrs. Ziesenhenné of Santa Barbara, Calif. reporting for the Santa Barbara Branch.

Some others did not complete the list of names, but did send letters of encouragement and comments.

Dr. Gilbert S. Daniels, Asst. Director, Hunt Botanical Library, Carnegie-Mellon University advised that while he prefers the *reformed academic system*, since American English is his native tongue, he tends to slip into the *traditional English system* of pronunciation. Also, the following excerpt from his letter is a clear illustration of our problem:

"... When one communicates in writing with foreign botanists, a Latin Binomial is in fact a common donominator, but if one tries to communicate orally with such botanists, you are quickly made aware of the variation in pronunciation of the "standardized" Latin names. I have on any number of occasions had difficulty in comprehending the Latin name being pronounced by an English, a German or a French botanist when all of us immediately recognized the intended subject as soon as the name was written out..."

Mr. Michael J. Kartuz of Wilmington, Mass. expressed his preference for the *reformed academic* pronunciation, but advised that he uses the *traditional English* pronunciations because they are so universally used.

Dr. Lyman B. Smith, Senior Botanist, Dept. of Botany, Smithsonian Institution reported that his personal pronunciation would probably just confuse us more, because of his original Boston accent, mixed with the broad "a" used by the Latin Americans.

My discussions and exchange of letters with Mr. Alfred B. Graf of East Rutherford, New Jersey have been among the most stimulating. He very strongly advocates the use of the *reformed academic* pronunciation because it is most like the pronunciations encountered in his travels throughout the world and by his colleagues that were educated in Europe.

Also helpful have been my discussions with Mr. George Elbert and Mr. Toby Lothman, of New York City, who both prefer the *reformed academic system*.

Some of the most constructive and helpful criticism of my efforts was by Mr. George Kalmbacher of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. When I was writing the original part of this series, he wrote a series for The Bromeliad Society Bulletin, "Pronouncing the Latin Names of Bromeliads". While at the time neither of us was aware of the other's work, I was pleased to see that so many of my conclusions agreed with his. I have adopted his suggestion of using *ew* as the symbol for the long *u*, and the use of the secondary stress on commemorative epithets and in names compounded of two words to make their enunciation easier and less stilted.

In these discussions and letters, those who prefer the *reformed academic system* urge its use because it is nearest to the pronunciation of the old "classical" Latin, and they claim it to be more International because it is similar to the pronunciation used by the Continental Europeans. For these reasons I had wanted to use this method, but I was deterred and puzzled since they all deviate from rules of the system by their use of both the "hard" and "soft" sounds of *c* and *g*. Every reference I could find on the pronunciation of classical Latin specified the use of only the "hard" sound for these consonants.

So, after further study of the pronunciation of the various European languages I noted that while the sounds of the "long" vowels *a*, *e* and *i* are somewhat uniform and are similar to the pronunciations in the *reformed academic system*, the *c* and *g* in these languages are pronounced with both the "hard" and "soft" sounds. Then it became clear, these people are not really using the *reformed academic system* of pronunciation, but are enunciating the Botanical Latin names the same as they pronounce names in their own native language. Latin when it is spoken by a Frenchman sounds like French, by a Spaniard like Spanish, by a German like German, etc.

When we Americans pronounce the Botanical Latin names like English, we are not trying to impose our language or system on the rest of the world, as we are sometimes accused of, but we are actually following the example of our European colleagues and pronouncing Latin as they do, in the sounds of our native language.

There were times as I pondered the pronunciation of Botanical Latin names that I felt like that "Man of La Mancha", Don Quixote, for it seemed that I was pursuing "The Impossible Dream" and was looking for a single pronunciation for the names of *Begonias*. While it would be good to have the same uniformity in the oral Latin as now exists in written Latin, it just is not possible yet, and we will have to wait until the day we are "One World", with one universal language.

No, I do not intend to joust with the "windmills" pursuing the endless search for absolute perfection. For I believe I have accomplished my goal, as stated in Part I, to establish "a guide to help beginners (pronounce the names of *Begonias*), so at least they can be understood".

In conclusion, while at first it may seem that many people are using the *reformed academic system* after scrutiny it will be determined that they are not. Their pronunciations are an inconsistent mixture of both systems, plus some colloquial usages mixed with parts of their native language. So, their pronunciations are neither like "classical" Latin nor uniformly international.

In contrast, the pronunciations of those using the *traditional English system* are almost identical even though they are from different areas. This was very evident in lists from Dr. Mathias and Thelma O'Reilly of California, Orpha Fox of Massachusetts, Grant McGregor of Canada, and George Kalmbacher of New York.

Therefore for English speaking people it is best and most uniform to use the *traditional English system* to standardize the pronunciation of *Begonia* names.

For this purpose I have prepared the following revised guide for your use:

KEY OF PHONETIC SYMBOLS for the TRADITIONAL ENGLISH SYSTEM OF PRONUNCIATION.

Letter	Symbols	Typical Sound, as in:
a (long)	ay	bay
a (short) (Usually as first or last letter)	uh	ago, Persia
a (short)	a	sat
ae (diphthong)	ee	bee
au (diphthong)	aw	awl
c (before a, o, u)	k (hard)	king, cat
c (before e, i, y, ae, oe)	s (soft)	sing, center
ch	k or ch	king, chemical, change
e (long)	ee	bee
e (short)	e	met
ea (Latin ending)	e-uh	
ea (Greek ending)	ee-uh	
ei (diphthong)	eye	high
eu (diphthong)	ew	few
g (before a, o, u)	g (hard)	gap, go
g (before e, i, y, ae, oe)	j (soft)	jet, gem
i (long)	eye	high
i (short)	i	bit
ia (ending)	i-uh	
ii (ending)	i-eye	
ii (connecting vowels)	i-i	
iae (ending)	i-ee	
o (long)	oh	note
o (short)	o	not
oe (diphthong)	ee	bee
oi (in Greek compounds)	o-eye	

ph	f	fill
s	s, z	sit, has
u (long)	ew	few
u (short)	u	tub
x (before a vowel)	z	zone
x	ks	wrecks
y (same as for letter i)	eye, i	

THE PRONUNCIATION OF SOME TYPICAL *BEGONIA* NAMES

Note: The primary stress should be on the syllable capitalized, and secondary stress on the syllable underlined.

<i>aconitifolia</i>	uh-koh- <u>neye</u> -ti-FOH-li-uh	<i>masoniana</i>	<u>may</u> -son-i-AY-nuh
<i>acuminata</i>	uh- <u>kew</u> -min-AY-tuh	<i>mazae</i>	MAH-zee
<i>aridicaulis</i>	<u>ayr</u> -id-i-KAWL-iss	<i>metallica</i>	me-TAL-li-kuh
Begoniaceae	Be- <u>goh</u> -ni-AY-se-ee	<i>metachroa</i>	met-uh-KROH-uh
<i>brooksii</i>	BROOKS-i-eye	<i>nelumbiifolia</i>	ne- <u>lum</u> -bi-i-FOH-li-uh
<i>caespitosa</i>	<u>see</u> -spi-TOH-suh	<i>obscura</i>	ob-SKEWR-uh
<i>cinnabarina</i>	<u>sin</u> -nuh-BAR-in-uh	<i>olsoniae</i>	OHL-son-i-ee
<i>coccinea</i>	kok-SIN-ee-uh	<i>pearcei</i>	PEERS-eye
<i>convolvulacea</i>	kon- <u>vohl</u> -vew-LAY-se-uh	<i>philodendroides</i>	fill-oh- <u>den</u> -dro-EYE-deez
<i>crispula</i>	KRISP-ew-luh	<i>pilifera</i>	peye-LIF-er-uh
<i>deliciosa</i>	dee-lis-i-OH-suh	<i>pubescens</i>	pew-BESS-enz
<i>dichotoma</i>	deye-KOT-o-muh	'Richmondensis'	<u>rich</u> -mond-EN-sis
<i>echinosepala</i>	e- <u>kin</u> -oh-SEP-al-uh	'Ricinifolia'	ri- <u>sin</u> -i-FOL-li-uh
<i>erythrocarpa</i>	er- <u>ith</u> -roh-KARP-uh	<i>rigida</i>	RIJ-id-uh
<i>ficicola</i>	feye-SIK-oh-luh	<i>sanguinea</i>	san-GWIN-e-uh
<i>fulgens</i>	FUL-jenz	<i>serratipetala</i>	ser- <u>ra</u> -ti-PET-al-uh
<i>gigantea</i>	jeye-gan-TEE-uh	<i>squamosa</i>	skway-MOH-suh
<i>gracilis</i>	GRAS-il-is	<i>squarrosa</i>	skwa-ROH-suh
<i>herbacea</i>	her-BAY-se-uh	<i>suaveolens</i>	swa-VEE-o-lenz
<i>hiemalis</i>	heye-e-MAYL-iss	<i>xanthina</i>	ZAN-thin-uh
<i>luxurians</i>	luks-EW-ri-anz	<i>zebrina</i>	zee-BREYE-nuh
<i>macrophylla</i>	<u>mak</u> -roh-FILL-uh		

In conclusion I would like to thank all who cooperated, encouraged and helped me with this project; particularly those who spent many hours with me discussing the pronunciation of Latin names. But most important, I want to thank those who do not agree with me because they are the goad that cause me to continue my never-ending quest -- to seek knowledge and learn.

Additional Bibliography

- Kalmbacher, George, "Pronouncing the Latin Names of Bromeliads", *The Bromeliad Society Bulletin*, Volume XIX, Issues 2, 3, 4 and 5, March to October, 1969.
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 U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual, 1959.

A subscription to "The Begonian" would make a nice Birthday gift or a Gift for any occasion.

DEADLINE for all material submitted for "The Begonian" is the 1st of the month preceeding the next months issue.

ROUND ROBIN NOTES

Round Robin letters are full of reports of new growth on *Begonias*, hybridizing tries, flower shows, ribbons won, *Begonias* in bloom, old *Begonia* species discussed and many other interesting facets of growing *Begonias*.

From an all Florida Flight:

Lois Covey of Tarpon Springs, Florida uses a red pot stake or tag to mark the plants that like drier conditions so she will remember to skip watering them as she goes about watering her sizeable collection of *Begonias*.

B. richardsiana:

Jay Neal of Worthing, England agrees with others that this lacy semi-tuberous species from South Africa "gets a bit dreary in the winter". She cuts it back to within about six inches of the tuber. It then sprouts from every "eye" and makes a good plant the next summer. It is one that tends to die back in winter but keeps a more or less woody base. Carrie Karegeannes in Annandale, Virginia reported that her plant didn't die back last winter, kept under fluorescent light, but it did get scraggly; outdoors in June it was pretty again, though should have been cut back to fill in the stem. Red veins and red dots at angle of leaf indentation accented lacy effect of small leaves.

Jay's cross, *B. dregei* x *richardsiana* gave plants very like *B. dregei*, another South African semi-tuberous species -- but with two marked differences: they appeared to have complete resistance to mildew that bothers *B. dregei* and *dregei* hybrids; they did not go dormant in winter

the way the parents do. Elaine Wilkerson of Slaughter, Louisiana had grown some from Jay's seed and also found them hardier than *B. dregei* and not reaching degrees of dormancy that *B. dregei* does.

B. cathayana:

Jay described her plant of the velvety, usually orange-flowered, Chinese species *B. cathayana* that she had from F. J. Bedson: it grows upright to about two feet, is bushy, has large velvety leaves of deep emerald green with a lighter band and glowing red veins and sinus, with a reverse of deep velvety red and a lighter band. Flowers born in bunches from the axils, were a warm golden yellow for her. A very difficult one, needing warmth and high humidity. Her flowers drop unopened. Though it has a cane-like or bushy habit, it has a true rhizome underground. Carrie noted that Charles Chevalier in his horticultural key to *Begonias* in *Revue Horticole* in 1955 had moved *B. cathayana* to the rhizomatous class, listing it with those that had erect stalks rising from a very short, little apparent rhizome, usually underground.

B. sulcata:

Plants from seed labeled *B. sulcata* and grown by Jay have persistent stipules that curl up and stick out like thorns on a rose, though softer. Leaves are almost leathery. Stems and petioles are not ridged. She wonders if this didn't differ from true *B. sulcata*.

B. rajah:

Another rare asiatic species, *B.*

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

rajah had been getting quite tenacious female blooms for Chuck Tagg of Fullerton, California after he left the lid of his globe container slightly open for drier air but in April still had no seeds. The plant kept blooming and Chuck kept trying – to self it and cross it with *B. versicolor* and a number of others.

B. acetosa:

Arline Peck of Rhode Island reported that her plant of *B. acetosa* seemed to have a bit rounder leaf when she compared it with *B. itaguassuense*, new Brazil species. *B. itaguassuense*, she thought might be slightly more pointed. Descriptions she had found of *B. acetosa*, however, seems also to fit her plant of *itaguassuense*. Carrie noted that photos of *B. acetosa* in Exotica III did look much like seedlings of *B. itaguassuense* also but was watching them as they grew. These have been reported as related, members had heard.

B. paulensis hybrids:

Chuck had acquired the rhizomatous species *B. paulensis* and two crosses from it, *B. 'Hazel Snodgrass'* (which was a cross of *B. paulensis* x *B. Brazil* species no. 44) and *B. 'Paulanna'* (*paulensis* x *B. 'Waltana'*), a *B. scharffiana* seedling. He noted that *B. paulensis* has nearly white veins and sinus, as does *B. 'Paulanna'*. *B. 'Hazel Snodgrass'* has a bright red sinus from the Brazil species and redish veins. Both show the spider web veining of *B. paulensis*, as have every other *paulensis* cross Chuck has seen. His *B. paulensis* has green petioles and stem, and petioles have scale-like clumps of white hair. Arline reported red hairs on each line of web formation on the back of

her *paulensis* leaves, green stems with white hairs. Leaf surface had puckered webbing between the main veins. Jay's seedlings labeled *B. paulensis* had ovate leaves with neatly crenate edge and bunches of red hairs in the nicks, the upper surface polished with puckering around it but as silver veins went down the leaf it became smooth. On the reverse, all along the veins were what looked like bunches of red hairs. A glass showed these were red-based, flattened and more like scales with hair at the tip. Stems were red, thickly covered in white hair. She said it did not resemble and *paulensis* she had seen before. Stipules were pale green, auricular, persistent, looking almost like small leaves.

New hybrids:

Thelma O'Reilly's (La Mesa, Ca.) group of new cultivars were very worthwhile indeed, ones to watch for, Jay found. She had *B. 'Universe'*, *B. 'Aries'*, *B. 'Mercury'* and *B. 'Aquarius'* in flower -- *B. 'Universe'* with white bloom, the others in shades of pink -- all strong and relatively easy to grow rhizomatous *Begonias*. *B. 'Mercury'* is her favorite, star leaves with a smoked edge. Tall spikes bear deep pink, two-petaled flowers. In Jay's Worthing, England greenhouse in March, her less than a year old *B. 'Mercury'* had nine flower stalks with four already in flower.

Male and female bloom:

Members of hybridizing flight No. 33 noted some *Begonias* seem to bloom all male or all female, at least in cultivation or maybe for some growers. Jay noted her *B. serratipetala* never had male flowers. Carrie remembered that Mike Kartuz,

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

speaking at a meeting a few years ago, said that this colorful-leaved New Guinea species was unusual in that it reversed the order of bloom; females bloomed first and then the males. Carl L'Hommedieu of Oakdale, Long Island looked back at the photo of his plant on the cover of the July 1966 "Begonian" and noted that it showed only females at the time. Priscilla Beck of Mystic, Connecticut reported her *B. crispula*, in July, had bloomed continuously for a year and was showing no sign of quitting. During the winter months it produced only male flowers and as the days got longer in spring the female flowers appeared. *B. metachbroa*, named by Karl Fotsch in 1933 in his Die Begonien, apparently has never been known to bloom — then or since. It spreads easily by rhizomes and leaves root readily for propagation. *B. prismatocarpa*, neither Jay nor Mac MacIntyre of Liverpool could get to set seed and neither could Dr. Curtis at the Botanical Garden in Glasgow. Jay's *B. parva* had only female flowers and Charles Chevalier in Les Begonias had said no male flowers were known when he described it (1938).

Jay wondered if some *Begonia* species have evolved that reproduce only vegetatively, by offsets, runners or bulbils. She also reported an experience with *B. involuocrata* that might give a clue to one factor. She had received a large cutting of *B. involuocrata* and finding that it had a good axil bud, rooted both bud cutting and tip cutting. She gave Mac the plantlet from the bud and kept the tip plantlet. In March hers had two flower heads with both male and female bloom and she thought she had set plenty of self-pollinated seed. But Mac's plant so

far had only male flowers. Jay wondered if the stress of taking or rooting a cutting could cause the loss of a gene, thus causing a small but distinct change in the plant — a mutation — and if the gene is lost there is no chance for the plant to return to the original form.

If you would like to join a flight, write to:

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

Condensed Minutes of the National Board of the American Begonia Society July 26, 1970

Meeting called to order at 1:35 p.m. President, Vera Naumann presiding. After opening ceremonies, Mr. Rixstine, President of the Glendale Branch welcomed the members and guests to the Regional meeting. Fifteen officers and 11 Branch Directors answered roll call.

Treasurer: balance on hand \$429.75

Secretary: minutes of June 22, 1970 read and approved. Read letter reporting progress of inmates of Florida State Prison.

Advertising Manager: receipts \$82.50, unpaid accounts \$67.50. Motion carried to solicit Branches for Xmas ads.

Editor: delivery charge will be added to cost of "The Begonian", Membership Secy. out of printers delivery area.

Historian: displayed History Book

Judging Course Director: receipts \$2.75

Librarian: \$138.34 on hand, Tuberos Begonia Books ordered from England not received, suggestion made to contact the British Consulate.

Membership Secy.: 44 new members, 80 renewals, 2,231 total membership. Motion carried to provide Membership Secy. with a revolving fund of \$50.00.

Public Relations Director: presented Charter for Presidents signature for the new Saline County Branch of Kansas.

President Naumann welcomed Show Committee members, recess declared for refreshments furnished by Glendale Branch, Host of Regional meeting.

Meeting recalled

Mrs. Benell reported that due to Post Office regulations, no more inserts in "The Begonian" will be permitted. Dues notices to be handled by Branch Secretaries, others via regular mail.

Show Chairman: motion carried to replace 3 trophies and to contact original donors for wishes in regards to disposition.

Motion carried to advance \$100.00 for Show Ways and Means table. Motion carried to (CONTINUED ON BOTTOM OF NEXT PAGE)

REHABILITATION THROUGH ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE

The 1970 Florida State Prison Flower Show (their 10th annual) featured ferns as well as *Begonias*, orchids, coleus and other specimen plants. This years attendance at the show was 1,600. The show is put on by the inmates for the general public in the Community Club House.

This effort is part of the training in the Ornamental Horticulture area, attempting to accomplish three major objectives; first, to develop in the inmate student such personality adjustments as to accomplish the feeling of belonging through cooperative efforts, where working together causes stress and strain of clashing personalities. Quick results such as observing seeds that have sprouted or air-layers rooted does curb or deflect that grudge or flighty disposition.

Secondly, citizenship training where again the give and take idea, so necessary in an atomic age is stressed. The role of a successful farmer as he exercises his civic and religious responsibility as an American Heritage is given a prominent role in the

training effort. This idea is further stressed by indicating the free use of organizations and agencies interested in promoting that which is good for all farmers.

Third, the teaching of production skills connected with any type of ornamental horticulture, propagation, potting, cultivation, fertilization and water control; mulching, pruning, transplanting, greenhouse practice, landscaping and the growing of orchids.

There are many facets to these and other parts of ornamental horticulture that are included in the teaching program; even flower arranging receives its place of importance as an employable skill.

All of this is part of the rehabilitation and training for employment of the students in the program of the Florida State Prison under the capable direction of Mr. M. B. Jordan. The training works. The inmate students are leaving by parole or expiration and going to nurseries or operating their own nurseries.

(Editors note: Some of the members of the A.B.S. have participated in this program by sending plants and seed. If you would like to help in this very worth while project, contact Mr. M. B. Jordan, Florida State Prison, P.O. Box 221, Raiford, Florida for what might be needed.)

renew ad in Home Garden Magazine.

President Naumann appointed Mr. H. E. Rixstine, Mrs. Catherine Alberti and Mrs. Elsie Joyce to Ballot Committee, approved.

President Naumann appointed Dr. W. Covey, and Mr. Carl Tolle to Audit Committee, approved.

Motion carried to continue publication of news letter, "Rocking the Begonia Boat", suggested name be changed to "Begonia Boat" motion carried to give Gene Daniels, skipper of the Begonia Boat, a vote of thanks and confidence for the work he has done. Mr. Wright and Mr. Rixstine each donated \$60.00 to finance the Begonia Boat. Mr. Yochum donated \$10.00. The sum of \$55.00 was realized from the plant sale, all plants were donated.

Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Irene Grannell, Secy. .

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Edna Stewart from her many friends in the A.B.S. on the death of her beloved husband, Mr. Mark Stewart who passed away on May 11, 1970.



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5926 Jackwood, Houston, Texas 77036

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Western Federal Savings Building
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4849 W. 130th Street, Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

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MISSOURI BRANCH

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Mrs. Lynne K. Wood, Secy.
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NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
American Legion Post No. 560
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Ruth Hurd, Secy.
2942 Sawyer St., Long Beach, Calif. 90805

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. O. L. Simmons, Secy.
2611 Westhaven Drive, Anaheim, Calif. 92804

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Anne Stiles, Secy.
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PORTLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Lavene Jenkins, Secy.
9920 S. W. 53rd Ave., Portland, Oregon 97219

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m.
R. H. Dana School Cafetorium
135th St. and Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif.
Mrs. Juanita Spunaugle, Secy.
4248 Mentone Ave., Culver City, Calif. 90230

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Robert Northup, Secy.
555 Kingstown Road, Peace Dale, R.I. 02883

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 6:30 p.m.
Dales Recreation Center
3936 Chestnut Street, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret K. Elmore, Secy.
3935 McKenzie, Riverside, Calif. 92503

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 12 noon, Homes of Members
Constance D. Bower, Corr. Secy.
1609 W. Lewis St., San Diego, Calif. 92103

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Dora Hale, Secy.
9770 Carmencito Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95823

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park
9th Avenue and Lincoln Way
Mr. Allen Sweet, Secy.
303 La Serena Way, Sonoma, Calif. 95476

CALENDAR

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Virginia Barnett, Secy.
1213 Mullender Ave., West Covina, Calif. 91790

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Porter Hall, 7:30 p.m.
University & La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa
Mrs. H. W. Condon, Secy.
9219 Stover Drive, Santee, Calif. 92071

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol
Mrs. Helen Yost, Secy.
888 La Milpita Rd., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., Loyal Heights Field House
21st Ave., N.W. and N.W. 77th Street
Virginia Level, Secy.
13770 1st Avenue N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98125

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

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Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 5200 Telegraph Rd., Ventura, Calif.
David Dichter, Secy.
3280 San Luis St., Ventura, Calif. 93003

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4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Members' Homes
Mrs. Henry Flaherty
606 South Third, Salina, Kansas 67401

SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH

Mrs. Leonard Thomas
333 Harrow Dr., Columbia, S.C. 292910

SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshier Field House
430 South 156th Burien
Sally Harding, Secy.
11632 1st Ave. S., Seattle, Washington 98168

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Members' Homes
Mrs. R. M. Bension, Secy.
Rt. 2, Box 155 Dickinson, Texas 77539

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

4th Thursday, Sabine National Bank Bldg.
Port Arthur, Texas
Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Secy.
4620 Evergreen St., Port Arthur, Texas 77640

TEXASTAR BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 10 a.m., Garden Center
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas
Mrs. V. O. Harman, Secy.
306 Cody, Houston, Texas 77009

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club
8020 Alverstone St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Barbara Mack, Secy.
424 Oregon St., El Segundo, Calif. 90245

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m. every other month
Pittsburg Garden Ct., 1059 Shady Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
Mrs. Irene Fediaczko, Secy.
125 Arlington Ave., Butler, Pa. 16001

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center
5703 South Palm Avenue, Whittier
Phyllis Ferguson, Secy.
10722 Wiatt Way, La Habra, Calif. 90631

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Noon Homes of Members
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September 8 — Glendale Branch 8 p.m. Speaker, Mr. Burnell Yarick, Professor of Botany at Glendale City College, "As a Botanist sees a Begonia, with Camera and Microscope".

September 13 — Long Beach Parent Chapter 1:30 p.m. Speaker, Mr. Gene Daniels, "Hybridization".

September 28 — A.B.S. BOARD: South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Ave., South Gate, Calif. Meetings are always open to members. 8:00 p.m.

October 1 — Westchester Branch 7:30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. John (Joyce) Bingenhiemer "Basic Flower Arranging using Begonias".

October 11 — Long Beach Parent Chapter 1:30 p.m. Speaker, Mr. Chuck Tagg, "Begonias and Shade Plants in General".

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