

# The BEGONIAN



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*Devoted to the Sheltered Garden*

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

## ACROSS THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Our New Year wish for each member of the American Begonia Society is: May each day in 1972 be filled with good health, happiness in abundance, and success in your every endeavor.

At the beginning of a new year consider these words regarding change. This is a quotation from Major Alexander P. DeSeversky, combat flyer, aircraft designer and military strategist.

"One reason people get old and bored is that change baffles them—they can't cope with it . . . But welcome change as a friend; try to visualize new possibilities and the blessing it is bound to bring you. Let it excite you, rouse your curiosity, and transfuse you with its vitality and you'll never grow old, even if you live to be a hundred. If you stay interested in everything around you, in new ways of life, in new people, in new places and ideas, you'll stay young, no matter your age. Never stop learning and never stop growing—that's the way to a rich and fascinating life."

Margaret B. Taylor

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## COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Cumbre', an outstanding begonia registered in 1971. See No. 294 on page 15 for description.

Photo by Rudolf Ziesenhenné.

## RESEARCH REPORT

This is the second set of questions in the Question and Answer Project. Those readers who do not know the reason for these questions should refer to the Question and Answer article in the previous issue of *The Begonian*. These questions will be appearing each month for any member to answer. Please send your answers to the Research Director.

\* (4) 6. When certain begonias grow better in a covered terrarium or closed wardian case, how do the plants grow without air movement? Do the stomata open and close normally?

(5) 7. What happens when foliage feeding is applied? Should the undersides of the leaves also be sprayed with liquid feed? Most commercial plant food is applied at a mix strength or one tablespoonful of the soluble food in one gallon of water. Is this solution too strong for foliage feeding?

(6) 11. Is it necessary for night temperature to drop below the daytime temperature? How much?

(\*The first number is the number of the question in the project. The second number is the number of the question on the Herb Warrick question sheet.)

M. Carleton L'Hommedieu  
*Research Director*

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## 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*.



# THE SPELLING OF BEGONIA NAMES

By Jack Golding  
A.B.S. Vice-President

*The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature 1966 (Botanical Code)* and *The International Code of Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants 1969 (Cultivated Code)* are the authorities used by the American Begonia Society for the orthography of *Begonia* names.

These evolved from the first Code of rules for botanical nomenclature, which was adopted in 1867 by a Botanical Congress in Paris. Since there was much disagreement with it, and the other early Codes, they were not used consistently. But at subsequent Congresses, the differences were eventually resolved, to enable the formulation of revised rules and recommendations. As these were used and became universally acceptable many of the earlier recommendations were changed to become the mandatory rules of the present Codes.

The *Botanical Code* was adopted by the Tenth International Botanical Congress at Edinburgh, August, 1964, and printed in 1966. The *Cultivated Code* was adopted by the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants' meeting at Cambridge, England, in February, 1969, and was printed in July, 1969.

The purpose of the *Codes* is to provide the Botanist with a precise and simple system of nomenclature. Quoting from the preamble of the *Botanical Code*, this is accomplished by the following:

" . . . The *Principles* form the basis of the system of botanical nomenclature.

" . . . The *Principles* form the basis of the system of botanical nomenclature.

"The detailed provisions are divided into *rules* set out in the *Articles*, and *Recommendations*; the notes attached to these are integral parts of them. Examples are added to the rules and recommendations to illustrate them.

"The object of the *Rules* is to put the nomenclature of the past into order and to provide for that of the future; names contrary to a rule cannot be maintained.

"The *Recommendations* deal with subsidiary points, their object being to bring about greater uniformity and clearness, especially in future nomenclature; . . . "

A variety of spellings for many *Begonia* names has resulted from the changes in the past Codes and the lack of understanding of botanical Latin grammar.

A typical example is the spelling of *B. carolineifolia*. The name was first published in the *Gartenflora* in 1852 by Edward August von Regel as "*B. caroliniaefolia*". This spelling was recorded in the *Index Kewensis* (1895), also used by A. D. Houghton, "A Monograph of the Begoniaceae of North America" (1923); L. H. Bailey, *Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture* (1928); Charles Chevalier, *Les Begonias* (1938); T. H. Everett, *Begonias at the New York Botanical Gardens* (1939); Bessie Raymond Buxton, *Begonias and How To Grow Them* (1946); Helen



K. Krauss, *Begonias for the American Home* (1947); A. B. Graf, *Exotica III* (1963).

George Nicholson, in his *Dictionary of Gardening* (1884), used "B. carolineaefolia". It appears this way in the *Buxton Check List of Begonias* (1957), was used by Dorothy Behrends in her *Begonias Slanted Toward the Beginner* (1960), by Bernice Brilmayer in *All About Begonias* (1960), and the A.B.S. *Suggested Guide to Classification for Show Purposes* (1969).

"B. carolinaefolia" was used by Dorothy Behrends (*ibid*) and by Bessie Buxton (*ibid*).

"B. carolineaefolia" was used by Ruth Pease in *So Say the Experts* (1966) and in the Westchester Branch of A.B.S. — *Guide to Begonia Classification* (1967).

Also listed in the *Buxton Check List of Begonias* (1957) was "B. carolinifolia". The 1941 Supplement to *Index Londinensis* listed the name as "B. caroliniifolia" and there may be even more variations.

Fortunately this kind of confusion can be eliminated by correcting the names to comply with the present *Codes*, since Principle VI of the *Botanical Code* specifies "The Rules of Nomenclature are retroactive..."

The Nomenclature Committee of the American Begonia Society, under the direction of Rudolf Ziesenhenné, is preparing a "Catalogue of Begonia Names". As part of this work the names to be listed are being reviewed and corrected to conform to the requirements of the *Botanical Code* which states in Article 73, "The original spelling of a name or epithet must be retained, except for the cor-

rection of typographic or orthographic errors".

Note 2 from the *Code* is, "The use of a wrong connecting vowel or vowels (or the omission of a connecting vowel) in a name or an epithet is treated as an orthographic error (See Rec. 73G)".

To ascertain the correct spelling of a name it is first necessary to understand its meaning and construction. As an example, examine *Begonia carolineifolia*. This *Begonia* was so named because its leaves (*folia*) resemble those of the *Carolina* tree (the now obsolete name for the genus *Pachira*). Hence, in accordance with Recommendation 73G (c), since the second part of this compound name, *-folia*, starts with a consonant, the final vowel *-a* of the stem of the first part, *carolinea* is reduced to *-i*, giving the correct formation of this compound as: *carolineifolia*.

Another example that had the wrong connecting vowel is "B. conchaefolia". To correct it, the final vowel *-a* of the stem *concha* is reduced to *-i* to form the proper name as *B. conchifolia*.

Continuing with more from the *Code*, Note 3 of Article 73 states, "The wrong use of the termination *-i*, *-ii*, *-ae*, *-i ae*, *-anus* or *-ianus*, mentioned in Recommendation 73C (a,b,d) is treated as an orthographic error". From these sections I have combined the recommendations to include both the masculine and feminine forms.

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

(a) When the name ends in a vowel: for a man, the letter -i is added (*B. bradei* for Alexandre Curt Brade); and for a woman, -ae is added (*B. kenworthyae* for Mrs. Eva Kenworthy Gray); except when the name ends in an -a, then -e is added (*B. mazae* for Don Maza, *B. bettinae* for Senora Bettina Von Knoup).

(b) When the name ends in a consonant: for a man the letters -ii are added, (*B. davisii* for Walter Davis); for a woman the letters -iae are added (*B. kortsiiae* for Mrs. Edna Korts); except when the name ends in 'er, then for a man -i and for a woman -ae are added (*B. engleri* for Adolphe Engler, *B. bowerae* for Miss Constance Bower).

(d) When epithets taken from the names of a man have an adjectival form they are formed in a similar way.

Note: an adjective must agree with the noun it modifies in gender, case and number. The genus *Begonia* is considered feminine and is in the singular nominative case. Hence, the adjectival suffix meaning—belonging to—with the proper case ending, -ana is the termination used.

When the name ends in a vowel, -ana is added (*B. hemsleyana* for W. B. Hemsely); except when the name ends in -a, then the -a is deleted.

When the name ends in a conson-

ant, iana is added (*B. masoniana* for L. M. Mason); except if the name ends in -er, then -ana is added, (*B. hookerana* for William J. Hooker).

The *Cultivated Code* in Article 27, a, requires that: "A cultivar name published after 1 January 1959, must . . . be a fancy name, that is, one markedly different from a botanical name in Latin form . . ."

However, an epithet in Latin form published before this date is to be retained, but Article 28 requires, "The orthography of words in Latin form which are used as cultivar names should be in accordance with the *Botanical Code*; if not, the spelling should be corrected".

Therefore, the same rules from Article 73 stated above apply to cultivar names in the Latinized form.

The following illustrates typical corrections that will appear in the new "Catalogue". These names from the American Begonia Society Booklet, *A Suggested Guide to Classification of Begonias for Show Purposes*, do not comply with Chapter VI, Section I, Article 73 of the *Botanical Code* 1966 and Article 28 of the *Cultivated Code* 1969. The rules in the *Codes* as detailed by the Notes and Recommendations which authorize the changes are cited and the name of the person, place or thing from which the epithet was derived is also shown.

(Continued on next page)

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Show photo credits: Inadvertently no acknowledgement was made in the December issue for the photographs of the Eastern Show and Convention. These were all furnished by Jack Golding.

Correct per Code	As listed in . . . <i>Guide to Classification</i>	Authority Note, Recomd.	Derived from; or Named for;
<i>bertinii</i>	<i>Bertini</i>	3 73C (b)	M. Bertin
<i>bowerae</i>	<i>boweri</i>	3 73C	Constance Bower
<i>bowerae major</i>	<i>boweri major</i>	3 73C	Constance Bower
<i>nigramarga</i>	<i>boweri nigramarga</i>	3 73C	Constance Bower
<i>capanemae</i>	<i>capenamae</i>	73	Baron of Capanema
<i>carolineifolia</i>	<i>caroliniaefolia</i>	2 73G (c)	<i>Carolinea</i>
<i>castaneifolia</i>	<i>castanaefolia</i>	3 73G (c)	<i>Castanea</i>
<i>conchifolia</i>	<i>conchaefolia</i>	2 73G (d)	<i>concha</i>
'Dwarf Houghtonii'	'Dwarf Houghtoni'	Art. 28 (2)	Arthur D. Houghton
<i>francisiae</i>	<i>francisii</i>	3 73C	Myrtle Shepherd Francis
'Feastii'	'Feasti'	Art. 28 (a)	John Feast
<i>froebelii</i>	<i>froebeli</i>	3 73C (b)	Otto Froebel
<i>bookerana</i>	<i>Hookeriana</i>	3 73C (d)	William J. Hooker
'Ingramii'	'Ingrami'	Art. 28 (a)	T. Inrgam
<i>kellermanii</i>	<i>kellermanni</i>	3 73C (b)	W. A. Kellerman
<i>kenworthyae</i>	<i>Kenworthyi</i>	3 73C	Eva Kenworthy Gray
'Lulandii'	'Lulandi'	Art. 28 (a)	
<i>pinetorum</i>	<i>pinetorium</i>	73	
<i>roezlii</i>			
non valid= <i>lynchiana</i>	<i>Roezli</i>	3 73C (b)	Benedict Roezl
'Rossii'	'Rossi'	Art. 28 (a)	Ross
<i>scharffii</i>	<i>Scharffi</i>	3 73C (b)	Scharff
<i>spiniobarbis</i>	<i>spinnibarbis</i>	73	
'Thurstonii'	'Thurstoni'	Art. 28 (a)	C. Thurston

## AN EXPERIMENT IN HYBRIDIZING

By B. S. Nirody  
*Horticultural Consultant*

I had a plant of *B. scandens* (syn. *B. glabra?*) which, at my station at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 12, India, flowered only in February. The small white flowers were in a drooping cluster, both male and female. I wanted to produce a hybrid from *B. scandens* as the seed parent which would be a more im-

pressive basket type.

Therefore, immediately the *B. scandens* came into bloom and before the flowers opened, I snipped off all the male flowers. I pollinated the female flowers repeatedly with pollen from the red-flowered, tall, cane type

(Continued on page 19)



# BEGONIA BASICS FOR BEGINNERS

By Elda Haring  
*Contributing Editor*

## Pinching and Pruning

What methods can the beginner apply to induce compact and well-formed plants? Timely pruning and pinching, and "timely" is the key word, will reward you with show-worthy specimens.

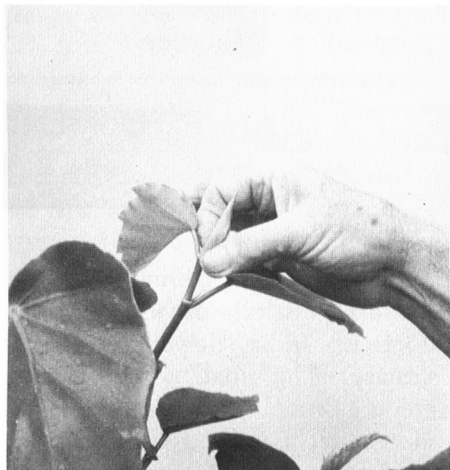
There is great reluctance even among the experienced hobbyists to cut back a plant for fear of losing potential bloom, yet the results more than compensate for the apprehension when performing the task. Some early bloom, depending upon the severity of the cut-back, will be sacrificed but the eventual heavier blooming will fulfill your patient anticipation.

What do we mean by pinching and pruning and under what circumstances are either one or both employed?

*Pinching*, a gentle art, is simply removing with thumb and finger the end of the growing tip. Many begonias produce a definite pointed tip at the end of shoots or branches as illustrated by the photo of B. 'Marjorie Daw'. This eventually unfurls and becomes a new leaf. By pinching off this point the new growth will be stopped and new branches will be induced to grow as well as new shoots from the crown of the plant. Newly opened leaves may also be pinched off if you will take care to remove them without damage to the flower buds. Begonias that bloom in late winter and early spring should not be pinched after December, as any further pinching may inhibit

bloom in late winter and early spring, particularly for those begonias that produce their flowers at the tip end of the branches.

Unfortunately, to my knowledge, there is little information available on the blooming period of begonias although Logee's and Merry Gardens do record this data for some of the begonias they list. Some varieties bloom in summer or fall; others during the winter months; some pretty much all year. Beginners must understand that the blooming period even for any one particular variety is greatly affected by the conditions under which it is grown. The factors of soil, temperature, humidity, light, etc., which contribute to growth are so variable throughout the country that a plant that may bloom for me in summer could very well bloom earlier or later for others. As an example, B. *strigillosa* and B. 'Thurstoni' bloomed in March in Florida



Begonia 'Marjorie Daw'



**Begonia 'Medora'**



**Begonia 'Catalina'**



**Begonia pustulata**

Photos by Walter Haring

and not until June in my greenhouse in Connecticut. One of my favorites among the everbloomers is B. 'Mme. Fanny Giron'.

*Pruning*, a more drastic method than pinching, results in cutting back shoots that are becoming rather elongated. With a sharp knife or scissors, branches or stems can be cut back as far as desired to encourage branching and the formation of new growth at the base of the plant. The time to prune is immediately after the flowering period is over. Note the photo of B. 'Medora' where long stems and drooping branches are cut back immediately after flowering. The new growth induced by the pruning will result in a compact, well formed specimen plant.

Last spring my very small collection of cane begonias had become too tall and no new growth was appearing from the base of the plant. Despite advice to the contrary where stemmed begonias are concerned, I cut back all shoots to within eight inches of the pot to see how the plants would respond. In a few weeks the bare stems were producing new leaves and within a month or six weeks new shoots grew at the pot level, and by the end of the summer varieties like B. Sophie Cecile', B. 'Rosie Murphiskie' and B. 'Lulu Bower' were not only bushy plants but were producing large clusters of flowers.

Some begonias like B. 'Luluandi' and other basket types will bloom all summer and then start to lose stems and shoots although new growth is showing at the crown. If all the old shoots are cut off in October, new ones will soon cover the basket. Since

begonias are many and varied in their growth habits it will take time, patience, and practice to learn how to grow them to perfection.

Rhizomatous begonias can be kept within bounds by cutting off the ends of the heavy old rhizomes at the pot edge or, in the case of young plants, merely pinching out the new growth on the end of the rhizomes. A very old plant can be induced to produce new and compact growth by removing all the rhizomes at the edge of the pot as well as all leaves the stems of which have become too long and drooping. In fact, removing all the leaves except emerging new ones on a rhizomatous plant that is very old might seem heartbreaking to the uninitiated but in a short time the plant will become truly a lovely specimen.

If you start your training program with very young plants it is much easier by timely pinching to obtain bushy plants filled with bloom. It has always been my own preference to obtain begonias in 2½- or 3-inch pots or to start with young rooted cuttings. As they grow, and are transplanted to larger pot sizes, start training by pinching out new growth while the plants are still young. As new shoots rise from the crown and new branches appear these in turn are pinched. If this practice is followed at the proper stage of plant growth you will soon have the beautiful specimens you are trying to attain. As soon as the plants have reached the size you want, pinching should be stopped.

If you have plenty of room you can let them grow to quite large size but if your area is limited, it is best

to keep them as compact and small as possible. Many begonias develop bloom clusters at the ends of the branches and if pruning and pinching is continued for too long a time, bloom stems may be inadvertently removed.

In the photo of B. 'Catalina' you can see that the newly emerged leaf is being carefully removed but leaving the bloom cluster. These blooms usually appear where the leaf meets the stem and when they are starting to develop the blossom buds are somewhat rounded and not crinkled or slightly curled as is the young leaf. It may take but a few months to develop a specimen plant or, depending upon the variety, may take six to twelve months.

Timely pinching or pruning and patience are the essentials needed to develop a compact and attractive blooming plant. If, with an eye to flower show competition, you purchase or fall heir to a specimen-sized plant some judicious pinching or pruning will encourage the plant to remain compact and more show-worthy.



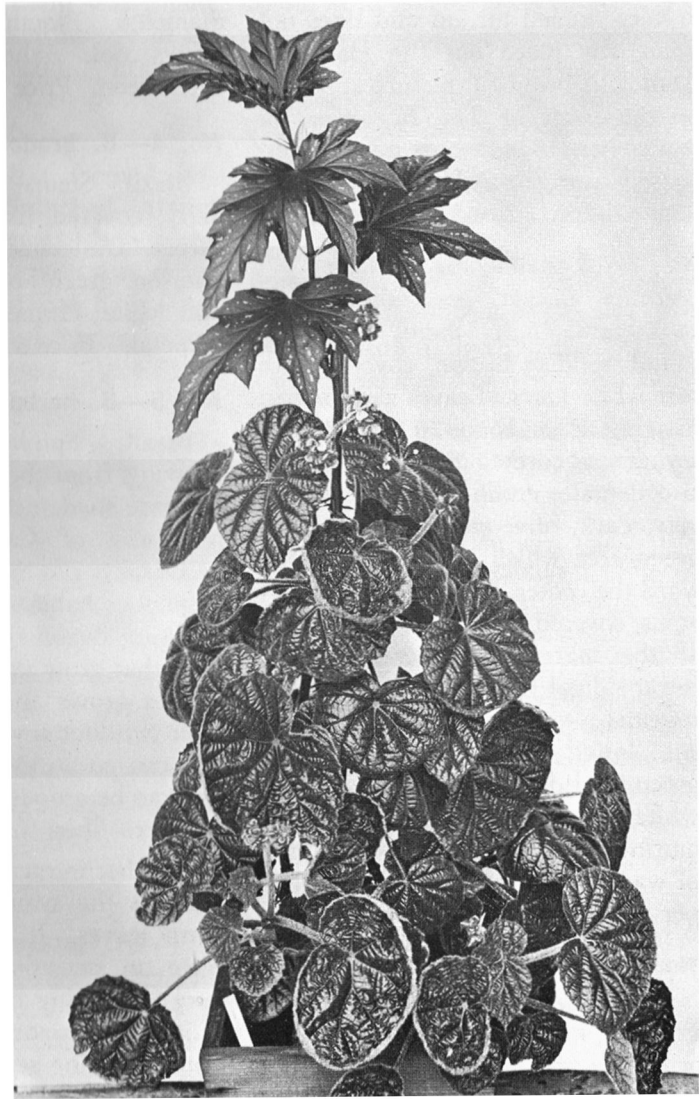
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**"The longest cutting in begonia history",** grown by Mrs. Alice M. Clark of La Jolla, California. Begonia 'Ruby Budd' was repotted in April, 1971, into a 14-inch redwood container, then tied to a dead cane of B. 'Sophie Cecile'. Late last summer the cane sprouted from the last four nodes, 32 inches from the ground, and at no other point on the stem. The sprouts developed into beautiful leaves.

Photo by Nancy Black, Port Angeles, Wash.

## CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

### No. 1—*B. Hillebrandia sanwincis*

Rare and beautiful plant native to Hawaiian Islands. Found growing at an elevation of two thousand feet in very rugged terrain and does not occur any place but the Hawaiian Islands. A beautiful picture appeared on the cover of *The Begonian* for September, 1958, which may be purchased from the A.B.S. library for a nominal fee. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 2—*B. cathayana*, Hemsley

China. Growth erect, shrubby, 40 to 60 cm. high. Stems succulent, round, reddish brown, covered with soft white hairs. Leaves asymmetric, hanging down, about 20 cm. x 12 cm. asymmetric cordate more or less lobed and dentate, ending in a point, velvety, dark, olive-green, with a light green area which becomes white toward the center, deep purple, velvety veins, covered with soft hairs, mainly at the margin and beneath. The lower side of the leaf is very red with reticulate venations. Petiole 7-12 cm. long, round, succulent, light green, and densely covered with soft white hairs. A beautiful species requiring greenhouse care with plenty of warmth and humidity. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 3—*B. froebeli*

Species discovered in the Andes of Ecuador, near Guaranda on the eastern slope of Chimborazo. Growth is shrubby, 25-30 cm. high. Leaves asymmetric, elliptic, wavy, and crenate; on top with seven to nine veins, dark green, hairy in some areas, beneath reddish, densely covered with woolly hairs. Petioles sessile, 5-9 cm. long, red-fleshy, succulent, almost

bare at the base, covered with woolly hairs toward the leaf blade. Flowers are fairly large, brilliant red, orange-red at the periphery, 5-7 cm. in diameter. Blooms in winter and grows cool. A beautiful species not often seen. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 4—*B. bradei*

Brazil. Stems and both surfaces hairy, covered like a dense velvety carpet. Undersides of leaves vividly crimson, green above. Flowers large and white; crimson hairs on outside of petals. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 5—*B. herbacea* Vell.

Brazil. Epiphytic plant found growing from the face of a boulder in dense shade near Ubatuba, 20 km. north-east of Caraguatatuba. One peculiarity of this begonia is the epiphytic habit. There are many climbing begonia and even creeping ones that grow up the trees; but this species grows and lives attached to trees, without any contact with earth, and can go on living on dead trunks and can be grown admirably on giant tree fern fiber.

Another interesting feature of this plant is the symmetrical and lance-form leaves. It is evident that we have an uncommon species, but a very interesting one of easy culture. If it has a support of fern wood or a pot containing segments of the same material, maintained constantly damp, the results of this care will be the growth on many ramifications of the rhizome. Leaves are green, but sometimes silver spots will appear when grown in the shade. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 6—*B. caffra***

South Africa. Seed was originally collected in north-east Transvaal and plants were sent to Pretoria (Africa) where they were identified as *B. caffra*. However, a plant was found recently growing anonymously in an obscure British collection. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 7—*B. tenuifolia***

Rhizomatous species from India. Upright and short branched. Many-pointed, tapering leaves, deep green above, lighter below, with rosy veins. Large, abundant, delicate pink flowers. Formerly offered under *rubro-venia*, which is incorrect. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 8—*B. diadema***

Borneo. Two-crowned. Cut too deeply to make a star; not deep enough to be palm-like. Lustrous, silky, bright green, with tiny silver smoke rings between the veins. Unusual hidden underground rhizome. Flowers pink in fall. Requires heat and moisture. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 9—*B. decora***

Brazil. Elegant. Coveted species with sweet-scented white flowers; Plushy, brown-green leaves sharply stitched with lighter veins. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 10—*B. hemsleyana***

China. Shiny green leaflets radiate from stem end like umbrella ribs. Lovely pink flowers. Leaves produce viviparous plants. Good begonia. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 11—*B. davida***

Resembles *B. dichotoma*. Rather large plant with brown stems and large leaves which are angular and green. Small, pearly white flowers. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 12—*B. davisi* - Hook.**

Low, branched. Leaves broad-ovate, green, red-flushed beneath, margins roughly crenate. Flowers bright crimson. The brilliant reds found in *B. tuberhybrida* varieties are traceable to this species. Not many seeds. Suggest a second choice on this one. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 13—*B. imperialis***

Low, rhizomatous, hairy. Leaves heart-shaped, brownish with green veins; velvety margins, toothed. Inflorescences erect six to eight inches. Flowers small, white. Choice. Requires warmth and dislikes drafts. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 14—*B. micranthera* var. *hieronymii* (dioecious)**

Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 15—*B. micranthera* var. *hieronymii* (momoecious)**

Price \$1.00 per pkt.

**Correction:**

In July the seed of *Sinningia* 'Doll Baby' was offered as being the smallest of the *Sinningia*. Well, needless to say, this was an error on my part and now I wish to correct it as *S. pusilla* is the smallest. Sorry, *Gesnerias* growers.

Please send requests for seed to:

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

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List of *Gesneriads*, 16 cents  
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## REGISTRATION OF BEGONIA CULTIVARS

Note: The American Begonia Society is the International Registration Authority for the genus *Begonia*. Information regarding registering begonias appeared in *The Begonian* for December, 1967, and August, 1968, and may be obtained from Rudolf Ziesenhene, Nomenclature Director, 1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, California 93103.

### **No. 289—*Begonia* (*cubicola* x *foliosa*) 'Cubinfo'**

This small-leaved, small shrub-like begonia was developed in 1956 and first bloomed in 1957 for F. O. Michelson, 1820 N.W. 112 Ter., Miami, Fla. A basket type, the plant has broad ovate leaves,  $\frac{7}{8}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long, margin serrate, smooth-textured; veins are depressed on the top side;  $\frac{1}{4}$ " pink petioles; leaf dark green on top, light green under with an occasional pink cast. Flowers are 1", light pink, with petals male 4, female 6, on branch tips, flower stem 2", rose colored; blooms May through January. Registered July 26, 1971.

### **No. 290—*Begonia* ('Red Semperflorens' x *India Species ABS Seed Fund 1958*) 'Sempinda'**

Originated by F. O. Michelson, 1820 N. W. 112 Ter., Miami, Fla., in 1959 when it first bloomed, this semperflorens has broad ovate leaves, 3" x 4", with red serrate margin; area between veins raised on top, depressed veins with short hairs; petioles  $\frac{1}{2}$ " long, stipules  $\frac{1}{2}$ " light brown; leaf green with red spot at junction. Flowers pink, 1"; petals male 4, female 5; on 4"-5" flower stems on tips of side branches; blooms all year. Reg. July 26, 1971.

### **No. 291—*Begonia* (*venosa* x *epipsula*) 'Venepi'**

An intermediate cane, basket type, this begonia was originated in 1961 by F. O. Michelson, 1820 N.W. 112 Ter., Miami, Fla., with broad, ovate, glossy-green leaves, sparsely covered with brown hairs,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6", thick-textured, red-brown at margin, veins slightly raised; petiole 4", covered with brown wool in young stages; stipules brown. Flowers white, slightly pink, 1", petals male 4, female 5 on 9" hairy stems; blooms April-July. Registered July 26, 1971.

### **No. 292—*Begonia* (*acida* x *bartonea*) 'Acibar'**

This small cane-type begonia with broad-ovate leaves,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4", light green and tan with short, stiff hairs on top, flushed red, short-haired underside, having red dentate and serrate margins, with depressed veins, was developed in 1961 and first bloomed from January through June, 1963, with 1" pink flowers on 4-5" stems for F. O. Michelson, 1820 N.W. 112 Ter., Miami, Fla. Leaf petioles 2" with short hairs; light green stipules, 1" long. Registered July 26, 1971.

### **No. 293—*Begonia* (chance seedling of *Susie Zug's* 'Gay Time') 'Zugbow'**

Developed in 1961, first blooming January through April, 1963, this small star-type rhizomatous begonia was originated by F.O. Michelson, 1820 N.W. 112 Ter., Miami, Fla. The 3"x4" leaves with 6 to 7 lobes are emerald green with few hairs on top; margins maroon with short, stiff hairs; veins slightly raised; petioles red with stiff red hairs; stipules light

green. Flowers are pink,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ", petals 2, male and female, held on 9 inch stem. Registered July 26, 1971.

**No. 294—Begonia ('Sunderbruchii' x roseibracteata Zies) 'Cumbre'**

Growing well in full sun at Santa Barbara from January to June, this star-type rhizomatous begonia has bright pink flowers,  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " x  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", the largest of any known rhizomatous begonia. The round blossoms are arranged on a short cyme, in an axillary position on 13" flower stems. The leaves are 7-8 lobed, 9" x 7", with serrate-ciliate margin; medium texture, veins 9 palmately; petioles to 17", streaked red, with few hairs; stipules are triangular, keeled, with long hair at tip; leaves medium green, brownish pattern in some light. 8" x 10" enlargement. Developed in 1964 by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, 1130 N. Milpas Street, Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103; first bloomed in 1963; first distributed in 1966 through originator. Registered September 7, 1971.

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### ROUND ROBIN NOTES

Now is the time to do some of the things you have been putting off. A New Year is with us! Try a new begonia, propagate a more difficult one, enjoy the beauty that begonias have to offer, and write your learnings on paper. Begonias can bring new gusto into your life.

Seed growing: Dorcas Resleff of Washington reported planting Ziesenhenné rex seed and had 100% germination. She transplanted about four hundred seedlings and all are growing well in the north windows of her living room. She used Jiffy 7

mix spread in shallow aluminum pans set in shoe boxes for all the seed that she used successfully last spring. She kept the mix quite damp, dusting the seedlings with regular garden 5% Captan about every week. After the seedlings were up, she placed the shoe boxes under fluorescent lights till the larger ones needed transplanting, then put the boxes back under lights until more were ready. Some of the seedlings have been transplanted twice.

The soil mix she made of one-fourth sand, one-fourth sterilized garden soil, and the remainder of dark peatmoss with a little Captan. The pots were placed on a bed of damp unmilled sphagnum moss and kept damp. Dorcas finds great pleasure in watching the color changes in these rex seedlings.

Alice Nierenberg of Florida formerly grew her plants, from seed stage up to a two-inch pot size, in milled sphagnum moss in Jiffy flats. She started to get mold on the surface of the moss so she started another method which seems to work very well for her.

She boils a mixture of Jiffy Mix and water on the stove for a few minutes and spoons this hot soggy mess into margarine tubs which have been washed and rinsed well. The lids also have been rinsed well. She punches holes in the bottoms of the tubs with a pair of scissors. When the mixture has cooled, she sows the seed as thinly as possible, always reserving some seed for later sowing. These tubs are kept on a windowsill and examined daily for germination, dampness, or mold growth.

(Continued on page 20)

# BEGONIA MORELII IRMSCHER

By Yvonne Wells  
*Mesquite, Texas*

This little jewel of the begonia world has really been talked about recently, but it seems that everyone has neglected to discuss its cultural requirements.

First let me give a description of my own plant, which may differ from others because of different growing conditions. The leaves are 2 inches by 2 inches; leaf stem  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 3 inches. Stems are clear, very succulent, and free of hairs. New leaves are coppery-brown and have a very hairy appearance. This coloring and hairy appearance disappears when plants are mature. Mature leaves are dark glistening green, soft and velvety to the touch, silver-splotted over all the leaves and with beautiful silver edges. The undersides of the leaves are mottled red. Leaves are heart-shaped and slightly serrate.

Flowers are pink with sparse short hairs on the backs of the petals. Peduncles are three inches to four inches tall and come directly from the soil line. Male flowers predominate. It blooms freely and at an early age. Mine started at the age of two months, from a leaf.

It sets seed readily and males have loads of pollen, releasing it freely. Leaves root easily and produce plantlets quickly, usually in four to six weeks. Five to six months are required to have mature plants, depending on the culture used. You should always have extra leaves of it down to root as it rests and sometimes doesn't come back.

My plant has a semi-tuberous bulb resembling that of *B. dregei*, except



that it is a clear, fleshy color. The tubers are about the size of a lima bean. *B. morelii* is a definite bowl plant for me and seems to prefer growing in a bowl. I found this out by trying to grow it in an uncovered bowl. It seemed to give a sigh of relief when I put the cover back on. I have an eight-inch bubble bowl full of it and it has been blooming constantly for five months.

I haven't had any of my plants go dormant yet, but I'm sure I will. I have about an inch of perlite in the bottom of the bowl for drainage and I use long-fibered sphagnum as the growing medium. This sphagnum is soaked in a weak fertilizer solution over night and wrung fairly dry before being put in the bowl for planting. This method provides a little food in the very beginning to give the plant an extra boost as I don't fertilize at regular intervals.

I have set some selfed seed pods and have sent some to Dr. Morel as he had lost his stock. I have also set some seed using *B. versicolor* as the pollen parent. I haven't had any germination but have hopes of getting some nice hybrids from this cross.

This little gem seems to resent being uprooted from its home and being shipped but, if some leaves are removed when it is received, there should be no problems for someone wanting to grow this begonia. It's well worth the extra effort, and you'll never regret it.

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## HOW TO WATER BEGONIAS

By Wallace W. Wagner  
*A.B.S. Public Relations Director*

There are two basic ways to water begonias, from the top and from the bottom. Watering from the bottom is a favorite method in the east and especially in those areas where mildew is a problem. Bottom watering involves placing the pots in a container of water and letting the water seep to the top soil line. The most popular container is a galvanized metal box, approximately thirty-six inches square and three inches deep. This size allows soaking of a flat as well as pots.

Bottom watering is an excellent method because it assures complete watering. When a plant becomes too dry the soil pulls away from the pot. Then when the pot is watered from the top the water flows down the inside of the pot and out the bottom. The root ball remains dry. Eventually the plant dries. Bottom watering assures soaking of the entire root ball.

Plants which are susceptible to mildew benefit from bottom watering. Miniature rhizomatous begonias are also fussy about a very wet surface. Their small rhizomes rot easily. These plants should be watered only until the moisture just barely shows on the surface.

Wick watering, such as used with African violets, has been tried on begonias but with very little success. Begonias do not appreciate constant moisture in the soil. They like a dry-wet cycle, preferring to almost dry out between waterings.

Now that I've given a report on bottom watering, let me say that I seldom use that method. I water from the top of the pot for several reasons:

1) I have a lot of plants. I don't like to take the time to move each plant from the bench to the watering box, then back again.

2) I don't have a mildew problem in our dry climate.

3) Our water is full of salt and alkali. The salt accumulates in the roots from the bottom up. Watering from the bottom upward seems to encourage the salt build-up.

Care must be taken in top watering that the root ball is completely soaked. Filling the pot to the rim with water once may not be sufficient, especially if the soil has pulled away from the pot.

I don't have the problem of water standing in the top of the pot since my potting mix is so porous that the water immediately drains through,



flushing out the salt. If your mix is heavier, dump out the excess water after ten minutes. You should probably investigate a lighter mix. I water until the water comes out the bottom and then continue watering for around thirty seconds longer.

The result is more important than the method. The plant should not be watered until the soil is dry enough to make the pot feel light. Then the soil must be soaked thoroughly from the top to the bottom (or bottom to top if you prefer).

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## BEGONIAS IN DRIFTWOOD

By Jack O. Langrell  
*Seattle, Washington*

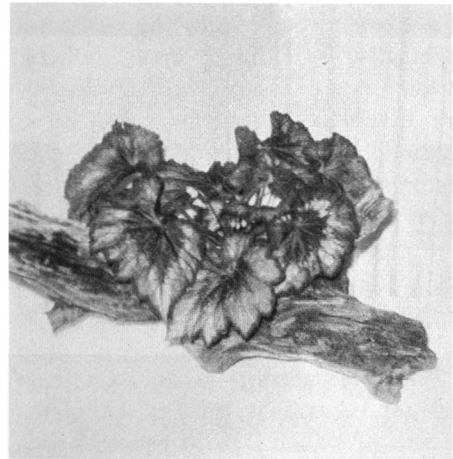
Have you ever tried growing begonias in driftwood containers?

Last spring my family and I visited relatives living on Bellingham Bay in the Puget Sound area, where my wife's cousins, Esther and Paul, have a home located on the north side of the bay. Since the prevailing winter winds are from the south, their beach property is virtually a gold mine of driftwood.

Paul and I spent a couple of hours selecting choice pieces of driftwood, looking mainly for old tree roots, because that type of driftwood is beautiful.

When we arrived home the first thing I did was to wash the driftwood with a strong spray from the hose, cleaning off all the sand and salt. I then drilled a number of 1/2-inch holes close together, and with a wood chisel carved out a hole about the size of a four-inch clay pot. I drilled a 3/8-inch hole clear through for drainage. Then I washed the driftwood again with the hose and allowed it to dry.

Using a solution of 50% linseed oil and 50% turpentine I painted the driftwood, giving it about four coats. This sealed the wood and



darkened it just a little. When the wood was completely dry, I planted a Froshima Rex in one large piece.

In the center of a small log about two feet long I planted a B. 'Baby Rainbow', a miniature rex. In an upright piece of root-stock, which I sawed off so it stood on three legs, I planted B. 'Beatrice Haddrell', a star type, at the top, and at a different location below I planted a small clump of B. 'Boweri Nigramarege'. There was a beautiful piece of root-stock that reminded me of praying hands. I sawed it off on the bottom

and attached a base. I wedged a four-inch plastic pot in the branching wood and intertwined a *B. 'Pink Parade'*, cane type, up, through, and around the driftwood. In another chunk of driftwood about the size of a dishpan, I planted a *B. 'Nora Bedson'*.

During the summer I grew these begonias outside on my patio and one near the front door. They seemed to like growing in driftwood and seemed to dry out about the same as in clay pots.

When a commercial greenhouse builder was unable to put in his scheduled display in our Seattle Seafair Begonia Show, I put in a display instead, using the begonias in driftwood as the center of my exhibit. I received many compliments during the show and I feel that my begonias in driftwood helped to make our show a little bit better.

You should try driftwood. The begonias like it.

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## EXPERIMENT . . .

(Continued from page 7)

*B. coccinea* that I had with flowers on it.

These flowers of *B. scandens* began to set seed which I collected when they were fully dry, put them away in storage for about three weeks, and sowed them in a self-watering, seed pan of my own design. In about five months, the young plants were split-pea size, and large enough to be transplanted with about two-inch spacing in the usual type of compost in six-inch pots. Pots were placed on a well-lighted verandah

without direct sun on the plants. These soon grew into plants with an erect habit and with foliage about two to three times the size of the leaves of *B. semperflorens* and resembling the latter, except that the veins were somewhat furrowed like those of the seed parent.

When these seedlings grew to about 18 inches to 24 inches, they flowered in axillary clusters very much like *B. semperflorens* except that the flowers were nearly one-and-a-half times to twice as large as *B. semperflorens* in various shades of bright scarlet to deep pink, lighter pink, pale pink, and white, and the height slowly increase with a few to thirty inches. These needed the aid of pencil-thick bamboo stakes to stand straight. The first batch of seeds from these hybrids have just been sown.

The earlier batch contained 502 hybrids. Of these, 480 are one type, a larger type of *B. semperflorens*, as it were, and the remaining 22 are exactly like seedlings of *B. scandens*, except that their rate of growth is very much slower than the other seedlings and they are of varying heights from 15 inches down to six inches. There is as yet no sign of their flowering. Probably they follow the schedule of the seed parent, *B. scandens*, which they resemble closely and perhaps will flower only in February under local conditions.

I have some spare seed of the hybrid described above and will offer these to would-be growers through the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund in expectation of reports on their performance, in future issues of *The Begonian*.

## ROUND ROBIN . . .

(Continued from page 15)

She reported germination on the following seed: *B. franconis*, *B. egregia*, *B. wallichiana*, *B. plebeja*, *B. crispula*, *B. friburgensis*, and *B. 'Rex'*.

Alice writes that it is amazing how long some seeds can sit and do nothing before germinating. For an example, in February she sowed a packet of *B. olsoniae*. Nothing happened; by April, still nothing. Assuming that nothing would happen, she placed the flat, uncovered, on her patio. Then in May she noticed some seedlings popping up. She thought they must be stray "Woolly Bears" or semps coming up and did nothing to help them. She fed them more out of pity than interest until she noticed that the leaves were coming up hairy. Then she noticed that the hairs were red. She found a photograph of *B. olsoniae* and believes she has true *B. olsoniae* seedlings. The largest seedling produced two buds, white with red hairs on the outside.

Mary Collins of West Virginia reports good germination from Seed Fund seed on: *B. versicolor*, *B. olsoniae*, *B. wallichiana*, *B. leptotricha*, *B. solanthera*, and *B. odorata*.

John Yochum of Indiana has twenty seedlings of *B. hydrocotylifolia* which he is watching closely to see how they measure up to the description given in Brilmayer's book.

Terrariums: Wilbur Graves of Washington reported that his *B. nurii* and *B. bowerae* climbed up on the pumice rocks that he had in his terrarium. In June *B. nurii* was send-

ing up a succession of flowering stems but no seed pods.

Begonias on the rocks: Yvonne Wells of Texas reported that she had a difficult time growing *B. 'Silver Jewel'* until she put it on a rock. Then it got huge and has bloomed constantly.

Marilyn Bottjer of New York reported that *B. 'China Doll'* grew well for her on a pumice rock. *B. 'Skeezar'* sent roots down into the rock and the rhizome is growing across the top of the rock.

If you want to be a part of this interesting bit of growing begonias, tell a little about how you grow begonias and write to:

Anita Sickmon  
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## REPORT OF MONTHLY MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the American Begonia Society met in a regional meeting on November 21, 1971, at the Westchester Women's Club, with the Westchester Branch as host.

After the usual opening ceremonies, the minutes of the October meeting were read and approved. Correspondence was read.

The treasurer reported receipts of \$1,052.26 and disbursements of \$1,070.39, leaving a balance of \$1,160.21 as of November 18. He reported a profit of \$322.49 from the show.

The membership secretary reported 83 new members and a total of 2352 members. Funds received were \$901.16.

The circulation manager reported 2616 Begonians distributed.

The advertising manager reported receipts of \$95.35.

The judging course director reported receipts of \$49.75 and expenses of \$46.59. The last class meeting was on November 5.

The nomenclature director and the parliamentarian reported on the successful Eastern Convention.

The research director's report was read. We regret that Thelma O'Reilly and Jane Neal plan to take a year off from their duties.

The round robin director's report was read.

The slide librarian made her report. The public relations director reported that regional chairmen have been appointed.

The ideas committee chairman reported members of his committee: Burnell Yarick, Murray Morrison, Mrs. Evelyn Cronin, and Walter Pease.

The president announced the appointment of Mrs. Mildred LeComte to be membership secretary. Appointment was approved. A new committee on membership promotion, with John Robinson as chairman, was approved by the Board.

Irene Grannell  
Secretary



## A.B.S. LIBRARY BOOKSTORE

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by Virginia Withee

\*So Say The Experts . . . . . \$2.00  
by Ruth Pease

Classification Guide Compiled by . . . \$1.25  
the Westchester Branch, A.B.S.

\*Ferns We Grow by Sylvia . . . . . \$3.85  
Leatherman and Dorothy Behrends

\*Begonias Slanted Toward the . . . . \$3.00  
Beginner by Dorothy Behrends

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by Wendy Franks

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# BRANCH DIRECTORY

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## BUXTON BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Hebert Hurley, Secy.  
11 Woodland Rd., Lexington, Mass. 02173

## CONNECTICUT BRANCH

4th Sunday of each month  
Mrs. Priscella Beck, Secy.  
R D No. 1, Box 121,  
Mystic, Conn. 06355

## DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, BRANCH

3rd Monday, 10 a.m., Members' Homes  
Mrs. George W. Hopkins, Secy.  
1619 S. Beckley Ave., Dallas, Texas 75224

## EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School  
Telegraph at Stuart, Berkeley, Calif.  
Charles Badcock, Secy.  
2325 Esmond, Richmond, Calif. 94804

## EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
590 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, Washington  
Grace Fisher, Secy.  
770 Monroe Ave. N.E., Renton, Wash. 98055

## EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. Gladys Mättuket, Secy.  
1801 Azalea Drive, Alhambra, Calif. 91801

## FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
First Methodist Church, Marshall Hall  
3205 D Street, La Verne, Calif.  
Mr. Robert I. Wilson, Secy.  
544 Fountain Drive  
Mira Loma, Calif. 91752

## FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:00 p.m.  
Miss Lola Price, Secy.  
628 Beach Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J. 08044

## GLENDALE BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Glendale Federal Savings, 401 N. Brand  
Mrs. Frances Perkins, Secy.  
3712 Revere Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90039

## GREATER BATON ROUGE BRANCH

Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Secy.  
4177 Flannery Rd., Baton Rouge, La. 70814

## HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.  
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive  
Mrs. B. A. Russell, Secy.  
5926 Jackwood, Houston, Texas 77036

## KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Horticultural Society of N.Y.  
128 West 58th St., New York  
Miss Margaret Huger, Secy.  
505 East 82nd St.  
New York, N.Y. 10028

## LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Sunday, 1:30 p.m.  
Great Western Savings and Loan Bldg.  
6300 East Spring St., Long Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Paul E. Powell, Secy.  
3031 Shakespear Dr., Los Alamitos, Calif. 90720

## LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Sear's Garden Center  
6201 Florida St., Baton Rouge  
Mrs. John Blythe, Secy.  
1823 Madras Drive, Baton Rouge, La. 70815

## MESQUITE BRANCH

Mrs. Billie Lyles, Secy.  
928 Calle Reale, Mesquite, Texas 95149

## MIAMI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Simpson Memorial Garden Center  
Mrs. Marie Evans, Secy.  
610 63rd Drive, Hialeah, Florida 33012

## MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 11 a.m., Members' Homes  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Lynne K. Wood, Secy.  
626 W. Charles, Independence, Missouri 64055

## MONTEREY BAY AREA BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Lighthouse and Dickman Sts., New Monterey, Calif.  
Frederick Bell, Jr., Secy.  
P.O. Box 527, Pebble Beach, Calif. 93953

## NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
525 Ocean Blvd., Long Beach  
Barbara Welty, Secy.  
4741 Hazelbrook  
Long Beach, Calif. 90808

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Lions Club, Walnut St. and Garden Grove Blvd.  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. R. L. Nevjns, Secy.  
1913 Aspen Circle, Fullerton, Calif. 92631

## PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. Anne Stiles, Secy.  
East Delaware Trail, R.D. No. 2, Medford, N.J. 08055

## 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

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Miss Marcella Flynn, Secy.  
7 Fairfield Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island 02914

## 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. Betty Tillotson, Secy.  
3912 Wildrose Way  
Sacramento, Calif. 95826

## SALINE COUNTY BRANCH OF KANSAS

4th Monday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members  
Mrs. Jesse Harper, Secy.  
Route 3, Salina, Kansas 67401



## CALENDAR

### SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

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

### SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.  
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum  
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.  
Marie McCoooy, Secy.  
3043 Conter Ave., Arcadia, Calif. 91006

### SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Porter Hall, 7:30 p.m.  
University & La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa  
Mrs. Maynetto Hodgins, Secy.  
1829 Granit Hills Dr., El Cajon, Calif. 92020

### SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History  
2559 Puerta 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

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 5200 Telegraph Rd., Ventura, Calif.  
Mrs. Bernie Crosby, Secy.  
231 Bethel St.  
Ventura, Calif. 93003

### SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

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

### SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshler Field House  
430 South 160th Durlan  
Sally Harding, Secy.  
11632 1st Ave. S., Seattle, Washington 98168

### TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Members' Homes  
Mrs. R. M. Bennison, Secy.  
Rt. 2, Box 166 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 Fediacko, Secy.  
125 Arlington Ave., Butler, Pa. 16001

### WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Palm Park Community Center  
5703 South Palm Avenue, Whittier  
Miss Anne Rose, Secy.  
14036 Ramona Drive, Whittier, Calif. 90605

### WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Noon Homes of Members  
Mrs. Murdock Davis, Secy.  
256 Broughton Lane, Villanova, Pa. 19085

January 18 — Seattle Branch, 7:00 p.m. Program will be "Soils and Growing from Seed and Spore" by Sally Harding and Mary Dohms. Calvary Lutheran Church, 7002 23rd N.W., Seattle.

February 3 — Westchester Branch, 7:30 p.m. John Ekstrand will talk on "Best Ways to Grow Ferns from Spore."

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## PUBLICATION NOTICE

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