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*The* BEGONIAN



# The BEGONIAN

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Founded January 1932 by Herbert P. Dyckman

### Aims and purposes

**TO** stimulate and promote interest in begonias and other shade-loving plants.

**TO** encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants.

**TO** standardize the nomenclature of begonias.

**TO** gather and publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and companion plants.

**TO** issue a bulletin which will be mailed to all members of the society.

**TO** bring into friendly contact all who love and grow begonias.

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**THE COVER:** Floriferous *B. 'Ballerina'* photographed by Dennis Maley in the Maley garden in El Cajon, Calif. See story on *B. 'Ballerina'* by Pat Maley on page 232.

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NOTES/From the editors

It was our first trip to the Big Apple—and we never even got to Grand Central Station or the Empire State Building. The best we did was to view the edifice once the world's tallest from the ninth-floor show of the ABS convention in New York City.

It was a rewarding, fun-filled, and inspiring three days nonetheless. Our Eastern friends—many new-found and others previously known only through letters and over the telephone—staged a fast-paced, informative, progressive convention.

For two days, we couldn't get to the plant sale table due to the crowds. It was terrific. So was the show, particularly impressive because the East's punishing winters make begonia growing a far greater challenge than we Californians have to meet.



We hope you'll forgive our wanting to show off our biggest begonia.

We have beginning on page 234 a definitive article tracing the forms of *B. vitifolia* and use of that name by Dr. Jan Doorenbos of The Netherlands.

So this is the perfect opportunity for us to sneak in a photo of our *B. vitifolia*, given to us as a baby by Peggy Lynn five years ago.

Please turn to page 247 *B. vitifolia* and editors

Photo/Karen Bartholomew



## B. 'Ballerina': it dances brightly in winter

*Pat Maley*

Last winter, when most of my begonias were looking at their worst due to an unusual cold spell, a few plants lit up the entire greenhouse with their luminescent blooms and lush foliage.

There were Rieger-elatior types, descendants of the winter-blooming *Himalis* begonias. One of the prettiest "lights" in the greenhouse was *B. 'Ballerina'*, with dark green foliage and double flowers from salmon to pale orange.

I very hesitantly bought *B. 'Ballerina'*, my first Rieger-type, in June of 1977 — hesitantly because anything with those luscious blooms must certainly be very difficult, especially in my dry inland climate.

Oh, well, it was worth a try, I figured, for even a short period of such beauty would be worth it. This was before our greenhouse days, and our backyard was sun-baked California clay.

So, *B. 'Ballerina'* (pictured on the cover) began its new life in the Maley living room, near a north window and a fluorescent light. Amazingly to me, it did quite well.

As fall came, it was moved out to our screen-enclosed patio, where better light and air circulation made it even prettier. It survived our cool winter with no problem but a bit of mildew.

In spring, as we began to construct our shade garden, out it went. I feared our 110-degree summer days would

do it in, but it hung in there, though looking a bit unhappy in such heat. Again, mildew showed up, but so did Cooke's Doo Spray, which seemed to handle the situation if used regularly.

Our shade garden has been improved much since then, and we've added a 17- by 22-foot greenhouse to help house our ever-increasing collection of begonias.

*B. 'Ballerina'* is still with us, and has been joined by several other colorful blooming Rieger-elatior types. *B. 'Ballerina'* is in her glory in those cool winter days when other begonias are at their worst. Her flowers cascade down, each bloom like a ballerina's frilly tutu.

*B. 'Ballerina'* is one of the new Rieger-elatior begonias that is much improved over the older winter bloomers, being far more floriferous and nearly everblooming.

They are excellent plants for house, patio, or greenhouse. They do not require high humidity and, while they prefer cool temperatures, are tolerant of many extremes. They grow best in a light, fast-draining mix with only light fertilization.

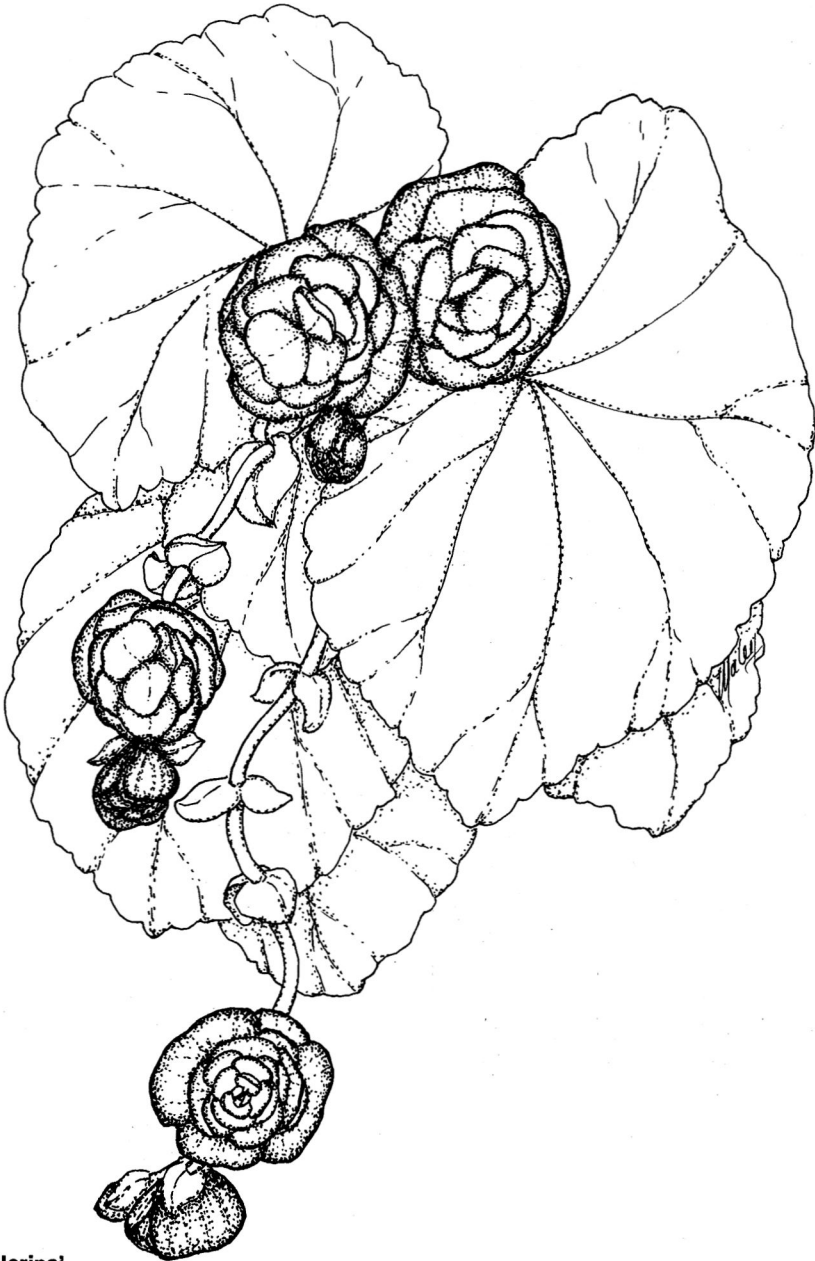
When they grow a bit straggly and blooms begin to fade, new basal shoots appear. Prune the old growth back to about four inches above soil level, and soon the plant will be on its way to a whole new extended period of bloom.

The new varieties have been developed for high mildew resistance, but good air circulation should be maintained.

An added note on mildew: I have used no mildew sprays for many months, for I have found a much better preventative—daily heavy misting of all my plants until the water runs

---

*Since she no longer has to handle Begonian advertising, Pat Maley has found more time to write about and draw begonias. She and husband Dennis, an advanced amateur photographer, live at 1471 E. Madison, El Cajon, CA 92021.*



**B. 'Ballerina'**

off. Any mildew spores present have no chance to settle into the leaf surface.

This has proved an excellent pre-

ventative, with Riegers, rexes, semi-tuberous dregei-types, and canes all growing beautifully for months without a trace of mildew.

## B. vitifolia and other elusive tree-like begonias

J. Doorenbos

Within the genus *Begonia*, differences in growth habit are extreme. On one side we have small, creeping plants (on Madagascar, there are begonias not larger than mosses). On the other hand, there are species which produce a thick trunk like a tree and grow to a height of as much as 12 feet.

In this article I will deal with some species of the latter group, designated in the *Thompson Begonia Guide* as "thick stemmed, (leaves) generally over 6" at maturity." The species to be discussed are from South Africa.

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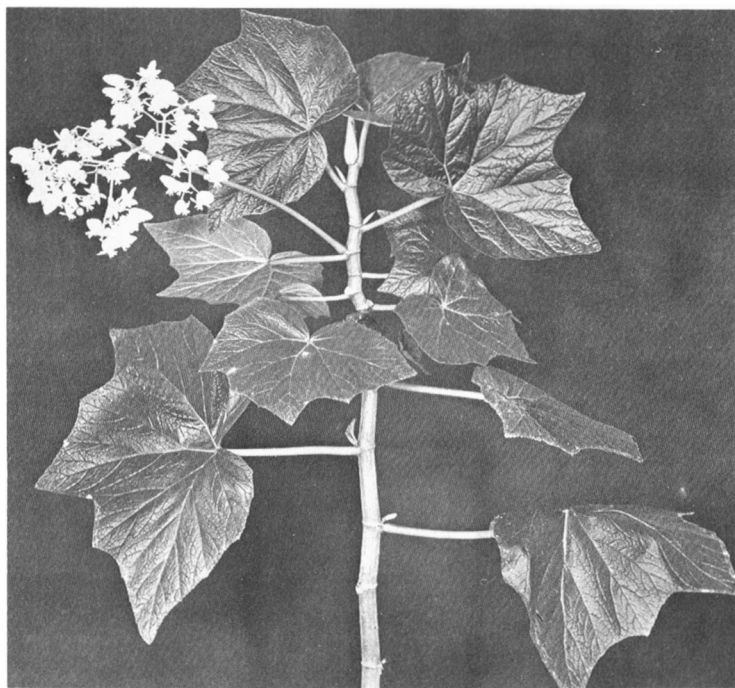
*Dr. Jan Doorenbos, one of the world's most highly respected begonia authorities, is a professor in the Department of Horticulture of the Agricultural University, Wageningen, The Netherlands. He is a frequent contributor to The Begonian.*

Klotzsch put them in a separate genus, *Wageneria*, but this is no longer recognized.

In our greenhouses these plants, when planted in the ground, grow right up to the roof, giving one the illusion of being in a tropical jungle. Unfortunately, their nomenclature is a jungle, too. So, in two senses, "in the middle of life, I find myself in a dark wood," to cite Dante. In this article, I will try to cut my way through the tangled undergrowth of the nomenclature. I shall talk primarily about *Begonia vitifolia*, but we shall have to go into the identification of other species also.

*B. vitifolia* was among the species which Heinrich Schott, head of the gardens at Schönbrunn in Vienna, Austria, collected during a trip to Brazil in 1817-18. His discoveries, com-

Photos/J. Doorenbos



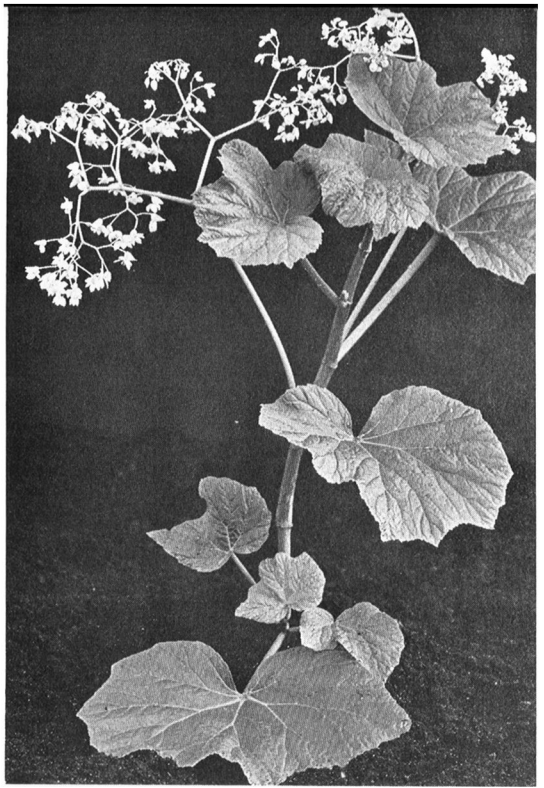
***B. vitifolia* Schott, the form grown as *B. palmifolia* hort.**

prising 12 new begonias, are described in the appendix to volume IV of Sprengel's edition of the *Systema Vegetabilium* of Linnaeus, which appeared in 1827. The description of *B. vitifolia* is short enough to be cited in full (translated from the Latin): "Somewhat shrubby, bristly hairy, leaves asymmetrically kidney-shaped, angular-lobed, serrate, flowers hairy. Highly dubious, as it is very close to *Begonia reniformis* Dryand." (a reference to the first Brazilian begonia to be discovered in 1768 and published by Dryander in 1791).

After reading this cursory description and the comment following it, one would not be surprised to hear the name *B. vitifolia* came to an inglorious end as a synonym. Actually, the opposite happened: I hope to show that the name has been used for at least four different species. To understand how this could happen, we have to return to the second quarter of the 19th century and follow the activities of other authors.

The year 1825 saw the publication of part of the text of friar José M. de C. Vellozo's *Flora Fluminensis*. The atlas of pictures appeared in 1831 (not in 1827, the year on the title page). The begonias are to be found in volume 10, tables 33-54. Unfortunately, the text of 1825 stops in the middle of volume 8, so that Vellozo's descriptions of begonias were not published until 1881 when the whole text was reprinted. Some of the pictures are very primitive but others are well drawn, for instance tab. 47 of *Begonia truncata* (reproduced on the back cover of Baranov and Barkley's *The Sections of the Genus Begonia*, but with the wrong description). We will return to this plant later.

Meanwhile, Brazilian species of *Be-*



***B. vitifolia* Schott, the form grown as *B. dichotoma* hort. (non Jacquin)**

*gonia* had started to arrive in England. In the *Botanical Magazine* of 1833, William Hooker published a description and a color plate (t. 3225) of a plant received from the Hamburg Botanic Garden as *B. grandis*, but which, according to Hooker, was *B. reniformis*. Already in 1836 Otto and Dietrich pointed out that this was an incorrect identification: Hooker's *B. reniformis* was not Dryander's species of that name, but, in their opinion, none other than *B. vitifolia* Schott. They give a more detailed description of this species than Schott himself (adding, for instance, that it is a small tree) and add *B. grandis* Otto as a synonym. As there now was a reasonable description of the species and a beautiful color picture, and all synonyms had been accounted for, it looked as if all difficulties had been solved. New trou-

bles were to arise before long, however.

In 1842 John Lindley, ignoring German literature (as British authors often did in these early days) gave the name *B. vitifolia* to a species from Mexico. This matter was put right the very next year by Walpers, who suggested the name *B. lindleyana* for the new species. In this way the confusion created by Lindley's error was nipped in the bud. I don't think the name *B. vitifolia* has been used for *B. lindleyana* since (although in *The Begonian* of 1958 on page 108 the opposite error is made).

In his famous book of 1855 Klotzsch gives essentially the same treatment of *B. vitifolia* Schott as Otto and Dietrich's, although he cites *B. reniformis* Hook. as a synonym with a question mark. In this respect he differs markedly from Alphonse de Candolle who, in his chapter on *Begonia* in Martius' *Flora Brasiliensis* (part IV, 1861) and in his own *Prodomus* (vol. 15, 1864), chose a specimen in the Vienna herbarium that coincided with Hooker's picture and description of *B. reniformis* as his type for *B. vitifolia*.

Clearly De Candolle was well aware that he was not describing the same plant as Otto and Dietrich, and Klotzsch. Their plant (*B. grandis* Otto of the Berlin botanic garden) he called *B. vitifolia* var. *grandis*. The reason he thought *B. "reniformis"* (Hooker's, not Dryander's) was Schott's (and therefore the true) *B. vitifolia* was that it had hairy petals.

In my opinion, De Candolle overlooked two things. In the first place, Schott's plant had asymmetrical leaves, but those of Hooker's plant are symmetrical or nearly so. In the second place, the specimen De Candolle chose as his type was labeled *Begonia*

*vitifolia* with a question mark. Now we must remember that Schott had described his *B. vitifolia* from living specimens in Vienna, so the people from the Vienna herbarium should have known better than anybody what this plant looked like. If they put a question mark, this can only mean that the specimen was different from Schott's plant.

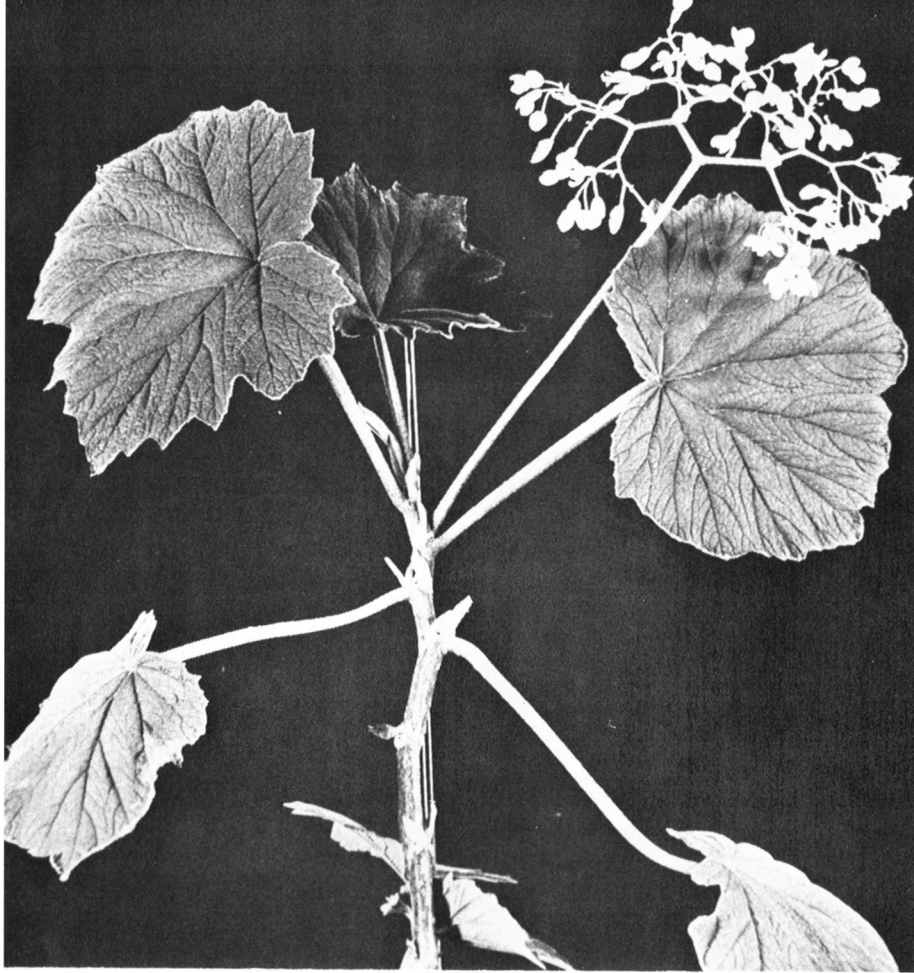
The definite answer can only be supplied by Schott's type specimen. This probably does not exist, but there are several contemporary sheets in the Vienna herbarium with *B. vitifolia*. We can compare the specimens on these sheets with *B. "reniformis"* and we can study living material, as very similar (probably identical) plants are grown in European botanic gardens to the present day, although often under different names.

*B. "reniformis"* is not a tree. The stems grow upright but do not thicken enough at the base to support the plants when they grow longer than 2-3 feet. The leaves are orbicular in outline, symmetrical or nearly so with overlapping basal lobes, finely serrate when young with 7-11 shallow triangular lobes. They are covered with stiff, short hairs giving the leaf a velvety appearance, especially when young.

*B. vitifolia* Schott forms a small tree, as Otto and Dietrich already remarked. Eventually, the base of the stem may be 2 inches in diameter. The leaves are asymmetrically ovate with an open sinus, more deeply lobed than the preceding with only 3-7 lobes. The leaves are hairy, but less so than in *B. "reniformis"* and hardly visible to the naked eye.

Both plants have large stipules but, whereas those of *B. vitifolia* are soon shed, those of *B. "reniformis"* are per-





***B. reniformis* Hook. (non-Dryander), grown as *B. vitifolia*, is not Schott's plant but probably a hybrid of it**

sistent. A further difference is that the petioles of *B. vitifolia* are terete while those of *B. "reniformis"* have a flat upper side. Both species have large dichotomous inflorescences with hundreds of small white flowers, the male with 4, the female with 5 tepals. In *B. "reniformis"* these are always hairy at the back, but in *B. vitifolia* this pubescence is variable: tepals may be hairy or glabrous in plants similar in all other respects. The fruit has one very large wing.

The variation in pubescence is significant. The herbarium specimens from Vienna appear to have been

studied by Irmscher, who duly marked them *Begonia vitifolia* Schott when the petals were hairy and *Begonia vitifolia* Schott var. *grandis* A.DC. when they were glabrous. He must have realized, however, that it is rather unsatisfactory to distinguish a variety on the basis of this characteristic alone, as in his treatise on *Begonia* in Parey's *Blumengärtnerei* (1960) he no longer mentions the variety *grandis*.

If we agree that *B. "reniformis"* cannot be the type of *B. vitifolia*, then what is it? Here chance supplied an answer. I had self-pollinated a number of flowers and obtained a lot of seed

which I intended to send to the ABS Seed Fund. By accident I lost my plant, however, so I decided to sow some of this seed myself. It turned out to have low viability: very few seeds germinated, and those that did gave very weak plants. At the end, I obtained only one adult plant. This differed rather markedly from its parent: the stipules were persistent, and the basal lobes of the leaves overlapped, but the leaves were asymmetrical and less hairy than those of *B. "reniformis"*.

This has led me to the hypothesis that the latter is a hybrid between *B. vitifolia* and another species. Which species this could be I cannot say. The chromosomes don't give a clue: *B. vitifolia* has 38 chromosomes and so has *B. "reniformis"*, so all we can say is that the other parent must also have had 38 chromosomes. This number is very common among American begonias.



We will now try to follow these begonias through the literature. This proves to be difficult. There can be little doubt that both plants continued to be grown in botanic gardens, but as they were not taken up by the trade they are largely ignored in horticultural literature. Another difficulty is a new confusion of names. In William Watson's review of *Begonia* in *Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening* (1884) there is a very short and rather meaningless description of *B. vitifolia*. He cites *B. reniformis* (Hooker's) as a synonym and may have had this plant in mind, but it is impossible to be certain. This cursory treatment is repeated in Mottet's French edition of 1893 and Chittenden's new edition of 1951. Fotsch (1933) ignores *B. vitifolia* altogether. Chevalier (1938), however, gives a detailed description of it, which

shows that he had *B. "reniformis"*.

The surprise comes when we study the other begonias of Watson. The very first he mentions, *B. acerifolia*, turns out to be *B. vitifolia*. He describes it as having large branching cymes of small white flowers, which is quite different from the true *B. acerifolia* HBK which has large, frilled flowers. How the name of this species, which to my knowledge was not cultivated at the time, got involved here remains a mystery. *B. "acerifolia"* (i.e. Watson's not HBK's) turns up again in Chevalier's book. In European botanic gardens the name is still used for *B. vitifolia*, but I have never found it in American literature.

Further study of Chevalier's descriptions, most of which are commendably clear, reveals that his *B. dichotoma* has no right to this name, but is a form of *B. vitifolia*. Thus alerted, we turn back to Watson and find that he describes *B. dichotoma* with lobed, dull green leaves. This description does not fit *B. dichotoma*, but points to *B. vitifolia*.

This confusion of *B. vitifolia* and *B. dichotoma* is not difficult to understand as these plants are much alike in growth habit and inflorescences. The most obvious difference is that the former has leaves that are more or less hairy with shallow, angular lobes, while the leaves of *B. dichotoma* are angular, but not lobed and almost completely glabrous on the upper side. *B. dichotoma* is close to *B. sulcata*; Dr. L. B. Smith has even suggested that the two are synonymous.

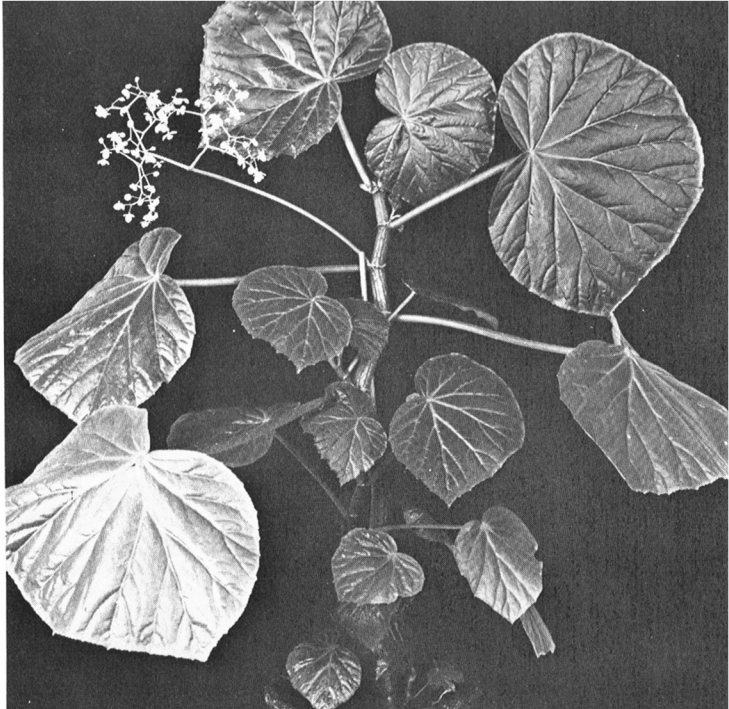
*B. dichotoma*, which has its home in Venezuela, was one of the first begonias to be introduced in Europe. Jacquin described it from living material in 1789. It was still grown at Klotzsch's time (1855), but I cannot

follow it further. Fotsch's *B. dichotoma*,<sup>3</sup> described from plants at Kew, was none other than our old friend *B. lobulata*. Imscher probably saw living plants because he wrote in 1960 that it is suitable for the temperate greenhouse. I received it twice from Kew, once as *Begonia longipes petiolata* and once under its correct name.

But back to *B. vitifolia*. We just saw that as early as 1884 the plant grown as *B. vitifolia* was *B. "reniformis"*, while the true *B. vitifolia* was grown under two names, *B. "acerifolia"* and *B. "dichotoma"*. Bailey mentions *B. vitifolia* in his splendid article on *Begonia* in the second edition of his *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* (1917) but what he describes is *B. "reniformis"*. Everett in his description of the begonias in the New York Botanical Garden (1939) does not mention *B. vitifolia*, but his *B. dichotoma* is the

same as Watson's and Chevalier's. He gives a photograph of it, subsequently reproduced in *The Begonian* of July 1943 and in Bessie Buxton's book of 1946, which represents *B. vitifolia*, as Imscher noted already in 1960. Everett also mentions *B. palmifolia* of which he says that it is very close to *B. dichotoma* (i.e. to *B. vitifolia*) but having short style branches and ovate (rather than sharply triangular) ovary wings.

Mrs. Buxton (1946) states that two plants are grown as *B. vitifolia*. Which species these are is difficult to judge from her very sketchy descriptions, but her first plant could be the true *B. vitifolia* while the other is something quite different, possibly even *B. lindleyana*. Helen Krauss (1947) mentions the name *B. vitifolia* only as a synonym of *B. lobulata*. Understandably, both ladies have the wrong *B. dichot-*



***B. dichotoma*  
Jacq.**

oma. They also mention *B. palmifolia*. If I understand her correctly, Mrs. Buxton says that it is synonymous with the preceding, but according to Mrs. Krauss it is not quite so coarse and with more deeply lobed leaves.

From what I have seen, *B. "palmifolia"* is another (the third) form of *B. vitifolia* to be cultivated. It was introduced from Brazil about 1935. It is very much like Vellozo's picture of his *B. truncata*. It differs from *B. "acerifolia"* and *B. "dichotoma"* in that the leaves are shiny rather than dull and somewhat larger: under our conditions, the leaves of *B. "acerifolia"* are 6-10 inches across, those of *B. "dichotoma"* 8-13 inches and those of *B. "palmifolia"* 10-16 inches. There are other small differences, e.g., the shape of the fruit, but I do not believe that these three forms deserve the status of a variety or even of a cultivar.

*Hortus Third* (1977) gives *B. vitifolia* Schott with *B. palmifolia* hort. as a synonym, and states: "Not in cult.; material cult. as *B. vitifolia* may be *B. Lindleyana* or *B. Sartorii*." And what about material cultivated as *B. palmifolia*?, one is inclined to ask. The only statement I agree with is that plants grown as *B. vitifolia* are sometimes *B. sartorii* (the oldest, and therefore legitimate name of *B. lobulata*). *Hortus Third* mentions *B. dichotoma*, but, as it is stated that it may grow to 12 feet and that the leaves are shallowly lobed, I suspect that this is *B. vitifolia*. Graf's *Tropica* gives a picture of "*B. dichotoma (vitifolia)*" which looks like the true *B. dichotoma* to me.

A final word about another tree-like species: *B. valida* Goebel is very much like *B. vitifolia*, but can be distinguished by its sunken nerves and the petiole which has a groove over

its whole length and a ring just under the leaf blade. It is not widely grown, but I am nevertheless surprised that it never go caught up in the tangle we have tried to straighten out. All specimens I have seen were named correctly.

At the start of this article, I likened the nomenclature of *B. vitifolia* to a jungle and said we would have to find a way through the wood. Have we found one? It is too early to tell, because we are left with a number of questions that can only be answered by a thorough study of herbarium material. Meanwhile, I hope to have supplied two workable hypotheses:

1. The plants grown as *B. acerifolia* hort. (non HBK), *B. dichotoma* hort. (non Jacq.), and *B. palmifolia* hort. are three slightly different forms of *B. vitifolia* Schott.
2. *B. reniformis* Hook. (non Dryand.) is not, as hitherto supposed, *B. vitifolia* Schott, but a hybrid of this species.

For the moment, this is my "way through the wood."

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# Easy to grow: *B. conchifolia* var. *rubrimacula*

Elda Haring

Some years ago I acquired a very attractive begonia sold as *B. 'Zip'*. It has round, leathery leaves coming to an acute tip that are very shiny deep green with a red dot where the leaf meets the stem. The leaf is "peltate"—the stem is attached at the middle of the back of the leaf instead of at the outer edge as with many begonias.

Originally acquired from Longwood Gardens by Sylvia Leatherman, a well-known hybridizer of rexes, it was thought to be a native of Brazil. At that time it had only a code number on it and Sylvia called it *B. 'Zip'* because the number reminded her of the zip code.

In the August 1973 *Begonian*, Jack Golding of the Knickerbocker Branch wrote a very long story about his search for the identity of this begonia. It was similar to *B. conchifolia* which had been collected in Costa Rica but did not have the red dot.

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*Elda Haring, author of Begonias for Beginners, has grown a sizeable collection of begonias for many years and is generous with advice, especially to novices. She and photographer husband Walt live at Box 236, Flat Rock, NC 28731. This is one in her monthly series on easy-to-grow begonias.*

*B. conchifolia* is a smaller-growing type but otherwise is very like *B. 'Zip'*. Leaves are smaller and lighter green, not so succulent, and I find it much more difficult to grow under the conditions where I live. After consulting with ABS members and others here and abroad, Jack found that *B. 'Zip'* was native to Costa Rica where it was found growing side by side with *B. conchifolia*.

It finally was decided that *B. 'Zip'* was a distinctive variety of *B. conchifolia* and was given the name *B. conchifolia* var. *rubrimacula* Golding.

The *Thompson Begonia Guide* lists this as rhizomatous, medium leaved, entire, sub-entire. It has been used as a parent for many attractive hybrids such as *B. 'Black Zip'*, *B. 'El McWhorter'*, *B. 'Essie Hunt'*, *B. 'Red Planet'*, and many others.

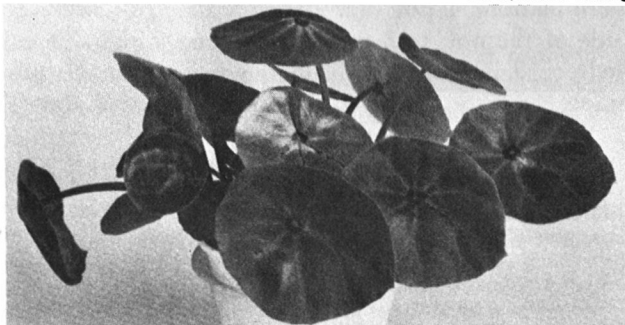
The leaves of my plants, one in a 4-inch pot in the window and one in a 6-inch pot in the greenhouse, have never measured larger than 3 inches in length and 2½ inches wide. It is a very compact plant in both locations, although in the greenhouse the leaves will turn pale if placed where sunlight falls directly on them.

It does as well in winter in the colder

**Please turn to page 249**

Photo/Walter Haring

***B. conchifolia*  
var.  
*rubrimacula***



## ROUND ROBINS/ *Stud book keeps track of hybridizing*

### *Mabel Corwin*

Everyone seems to be busy hybridizing, sowing seeds, and propagating begonias. They share their methods generously with others in the robins.

Mae Blanton, Texas, explained how she kept a "stud book":

I took a spiral notebook and made up a chart recording number, begonia name or cross, source, year, date planted, date germinated, number of days to germinate, and comments. I later recorded the time of first bloom.

When I made a cross I tagged the seed pod with a small tag I made of heavy paper such as school folders are made of. I cut them about one-half inch wide and one inch long and punched a hole in one end. I put a double piece of waxed dental floss through the hole, and tied it on the seed pod.

I recorded both parents on the tag and the date of pollination. When the seed pod dried, I put it with the tag into a small paper envelope. When time came to plant the seeds, I numbered each envelope and put the date of planting on it, also recording this in my stud book.

This same number went on the small pot I planted in, as well as on the label for the pot. When I observed germination, I put that date on the side of the pot, too, until I had time to record it permanently in the stud book.

When I planted seed from a pod that hadn't ripened properly, I labeled

*Mabel Corwin, round robin director, will send a newly revised flight list and other information about joining a round robin—a packet of letters circulated among begonia lovers—if you write to her at 1119 Loma Vista Way, Vista, CA 92083.*

it "doubtful." After I named a plant I recorded that, too. If the book is kept correctly, I have all the information I need to register the results of any of my crosses.

### **Two-pot method**

Dottie Lillestrand, Minnesota, explained a method of propagating in a Forsythe pot:

In the bottom of a 7- or 8-inch plastic pot put some long-fiber sphagnum moss to cover the holes. Sometimes I use a piece of old nylon stocking. Fill the pot to within 2 inches of the top with moist vermiculite.

Fill the drain hole in a small clay pot with floral clay so the water will not run out. Set the clay pot in the center of the plastic pot. Plant the cuttings in the vermiculite around the edge of the pot.

Keep the clay pot filled with water, and set the plastic pot on a tray. The reason for the clay pot in the center is so the moisture will seep through as it is porous. This keeps the vermiculite barely moist.

### **Microwave pasteurization**

Marsha Melone, California, reported on her method for planting seeds:

I mix equal parts of Supersoil, No. 2 perlite, and vermiculite. I dampen this with Upstart and pasteurize in my microwave oven for 20 minutes on high. Then I let it cool.

I use 9-ounce plastic cups, the kind used for drinks at parties. They are about 3½ inches wide and 2¾ inches deep. I fill this about one-third with the pasteurized mix and plant the seed. I use a large needle to tease each seed out one at a time so they are not spread too thickly.

I spray a fine mist of Upstart over

this and cover the glass with plastic wrap. This is held on with a rubber band. There are no holes in the cup.

I put the cups in an 11- by 22-inch flat which holds 18 cups perfectly. The whole thing goes under my lights about four to six inches from the tubes.

They can be ignored since they do not need any attention until transplanting time. If I sowed thinly enough, this will not be for weeks or months, depending on the variety.

I use the same method for the first transplanting. Again, I can ignore them until they touch the top. I then harden them off carefully, but they are much stronger by this time and don't keel over so readily.

#### **Additional oxygen**

Paul Lowe, Florida, wrote: I find my terrarium plants do better in fruit-

ripening bowls that I bought at the supermarket. They are ventilated and have holes in the bottom. I find the plants appreciate the extra oxygen.

I put charcoal in the bottom of the bowl and make a nest of wet sphagnum moss. I place the plants in a mixture of my own consisting of one part German peat moss, one part coarse perlite and a sprinkle of dolomite lime to keep the mixture alkaline. Begonias do not like acid soil. I use this same formula for potting my begonias.

#### **Using vermiculite**

Arlene Waynick, South Carolina, added that she uses a similar mixture in her terrariums, but she adds an equal amount of vermiculite. She finds the terrariums dry out more quickly in the fruit-ripening bowls. This is the reason she likes to add the vermiculite.

## BEGONIA BOOK SALE

**The ABS Bookstore reduces prices on books and Curtis Botanical Magazine reprints so you can order holiday gifts early. Order now. Sale ends Nov. 15.**

**Begonias** The 1938 classic, *Les Begonias*, by Charles Chevalier translated from the French by Alva Graham. \$8.75.

**Begonias for Beginners** Elda Haring's primer crammed with useful information. \$8.45 hardcover. \$5.40 paperback.

**Begonia** Isamu Misono's Japanese text with 302 color plates of begonias identified in English. \$28.

**Begonias** English translation of

the Misono text (above by Marguerite De Cola and Hikoichi Arakawa. Includes no photos. \$4.

**Don't Call It Dirt** Gordon Baker Lloyd. \$3.30.

**House Plants and Crafts for Fun and Profit** Derek Fell. \$5.

**Curtis Botanical Magazine reprints** Set of 8 antique color plates of begonias reproduced from the journal. \$8.

**California residents add 6% sales tax. Foreign orders must be payable in U.S. currency. Make draft, check or money order payable to American Begonia Society. Send to ABS Bookstore, c/o Gil Estrada, 7914 Springer St., Downey, CA 90242.**

**Order now. Sale ends Nov. 15**

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## QUESTION BOX / *How to prune without losing blossoms*

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*Elda Haring*

**Question:** How do you correlate pruning with growth cycle so as not to lose your blossoms for the year, especially on shrubby types?

**Answer:** There are two ways to accomplish this.

Many such begonias bloom at the ends of branches or at leaf axils. They are best pruned when young by pinching the topmost new leaf which will encourage side branches and new shoots at the soil level.

After a new branch forms, the topmost leaf of the new branch can be pinched. Do this carefully so as not to disturb potential flower buds. Stop pinching when the plant has attained the size and shape you want. The aim is for a compact, bushy plant well provided with flowers.

Old plants may be cut back to within 6 or 8 inches of the pot at the beginning of the growing season, which will force compact new growth and ensure plenty of flowers for many months, especially if you are growing those that are considered everblooming.

**Question:** How do you handle resting cane, shrub-like, and rhizomatous begonias? Does it matter if they are in the light?

**Answer:** When these begonias rest, usually in the winter, they should be kept in the best light possible, keeping them on the dry side, watering only sufficiently to prevent wilting and they should not be fertilized.

If they are in a soilless mix, though, you may feed once a month with

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*Send questions about begonia growing to Elda Haring, P.O. Box 236, Flat Rock, NC 28731. She'll mail you her reply promptly.*

quarter-strength fertilizer. If the plant room is very chilly, resting plants cannot absorb plant foods because the mix is cold.

Start a regular water and fertilizer program in the warmer days of spring when new growth begins to show.

**Question:** How do you proceed in the delicate stage of regrowth?

**Answer:** When new shoots or leaves start to grow, young plants are knocked gently out of their pots. If pots are full of roots and hold the shape of the pot, repot to the next larger size.

Older plants may be top-dressed with fresh potting mix or removed and the bottom one-third of the roots cut off, then replaced in a layer of fresh soil. Set the plant a little lower in a clean pot, so as to put a light fresh layer of potting mix on top.

Rhizomatous plants may need fresh mix pushed in around existing exposed rhizomes. Be sure the whole rootball has been moistened and do not rewater until top of mix is *beginning* to dry out.

**Question:** What is the best way to store seed?

**Answer:** Seed may be stored in packets made from onion skin paper, placed in brown paper envelopes like those used for coins and enclosed in plastic bag or jar in the refrigerator.

One grower likes to put the packaged seed in the door shelf of the freezer compartment and tells me the seed will stay viable for two years stored this way.

**Question:** When you have a rhizomatous leaf with lots of roots on it and want to pot it up, how deep do you set it? All the way to the sinus?



When do you cut off the mother leaf?

**Answer:** I prefer to wait until plantlets show before potting leaf stem cuttings. However, if you wish to pot it as is, set it up to the bottom of the leaf but don't permit the leaf edge to touch the mix, which could cause rotting.

Cut off the mother leaf if it is inhibiting new growth. Otherwise leave it on. For my cuttings I like to trim all leaves to half-dollar size before putting in to root. I do not remove this leaf after potting for the new plantlet will soon cover it.

**Question:** What is the best stage to put water-grown roots into a pot?

What kind of mix is best for this transition?

**Answer:** I do not make a practice of rooting in water. However, when roots are about an inch or so long they may be potted. Use a small pot with a layer of potting mix in the bottom and gently pour the rest in around the stem. Do not pack too tightly for you may damage the tender roots.

For the first potting, I use my propagation mix of vermiculite-perlite-milled sphagnum and feed with Schultz Instant food until the pot is full of roots. Then I transplant to the next size using potting mix which contains some soil.



**NEW—THE ONE-AND-ONLY ABS BEGONIA CALENDAR!**

It's a 1980 calendar featuring pen-and-ink drawings of begonias by ABS member-grower and artist Kit Jeans. Three sketches from the calendar are reproduced above. There are 12 pages of drawings, each 8 by 10 inches.

**ONLY \$4.95 POSTPAID**

(\$3.95 Plus \$1 Mailing)

*Proceeds will be donated by Kit to the ABS treasury. Order now to be sure of getting one—or buy several and use them as gifts. Supply will be limited.*

Send your check to Kit Jeans Begonia Calendar  
Rt. 1, Box 319  
New Johnsonville, TN 37134

*Carrie Karegeannes and Thelma O'Reilly, nomenclature co-directors*

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*In the citations of cultivar parents, the female (seed) parent is listed first.*

**No. 722—*Begonia* (*B. hatacoa* [syn. *rubro-venia*]\* 'Silver' x *B. 'Lee's No. 9'*) 'Fever'**

Rex Cultorum group; rhizomatous. Leaves are solid silver turning bright red as they mature, 6" x 8", subentire, with slightly puckered, sparsely hairy surface and scalloped margin; 8-veined; petioles 4"-6"; stipules  $\frac{3}{8}$ " x  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Flowers are pale pink, of typical *B. rex* shape. The color development from silver to scarlet adds a subtle distinction to this cultivar. Originated in 1976 by Bob Cole, 18007 Topham Street, Reseda, CA 91335; first bloomed in 1979. Registered Aug. 16, 1979.

**No. 723—*Begonia* (*B. hatacoa* [syn. *rubro-venia*]\* 'Silver' x *B. 'Lee's No. 9'*) 'Intimate'**

Rex Cultorum group; rhizomatous, with rhizome jointed at the soil. Leaves are silver with green veins and a dark-green border overlaid with pink speckles, 3" x 5", subentire, with smooth surface and serrate margin; 7-veined; petioles 4"-6"; stipules  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Flowers are light pink with red veins, 1" x 1", with 4 male and 5 female tepals and 6" peduncle, blooming in summer. Simplicity of structure and leaf shape and subtle wash of silver over the leaf surface distinguish this cultivar. Originated in 1976 by Bob Cole (address above); first bloomed in 1979. Registered Aug. 16, 1979.

**No. 724—*Begonia* (*B. 'Lamont Cranston'* x *B. 'Big Boy'*) 'Milky Way'**

Rex Cultorum group; rhizomatous, with rhizome jointed at the soil. Leaves are black with silver spots that spread over the surface, lanceolate and subentire, 4" x 6", with smooth surface and slightly crenate margin; 7-veined; petioles 4"-6"; stipules  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Flowers are pink. The long, silver markings on black leaves distinguish this cultivar. Originated by Bob Cole (address above); first bloomed in 1978. Registered Aug. 16, 1979.

**No. 725—*Begonia* (*B. Panama species* x unnamed *B. rex* cultivar) 'Pan'**

Rex Cultorum group; rhizomatous. Leaves are blackish-red with bright red specks and splotches, 5" x 6", subentire with basal lobes overlapping, puckered surface and ciliate margin; 8-veined; petioles 6"-8". Brilliant coloring on deeply puckered leaves has produced a distinct begonia. This color is similar to that of Sylvia Leatherman's introduction from Brazil, *B. 'Brazil Red.'* Originated in 1975 by Bob Cole (address above); it has not bloomed to date. Registered Aug. 16, 1979.

**No. 726—*Begonia* (*B. 'Lamont Cranston'* x *B. 'Pam Sue'*) 'Pink Pelican'**

Rex Cultorum group; rhizomatous. Leaves are lavender-pink over silvery gray, highlighted by an iridescent sheen and red under-surface, 4" x 6", subentire, with smooth surface and serrate margin; 7-  
**Please turn to page 247**

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*Applications to register Begonia cultivars may be obtained from Thelma O'Reilly, 10942 Sunray Place, La Mesa, CA 92041. A \$2 check or money order payable to the American Begonia Society must accompany each completed application. Photos, drawings, and/or dried specimens to accompany applications are encouraged. ABS is the International Registration Authority for Begonia cultivar names.*

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\*In 1972, Hiroshi Hara of the University of Tokyo confirmed that Hamilton's type for his species *B. hatacoa* (in D. Don, 1825) exactly agreed with *B. rubro-venia* Hooker (1853). Hara published his finding in the *Journal of Japanese Botany* 47(5): 15, May 1972. Thus the older name *B. hatacoa* is the correct name for the species. We have not found a botanical variety name for the silver form in the literature.

Frank Kerin of Pittsburgh, Penn., is ABS's new first vice president; Joan Coulat of Sacramento, Calif., second vice president, and Norma Taylor of Santa Ana, Calif., secretary.

They won contested offices in the election of 1979-80 officers. Results, announced Sept. 15 at the ABS convention in New York, were:

**President**—Nathan Randall, 240; Gilbert Estrada (write-in), 4. **President-elect**—Gilbert Estrada, 234; Douglas Frost (write-in), 2; Muriel Perz (write-in), 1. **First vice president**—Frank Kerin, 157; Howard Berg, 89. **Second vice president**—Joan Coulat, 129; Douglas Frost, 125. **Treasurer**—Eleanor Calkins, 243. **Secretary**—Norma Taylor, 149; Adrienne Clark, 98.

There were 256 ballots, which amounts to an election turnout of about 10%

Margaret Taylor, ABS past president and active long-time member, won the 1979 Herbert P. Dyckman Memorial Award for extraordinary service to the society.

The Eva Kenworthy Gray and Alfred D. Robinson awards were not presented this year.

Corliss Engle of Brookline, Mass., who grows an extensive begonia collection under lights, won "best in show" and sweepstakes trophies, plus numerous blue rib-

bons and "best in division" ribbons.

"Best in show" was her blooming specimen of *B. bogneri* in a bubble terrarium.

The ABS annual meeting adopted a strongly worded request to change dates established for the 1980 ABS convention in Long Beach, Calif., because the dates conflict with important Jewish holy days.

Without dissent, nearly 100 members present urged the board of directors and the 1980 convention committee to rescind planned Sept. 11-14 dates, which interfere with Rosh Hashanah, as well as Sept. 18-21, which conflict with Yom Kippur and had been planned as convention dates earlier.

The meeting recommended a new date of Aug. 22-24 and an alternate of Sept. 5-7.

Complete show results and other convention details will appear in the November issue of *The Begonian*.

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## More notes

Continued from page 231

A founder of the Santa Clara Valley branch, Peggy once wondered aloud how it would grow in the ground in Northern California. Her wonderful specimen was in a tub.

Well, it reaches 8 feet and would keep going if it didn't bump into the house eaves. Even 28-degree winter lows haven't hurt it because it is sheltered next to the house and under lath.

Visitors who ask are astonished when we tell them it's a begonia.

—C.A. & K.B.

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## More new cultivars

Continued from page 246

veined; petioles 4"-6"; stipules  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Flowers are light pink. The cultivar is distinguished by its color and sheen. Originated in 1977 by Bob Cole (address above); first bloomed in 1978. Registered Aug. 16, 1979.

### CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS

Not a begonia, but just as interesting!

This unique water-loving plant reaches a height of 4' and makes an outstanding addition to any collection. Shipped growing in a pot—with instructions—\$3.00.

CYPERUS

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Stone Mtn., Georgia 30083

### SANTA BARBARA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

invites you to its meeting each month  
except July at 7:30 p.m.,  
on the fourth Saturday,  
1232 De La Vina St.

DO COME!

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# SEED FUND/ *For the first time, B. baccata*

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Linda Miller, director, Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund

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## SPECIES

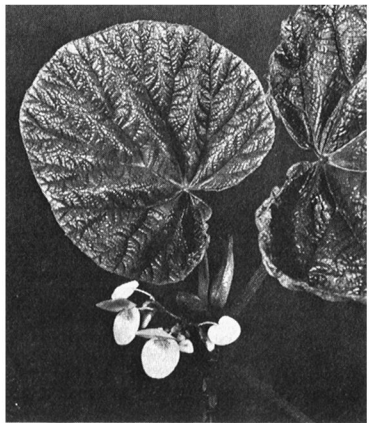
- OT 1—*B. baccata*: Stems tall, as thick as the thumb. Leaves 6-10 inches long, broad, tapering to a point. Flowers white. First time offered in the Seed Fund.  
Germination time: 12-15 days.....per pkt 1.00
- OT 2—*B. burbidgei*: Borneo. An upright plant that grows quite high in the wild but already starts to flower when 6 inches high. Leaves oval, glossy bronze green. Flowers large, white. A challenge to grow. First time offered in the Seed Fund.  
Germination time: 22 days. ....per pkt 1.00
- OT 3—*B. carrieae*: Mexico. Lovely hairy-leaved plant. Underside of leaves like felt. Rhizomes send out lateral divisions freely. Parent of many beautiful hybrids.  
Germination time: 10 days. ....per pkt 1.00
- OT 4—*B. domingensis*: Santo Domingo. Shrub-like, much like *B. decandra*, but the plant is smaller and more floriferous. Both are easy to grow. The flowers have a curious spicy smell.....per pkt .50
- OT 5—*B. engleri*: Curious, tall shrub-like plant with red-haired stems; dark green, wide leaves with white hairs; rose-pink blooms in spring and summer. Easily grown from seed. ....per pkt .50
- OT 6—*B. kuhlmannii*: Brazil. Shrub-like with felted leaves. Flowers white.  
Germination time: 10 days. ....per pkt 1.00
- OT 7—*B. solananthera*: Brazil. Lovely scandent species, with green heart-shaped leaves. Flowers white with a crimson center, scented to some. I love to go into the greenhouse in the morning and smell the flowers on this one. ....per pkt 1.00

## HYBRIDS

- OT 8—Rexes: Colorful leaves with curls and twists, every color of the rainbow. Watch your seedlings develop into something special....per pkt .25
- OT 9—Mixed cane-types: Mostly low-growing varieties. Flowers range from white to orange and red. Great for bedding. ....per pkt .25

Photo/J. Doorenbos

***B. baccata***



## GESNERIADS

OT 10— <i>Alsobia dianthaflora</i> .....	per pkt	.75
OT 11— <i>Sinningia pusilla</i> : The smallest of miniatures. ....	per pkt	.75
OT 12— <i>Streptocarpus</i> mixed hybrids. ....	per pkt	.75
OT 13— <i>Phinea multiflora</i> : another miniature great for terrariums. .	per pkt	.75

Send orders to Linda Miller, 4613 Cochran St., Simi Valley, CA 93063.

Include self-addressed, stamped envelope. California residents add 6% sales tax.

Checks and money orders should be made payable to: Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund.

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### Great Christmas idea!

#### Seed Fund gift certificates

Purchase now in any amount over \$5.

Add 50¢ to cover postage and handling.

Send name and address of recipient and your check payable to Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund. Mail to Linda Miller, 4613 Cochran St., Simi Valley, CA 93063.

Please note whether gift is for ABS member or non-member. A card will be sent along with the certificate conveying your holiday greetings.

### More *conchifolia* var. *rubrimacula*

Continued from page 241

temperatures of the greenhouse as it does at 70 degrees indoors.

The flowers are pink and appear in winter or spring, depending upon where and how it is grown. Under fluorescent lights, I find the red dot becomes deeper in color and on some leaves the red runs along the veins.

I grow mine in a potting mix containing some soil and it is fed in the summer months with water-soluble fertilizer twice a month. I have also seen it growing happily in soilless mixes and packaged potting mixes.

The only problem I have encountered is the loss of some leaves if the plant is overwatered inadvertently. Insects and disease do not attack this sturdy little begonia.

Propagation by rhizome cuttings is best for this one. Although it will grow from a leaf stem cutting, it takes much longer to produce a good plant than do rhizome cuttings.

Many of us still call this begonia *B. 'Zip'* because it is easier to pronounce than *B. conchifolia* var. *rubrimacula*, but it is important to mark it with its proper name.

## Begonia Portraits

By Alice Clark



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Hard Cover, 7¼ x 11"

41 water colors, 30 line drawings

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**Begonias. Blue Ribbon Winners.** Odd. Rare. Unusual. Price list 50¢ or stamps. Begonia Paradise Gardens, 9471 Dana Rd., Cutler Ridge, FL 33157. (305) 251-5836.

**Violets - Begonias - Episcias**  
Cuttings only. Send 35¢ for list.  
Wilson's Greenhouse, Route 1  
Box 165-4 Ozark, MO 65721

**Miller's Greenhouse.** Begonias, gesneriads, and exotics. Specializing in species and terrarium plants. Sorry, no shipping at this time. By appointment: (805) 522-0067. 4613 Cochran St., Simi Valley, CA 93063.

**Exhibition Manual.** Optional supplement of The Thompson Begonia Guide for subscribers and non-subscribers, 100 pages. Price \$4.95, optional binder \$3.50, including packaging and shipping. N.Y. residents add state tax. Thompson, P.O. Drawer PP, Southampton, NY 11968.

**Something for everyone**—begonias, cactus, succulents, tropicals. Wholesale and Re-

tail. No list—No mail order. Harvey's, 611 So. 8th St. Adel, Iowa 50003.

**The Plant Shop's Botanical Gardens, 18007** Topham, Reseda, CA 91335, (213) 881-4831—Welcome Wed thru Sun, 10 am-6 pm. Progressive catalog, \$2.00, refunded with first order. Poster of 18 species staghorns, \$4.00.

**Begonias.** Featuring Wally Wagner hybrids, gesneriads, miniatures for light gardens. List 50¢. Pat Morrison/Jim Heffner, 5305 S.W. Hamilton St., Portland, OR 97221.

**Woodriff's Fairyland Begonia Hybrids.** List 25¢. Visitors welcome. Leslie & Winkey Woodriff, Fairyland Begonia & Lily Garden, 1100 Griffith Rd., McKinleyville, CA 95521. (707) 839-3034.

**Texas Begonia Lovers,** We have many standard and unusual varieties and we love to visit with begonia people. GRANT'S PLANTS & THINGS, 252 E. Tarleton, Stephenville, Texas 76401, (817) 965-5979.

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**"Schultz-Instant"**  
**LIQUID PLANT FOOD**  
10-15-10  
Concentrated, High Analysis — All Purpose — 10-15-10 — Starts and Feeds" all Plants Indoors and Outdoors.  
Available at your store or send \$1.25 for 5"oz., \$2.50 for 12oz (includes mailing).

**"Schultz-Instant"**  
**SOLUBLE FERTILIZER**  
20-30-20  
Concentrated, High Analysis — All Purpose — 20-30-20 crystals. Grows Vegetables, Flowers, Roses, Trees, Shrubs, Lawns, Etc., in Yards, Gardens, Greenhouses.  
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## THE MINUTES / ABS board of directors July 29, 1979

The regional meeting was called to order at the home of Sandy and Stella Sandoval at 2:30 p.m. Margaret Taylor led the pledge of allegiance and Gil Estrada read the aims and purposes.

A list of donors to the general fund in answer to President Randall's appeal for funds in *The Begonian* was read.

The revised constitution and by-laws of the Jacksonville branch of ABS was sent to the board by branch relations director Evelyn Cronin. A motion was passed to accept the revision.

President Randall read the minutes of the June meeting and they were approved as corrected. A letter from Robert Hamm was read regarding the 1981 convention. His group decided that the time does not come at a time for Southwest growers to show plants due to the heat.

Margaret Taylor and Kathy Brown reported an actual correct count of 2,586 members. This corrects a mistake carried over from the previous membership secretary. The membership cards are up to date. The computer list is not correct at present.

Bookstore chairman Gil Estrada reported one sale in July and \$43 in sales in June. A motion was passed to leave the details of pricing for a fall sale to the book sales chairman. There was one dissenting vote.

Ralph Corwin, first vice president, reported on changes to the constitution and by-laws. It was recommended that the words "until arrearage has been paid" be deleted from page 5b, Art. 6. A motion to read "convention dates to be between August 20 and October 1" in 7b was passed. A motion was passed to accept the constitution and by-laws as corrected. A reply was received

from Bob Hamm stating that the Southwest Begonia Branch has complied with our request on changes in its constitution and by-laws. Ralph and his committee were commended for their work on this project.

Doug Frost asked that the forms he distributed for the speakers list be returned to him. He also had a letter from the Holiday Inn in Long Beach concerning the arrangements for the 1980 convention. There were dates and costs included, but it was agreed that it is too early to consider costs now, given the inflationary trend. A motion was passed that the Saturday luncheon be seated rather than buffet as suggested. Since there was a conflict of dates Sept. 11-14, 1980, with Rosh Hashanah, a motion was passed to have Sept. 18-21 for the convention.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$2,053.16 as of June 30. The complete total of donors was \$2,065.

Business manager Bill Walton reported business was operating smoothly.

Membership Secretary Kathy Brown reported 2,893 members this month. Last month's membership was 2,586.

Muriel Perz reported receiving letters from people complaining of not receiving their *Begonian*. Chuck Anderson, co-editor, stated they are working on correcting the problems in the computer mailing and hope to have them straightened out.

Advertising manager's report was closed three days early in order to turn over the records to the new manager, Pam Mundell. Receipts of \$106.75, charges of \$207.38, and July balance \$371.99.

Thelma O'Reilly, nomenclature codirector, wrote 14 letters and sent announcement of \$2 registration fee to editors.

Chuck Anderson, co-editor, reported the transition from editor to editor went very smoothly due to Ed and Phyllis Bates' cooperation.

The cover of the July issue was in black and white, as will be the August cover. August will contain the ballot for election of national officers. Chuck requested that we encourage contributors to *The Begonian*. He said there would be some new authors in the August issue. September will mark resumption of color covers and will be the convention issue. *The Begonian* should be delivered much earlier and he and Karen are working to advance the publication schedule. The branch directory will be published as soon as the new officers are received in October. The deadline has been moved to 6 weeks before issue. Dr. Doorenbos will continue to contribute to *The Begonian*. Photos should be submitted in black and white. The editors were commended on their work.

Awards Chairman Thelma O'Reilly sent 9 letters, 10 cultural certificates to San Gabriel Branch for its show, 2 logos for 1979 ABS awards to 1979 trophy chairman John Clegg. Letters of nomination and bai-

lots were sent out.

Darlene Fuentes reported on plans for the western regional show. Carleton L'Hommedieu has inquired about accommodations since he plans to visit the show. Schedule time for entries has been changed to 3 p.m. on Oct. 4. Louise Bower and Ed Yeckley will conduct seminars. Others are not yet decided. Advertising will be in the circular of the Glendale Galleria, with a circulation of 35,000. Mr. Frost has purchased 2,000 plants and 2,000 have been pledged. Banquet tickets are available now. Members are asked to help sell them. The Glendale Branch board has offered to open homes to those without lodging. The Holiday Inn will provide a bus for transportation to the banquet.

Minutes of the convention committee in New York were read.

Judging chairman Marge Lee reported sales totaling \$37.60 including \$2.25 postage (35 cents sales tax) for judging courses and books. She donated \$1.95 postage. Marguerite Vernon of Denton, Texas, was issued a senior judge's card. Sophomore cards were issued to Connie Yeckley, Ed Yeckley, and Joan Coulat. Marge recommended the following changes in points for show judging credit: 2 points each year a judge, 1 point each year a clerk, 1 point each year on classification committee, 2 points each begonia show, 1 point each horticultural show. Senior judges will have to have judged 5 begonia shows and served on at least 1 classification committee. Clerking points to be changed to 1/2 point each show and 1 point for classifying each begonia show. A motion was passed to adopt these changes.

Wanda Elin reported the ballots for the raise in dues would be counted on August 1. Closing date for voting was to be July 30.

Katharine Alberti reported sales of back issue *Begonians* of \$123.93 for June and July. She requested permission to use loose-leaf notebooks for binding *Begonians* not already bound.

Slide librarian Dennis Maley is arranging the library. He is writing to branches, requesting slides and commentary on places of horticultural interest in Southern California. Slides should be identified. He is working toward taped programs of interest to all areas.

Scott Hoover is making a trip to South America. Millie Thompson recommended in a letter that we support Scott in this trip from the research fund.

Doug Frost announced the Garden Grove Branch show will be held at the Huntington Center, Edinger and San Diego Freeway, on August 25-26.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m., and plant sale followed.

—Norma Taylor, secretary pro tem

*The October board meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m. Monday, Oct. 15, at Fullerton Savings and Loan, Anaheim.*

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