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Publication of the American Begonia Society

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AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

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.

Services

See inside back cover

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INSIDE/May-June 1982

THE COVER: Begonia multinervia, a thick-stemmed species, grows wild on a Costa Rican farm. This plant is nearly six feet tall. Photograph by Karen Bartholomew, co-author of the article about B. multinervia on page 54.

The Begonian Interview	Jack Golding, who studies	nomenclature48
Unusual tuberous begonias The Crispas and Cristatas, by Carol Spediacci51		
Begonia knoopii Rudolf Ziesenhenne describes a new species52		
Jungle hunt Stalking a begonia, by Chuck Anderson and Karen Bartholomew 54		
Round robins56	ABS news60	Begonia gallery66
Question box58	The board62	ABS services67
Seed Fund59	Associated groups 64	Mini-ads 67

NOTES/ From the editors

Here we are—late again.

This time, we think you'll like the reason:

This issue was printed as soon as the deadline (June 22) passed for petition candidates to file papers to run in the ABS officer election. At that point, we completed the ballot and started the presses.

You'll find the ballot on a card bound into the issue. It's easy to remove, cast your vote on, and mail. So please do it today.

Ballots must be received by Sept. 4 to be counted. The address of the ballot-counting committee is on the ballot card.

Please get out your March-April 1982 issue and turn to page 41. Then pick up a pen or pencil.

Scratch out the November date listed just above the board minutes and write in the *real* date that meeting happened: Feb. 15, 1982.

Printed in the center of this issue is the four-page *Begonian* index for the 1981

volume. Please remove it and file it with your 1981 Begonians.

Compilation of the annual index, always a long, precise job, was performed this time by Shirley Sayers. Her manuscript was typed for our typesetter by Peggy Bader.

Latest news on plans for Begoniafest, the ABS golden anniversary convention Sept. 9-12 in Santa Cruz, Calif., is reported under ABS News on page 62 of this issue.

In addition to this, the five host branches mailed details to all members in mid-June. If you haven't received your packet yet—and don't get it soon—write for yours to convention chairman Mary Margaret Rafferty. (Her address is on the inside front cover.)

Inside the packet are a convention registration card and a hotel reservation card. These must be filled out and returned right away; organizers believe that hotel rooms and banquet seats—both limited—will disappear well before the start of the convention.

-C.A. & K.B.

The Begonian Interview: Jack Golding

Often within a plant society recognition is centered around fantastic growers who have an undaunting commitment to their plants—and rightly so. However, in doing this, too often the people who work tirelessly in unsung areas—nomenclature. taxonomy, and botany of Begonia-remain relatively unknown to growers; this is unfortunate because their work is important to growers as well as botanists.

One such person is lack Golding of Kearny, N.J. He started his hobby growing spectacular trophy-winning plants that were unequalled in the East, but something happened that changed the focus of his interest to the in-depth study of the nomenclature of Begonia.

Jack and others like him who work tirelessly in research and the combilation of information seldom receive the accolades that they deserve. Yet without their work, growers would not have the correct names and correct spelling of begonias and the latest information.

They are the people who are continually being asked to identify unknown begonias and supply information about known begonias. Without them, there would be a great void in the availability of accurate information.

We asked Mildred L. Thompson of Southampton, N.Y., to conduct this interview, which she did by correspondence.

You are a mechanical engineer and run a very successful business in New Jersey. When and how did you become interested in growing plants?

As a child and young adult, I took care of the normal chores in my parents' garden and had a casual interest in plants. But I really became involved many years later, in 1959, when we moved into our present house and started to landscape the outside garden.

Why did you decide to specialize and grow begonias almost exclusively?

At first, I grew all types of plants out-

Mildred Thompson of P.O. Drawer PP, Southampton, NY 11968, is author with her husband, Ed, of Begonias: The Complete Reference Guide.



Photo/Charles Marden Fitch

doors and indoors. I started to grow begonias because I was looking for plants to grow in the shade on the northeast side of the house. (I have since learned that in our area, begonias grow much better in full sun.)

I joined the American Begonia Society in 1961 or 1962, and began to specialize in growing primarily begonias in the mid '60s.

How were you able to accommodate so many begonias in an urban area?

About this same time, I began growing begonias under fluorescent lights in my cellar. I started on one table and now have the three cellar rooms and my garden room on the first floor of our house full of plants, almost all begonias. During the summer I move the plants outdoors to my gardens around the house and backyard patio.

As your interest grew, so did your expertise in growing. You won numerous trophies and ribbons for your magnificently grown begonias. This is a

Jack Golding in his light garden room; inset, a recent monograph he wrote



great accomplishment, particularly when one lives in an urban area. Through the numerous workshops and lectures that you gave and continue to give you have inspired many growers in urban areas, who also have less than optimum conditions, to work at growing fine show-worthy specimen plants. When and why did you become interested in more than just growing?

At first, I was interested in proving that I could grow prize-winning begonias under artificial lights that could compete with begonias grown in greenhouses. During this time, I studied and experimented to learn why plants grow, and how to create the best environment for them.

Until the late '60s, I was a "hermit

grower." I read literature and grew plants for my own enjoyment. But when I joined the Knickerbocker Branch of ABS and the Metropolitan Chapter of the Indoor Light Gardening Society of America, I found that I was not alone. There were many other people who also liked to grow plants as I did.

Also, as I wanted to talk about my plants, I found I could not pronounce their names. I could visualize and recognize the names, but I could not vocalize them. Hearing others talk about their plants, I could not recognize the names and they could not understand me.

I started to study the correct pronunciation of botanical names and shared the results of my work in a series of articles published in *The Begonian* during 1969 and 1970.

When I read about begonias I noticed that the spelling of the name and the suffixes were inconsistent, sometimes ending in a single "i," double "ii," or "ae." I obtained the rules of botanical nomenclature and started to correct the orthorgraphic errors as required by the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

For this purpose, I had to collect and study the literature about begonias to determine the names of the people and places used for the epithets of begonias. To share the results of my research, I wrote about the correct spelling of begonia names in *The Begonian* in January 1972.

Your work in the nomenclature of Begonia is known and recognized worldwide by botanists. What made you focus most of your attention on nomenclature, a particular area of research?

It developed as an evolution of my interest in begonias, from growing, to identification of my plants, to correcting the orthography of the names, to a study of the literature, to a correction of synonomy, to the verification and correction of begonia names and synonomy; with each step my interest, fascination, and involvement increased.

In 1978 you received the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award for your outstanding contributions to the literature on

Begonia. Did this encourage you to delve even further into research?

I was already deeply committed to my quest of correcting the nomenclature of *Begonia* when I received the award. It was gratifying to have my efforts recognized by the ABS.

Many long hours of research are needed to sort out just one of the many entanglements of pre-Linnean nomenclature as well as those that arose after that time. Would you explain what is involved in solving one of these cans of worms, as you have often referred to them?

Research was started on my latest monograph, "Begonia culcullata Willdenow and Included Species," in 1975. I collected and studied the literature. The plants growing in my gardens were identified and compared to the citations of the early 1800s. Many of the citations were translated from Latin and German.

In the early spring of 1981, I reviewed my previous research and actually started writing the paper. After more research, rewriting and checking, the paper was completed in February 1982 and published in April.

Many serious growers who are also interested in research were elated when your findings were published in *Phytologia* under the title "Begonia Nomenclature Notes." There have now been six in this series. Will you continue your work in this area?

Yes, I will write additional papers to record my research, correcting the nomenclature of *Begonia*.

We are fortunate in the begonia world to have a number of professional botanists and horticulturists who encourage and help serious growers and researchers so that contributions like yours can be made. Who helped and encouraged you through the years?

I have been encouraged and helped continuously by Dr. Lyman B. Smith, Dr. Bernice Schubert, Dr. Fred A. Barkley, and Dr. Jan Doorenbos.

Have you ever thought of giving up your tedious and exacting tasks because of the seemingly endless amount

of work yet to be done—much more than can be accomplished in any one lifetime?

Any project, no matter how large, is merely an accumulation of many small details. It is just a matter of resolving one detail at a time. It is amazing, but before you know it, the project is complete.

I don't know if I will ever complete all the projects I want to do, but, in the meantime, I am getting a lot of pleasure and satisfaction with the work I am accomplishing.

You are now working on an enormous project with Dr. Lyman Smith and Carrie Karegeannes. Could you tell us about it?

Dr. Lyman B. Smith and Dr. Dieter Wasshausen are preparing for publication by The Smithsonian Institution a key to Begoniaceae.

I have been correcting "The Species of the Begoniaceae" since it was published in 1974. As a companion book to the "Key," I am now preparing a Begoniaceae Species List, an evolution of "The Species of the Begoniaceae."

I have been reviewing the literature to verify that the citations are correct. The synonomy is also being verified, and the author with the citation that determined the synonomy is being included.

What kinds of begonias do you especially enjoy growing?

Occasionally, I will show a nice-looking specimen, but I do not grow specifically for show. I grow all kinds of *Begonia*, but I am most interested in growing species that are related to my research.

What is your favorite begonia?

Begonia 'Esther Albertine'.

We have seen your family with you at meetings and conventions. Do they help you with your work?

My wife, Dot, is not involved with either my growing or research of *Begonia*. She does enjoy the beauty of begonias.

My son, Mark, also grows many begonias and helps me with the construction and landscaping of my garden.

My daughter, Marilyn, helps by illustrating begonias for my writings and grows some begonias.

Rediscovering the Crispas and Cristatas

Carol Spediacci

When we look at the magnificence and diversity of today's tuberous begonias, it is hard to realize that they have a common heritage in such species as B. boliviensis, B. pearcei, and B. davisii. In tracing the development of today's varieties, we find that "B. crispa" was "born" in the early part of this century, and "B. erecta cristata" was first available in 1895.

My first sight of a Cristata begonia was a gorgeous pink "poodle" of a flower in Hyacinth Smith's San Francisco greenhouse. I wish we could still find it, but even Hyacinth has lost it.

A Crispa Marginata with its contrasting colored edge was also one of our early treasures. We are still enjoying other Cristata and Crispa plants, so when I read in Brian Langdon's book, The Tuberous Begonia, that these plants are believed to be extinct, I became concerned.

It seems that in the hybridizer's quest for improving the size, substance, and form of the large tuberous begonia flowers which are in such demand, unusualflowered varieties have declined in popularity.

Worth Brown, patriarch of the giant Brown Bulb Ranch, explains that the unusual tuberous begonias such as the Crispa and Cristata are difficult to obtain because wholesale growers have little demand for them, so cannot produce them profitably. However, we amateur growers can enjoy the beauty and color of a variety of begonia forms. Seek and share tip cuttings in summer, tuber cuttings in February, and keep these rare varieties growing.

The Cristata (or crested) flowers are big, brilliant, single, and distinguished by a tufted crest on each of the four petals.

Crispas are large frilled flowers. Crispa Marginatas have petals edged in a contrasting color.

I'm glad to say that these are not yet

Carol Spediacci of 1189 Glenwood Dr., Millbrae, CA 94030 belongs to the San Fran-

cisco Branch, is a senior ABS judge, and grows splendid tuberous begonias.

extinct, though they are difficult to find commercially. Amateur growers who want to try creating their own crosses will find that the Crispa and Cristata types are most accommodating, since pollen is available on the male flowers earlier in the season than on the large double flowers of the Camellia or Roseform tuberous begonias.

The characteristic female flower has the three-winged ovary below the petals. The male flower has the stamens bearing the soft golden grains of pollen. Dust the pollen directly from the stamen of the male to the stigma of the female. We tag the fertilized flower: if the cross takes, the ovary swells, then dries, and the seeds may be harvested.

Care required for the Crispa and Cristata types is the same as for other tuberous begonias.

They can be grown from seed, stem cuttings, or established tubers (which is the simplest method). We start our tubers when the growth buds appear in late winter by planting them in flats of composted oak leaf mold. We cover the tubers with about an inch of the leaf mold so a good root system will develop all over the tuber.

When the new plants are four to six inches tall they should be potted, using a loose, open mix. Water well, and stake the plant at this time.

During early stages of growth we feed with a high-nitrogen fertilizer every two weeks. When flower buds form, we change to fertilizer high in phosphorus and potash, plus fish emulsion.

The brilliant display of the many kinds of tuberous begonias will reward us for months. Each type-Roseform, Camellia type, Picotee, Pendula, Crispa, and Cristata—has its own special beauty.



A Cristata, or crested. Tuberhybrida begonia blossom

Photo/Antonelli

Begonia knoopii, a new species from Mexico

Rudolf Ziesenhenne

In November of 1956 Thomas Mac-Dougall, the late New York plant explorer, hiked across the Sierra Madre mountains of Chiapas, Mexico, from Finca Custipec to Las Margaritas, collecting 10 species of *Begonia* which he numbered C.182 through C.191. He believed six of them were new to science.

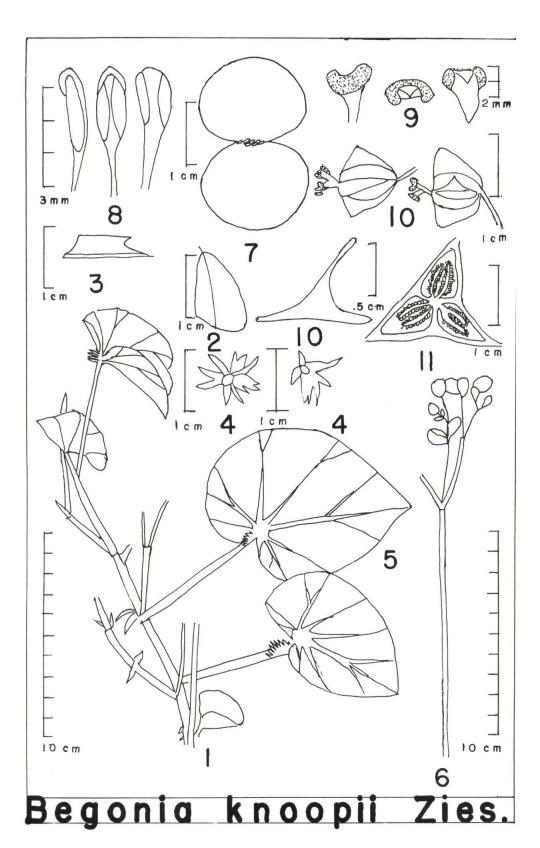
In *The Begonian* of November 1965, Vol. 32, No. 11, on pages 226-228, one of these plants is described. *Begonia bettinae*, MacDougall's collection number C.185, which was named for Doña Bettina von Knoop, wife of the superintendent of Finca Prusia, where he was collecting. A second plant, collected as C.188, was named *Begonia huberti* for Don Hubertus von Knoop, superintendent, and was published in *The Begonian* of November 1980, Vol. 48, No. 11, on pages 306-309.

This article presents the new species *Begonia knoopii*, MacDougall's C.186, for the family name of von Knoop.

Begonia (section Gireoudia [Klotzsch] A.DC.) knoopii Ziesenhenne, new species, herbaceous perennial, dwarf, shrubby: stem (figure 1) persisting, slantingerect, circular in cross-section, base somewhat fibrous, 8 inches tall, 1/8 inch in diameter at base, branching freely, with foliage covering the stems, internodes about 11/4 inches long, smooth, veronese green (Royal Horticultural Society color chart 660/1) with orient red (319/2) dots, oblong markings and striations to 1/8 inch long, more abundant on the back side, lenticels few, nodes slightly swollen, dull; stipules (figure 2) remaining, papery, uneven egg-shaped, terminating at once to a point, margin even, 1/2 inch long, 5/16 inch wide, keeled (side view of keel, figure 3) ½ inch long, the top edge ¾ inch long, ending in a projecting point, the keel sloping down to a point extending 1/32 inch beyond the point of the stipule, bare,

Rudy Ziesenhenne, an ABS member since 1935 and former nomenclature director, lives and sells begonias at 1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, CA 93103. veronese green; petiole circular in crosssection, 3/32 inch thick, 3½ inches long, veronese green, moderately minutely dotted and oblong marked oriental red, smooth, bare except at the end nearest to leaf blade and about 1/8 inch from it where is affixed a cuff encircling the petiole or in most cases an incomplete cuff circling in a partial spiral, cuff irregularly and unevenly long-lobed (figure 4) up to 3/16 inch long, the base orient red with the lobes veronese green, dull; leaf blade (figure 5) papery, spinach green (0960), on the young, more shaded leaves there occur irregular spots of dark red color, smooth, glossy, nerves lighter green, bare; below veronese green with dull orient red, irregularly spaced, small spots, dull, nerves not prominent, bare, the blade asymmetrical almost circular, running out to a sharp point, base lobed, lobes moderately rounded, almost equal, open or the inner lobe overlapping, margin even with a small tooth at the end of each nerve, 33/4 inches long, 3 inches wide, palmately 9-10 nerved, areas between nerves level; inflorescence an axillary, evenly divided cyme (figure 6) with about 25 flowers November to February; flower stalk 3/32 inch in diameter at base, 434 inches long, veronese green, orient red dots, ablong markings and striations, smooth, bare; bracts falling quickly; male flower (figure 7) tepals two, rose, very broadly eggshaped, tip blunt, margin even, bare, 1/2 inch long, 11/16 inch wide; stamens (figure 8) filaments free 1/16 inch long, anthers inverted egg-shaped 3/32 inch long, tip rounded, connective slightly protruding; female flower tepals two, as in the male flowers but slightly smaller; styles (figure 9) three, united at the base, then free, each very shortly divided with stigma papillae band making one twist around arms and top; capsule (figure 10) 3/8 inch long, ¼ inch wide, 3-winged, the largest 5/32 inch long, triangular, sharp pointed, the others 1/8 inch and 1/16 inch long; ovary (figure 11) elliptical, ends rounded, three-celled, placentas two-divided carrying seed on all sides.

Please turn to page 63



Hunting the jungles for B. multinervia

Chuck Anderson and Karen Bartholomew

We were stalking the wild begonia in the jungles and mountains of Costa Rica. And we weren't finding any.

This bright and warm Central American nation was supposed to be home to several *Begonia* species. But the few scrawny species we had turned up by the second week of our search hardly deserved mention.

They were eclipsed by brilliant *Passiflora* vines, immense Guanacaste trees, and many big, dramatically colored birds.

The flora and fauna provided the reason for our joining a tour for 24 led by UCLA tropical botanist Mildred Mathias Chuck Anderson and Karen Bartholomew of 826 Santa Rita Ave., Los Altos, CA 94022 are Begonian co-editors.

last February and March. Two-thirds of the way through the 2½-week trip, we were about to abandon the begonia search when we arrived at the ranch—finca—of our co-leader, Costa Rican botanist-ornithologist Alexander Skutch.

"Begonias?" he inquired. "Oh, we have several growing here on the ranch. I'll show you." Thus began a curious odyssey.

Alexander farms a small portion of his *finca* and leaves the rest in its wild state. Out behind and downhill from the house—just past the horse pasture—we came upon the plant you see on this issue's cover.

Green with a blue cast and bearing white flowers, it grew on the edge of the pasture, standing nearly six feet tall among miscellaneous weeds in partial shade. Alexander said he remembered it

Photos/Chuck Anderson and Karen Bartholomew

An inflorescense of B. multinervia's small white flowers



Sizeable leaf
of B. multinervia
—at least 10
inches long—
ends with
hooked point
or "cusp"

as "Begonia cuspidafolia" and recalled writing about it in *The Begonian* many years ago.

The leaf indeed has a pronounced cusp—the little "hook" at the point—but neither of us had ever heard or read of "cuspidafolia."

We quickly decided to leave the namechasing for later and concentrate on recording our find and collecting seed, since the plant had been blooming for several months and there were plenty of ripe seed pods.

In succession, we noted the plant's description, removed a quantity of seed pod clusters and stuffed them into plastic bags, and photographed the plant. Alexander mentioned there were more specimens elsewhere on the ranch, but we chose to stick with this one.

Nearby stood another example of the same species. This plant was smaller and

sparser, but it bore more seed pods. We collected seed from it, too.

Not far from it, on a small rock outcropping, we found thick, upright stems with very few leaves, but enough to determine that it was a begonia. Its growth habit was reminiscent of *B. lindleyana*.

"Begonia cuspidafolia" is illustrated on these pages. We brought home our photographs and some seed. We also returned with curiosity about the identity of this handsome plant.

Right off, we looked for any reference to "cuspidafolia" or "cuspidifolia." Neither was mentioned in any works we have. The closest name was *B. cuspidata* hort., so we went about comparing our plant with that name.

Tracing the name and the plant's description, it didn't take long to determine that what we had found was, in fact,

Please turn to page 57



Costa Rican specimen of B. multinervia is as tall as 5-61/2 co-author.

ROUND ROBINS/ New arrivals, cuttings

Mary Harbaugh

Is your cat as fond of begonias as you are? Risa Young of Lyndhurst, Ohio, has found a way to keep both her cat and her plants happy. Her cat, George, has become a permanent fixture in her plant room.

"He has his own catnip plant growing on the floor where he can just walk up and chew a few leaves. Then he goes and curls up in a corner near the heater that we have left empty for him. He is very good with the plants and as long as he has his catnip he doesn't bother the rest of them."

Also Risa has found that she cannot use fish emulsion fertilizer—George would go crazy and attack the plants.

How to handle new arrivals

Do you have new plants arriving in the mail? Perhaps many of those early losses could be avoided if we follow Mabel Corwin's suggestions:

"When I receive plants in the mail I always put them in a terrarium or plastic box for a few days in fairly low light, then gradually harden them off and get them used to their new home. Many people complain because they lose small plants that they order through the mail. I think in most cases they wouldn't lose them if they would give them some extra protection while they are getting acclimated."

Dottie Lillestrand of Bloomington, Minn., finds that her young plants get better established under artificial lights. Then she moves them to her windowsill gardens.

If you order plant cuttings, Doug Hahn of Madisonville, Ky., suggests cutting the stem or rhizome as soon as the cuttings arrive and soaking them in room temperature water for a few hours until turgid.

Rooting cuttings

When rooting cuttings, Elda Haring of

Information about joining a robin—a packet of letters circulated among begonia lovers—is available from Mary Harbaugh, round robin director. Write to her at W2899 Homewood Ave., Shawano, WI 54166. Please include a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Flat Rock, N.C., puts hers into uncovered sweater boxes in separate little pots and uses old carpeting to mat-water them.

Dan Haseltine of Chicago, Ill., roots his rhizomatous cuttings that have no roots or leaves by burying them about one-fourth inch so that roots form on all sides. He says growth will take a little longer because the roots will grow first; later, shoots form along the stem and then the leaves come up. When he finds that more humidity is needed for some cuttings, he uses long-fibered sphagnum moss cut up a bit with scissors.

If you need a deeper enclosed area for rooting large cuttings, Rhodora Buss of Le Mars, Iowa, gives us this idea:

Clamp either small plastic clothespins or small paper clamps along the top edge of one sweater box and then invert another plastic sweater box over it. This will leave a narrow crack between the boxes, but not wide enough to cause problems. The legs of the clothespins will hold the box steady.

Dora Lee Dorsey of Tampa, Florida, says she is a believer in moon phases' effects on plants and always has more success rooting cuttings set down after the new moon and before the full moon.

When you send cuttings . . .

When Elda Haring is shipping cuttings, she takes the cutting or leaf and puts the stem end in water for a couple of hours to crisp it up. Then she puts them in a baggie (not the heavy zip-loc type), adds a drop of water, blows air into the baggie, and closes with a twist tie. The leaves are packed close together in a sturdy cardboard box just large enough to fit them. Cuttings packed this way have arrived in good condition even as far away as California.

Temporary terrariums

Pamela Brewster of Sanger, Texas, recently described her use of terrariums as a temporary planting. She has several that "are replanted every year for rexes. They are very fussy here in our arid climate and will not last through the hot, dry summer.

"Every fall I clean them out, replant

56 The Begonian

"I recently joined the American Begonia Society and am interested in joining a round robin. How does one join?"

"I am sort of a beginner and afraid that

I might not fit in."

"I am a little leery of getting into a robin. I hate to show my ignorance, but I want to learn. I hope the robin people will bear with me."

Are you interested in the round robins but have not joined because you feel as those above do?

Meeting new people can make all of us a little nervous, but you will find that robin members are a warm and friendly group. They enjoy meeting new growers and many of them are new to the robins themselves. Last year we had about 60 new members in the robins.

Most flights are a mixture of novices and experienced growers. Remember—we were all beginners once!

Robins enjoy sharing their knowledge and helping those new to begonians learn more. Questions new members ask help to spark a lot of conversation and make

the design, and start over with new soil, rocks and charcoal in a sterilized container. I dust part of the soil with fern spores or transplant tiny fern plantlets that look almost like moss.

"In February I will plant the rex seeds among the 2-inch-tall ferns in the bare the flights much more interesting. Even the pros are learning all the time.

In their letters to me and to each other, members have related what the robin flights mean to them.

"I am in several robins and enjoy them all as I find people who like to grow plants. Being in robins you get information of all sorts from all over the country that is very interesting."

"The robin flights have been my best source of begonia friendship and sharing since we do not have a branch near here."

"Robins are a very important part of the American Begonia Society, especially for isolated members and non-branch members."

So if you are at all interested, write to me today. I will send you an information sheet describing how the robins work and a list of the many flight topics. To join, you just write back and indicate which flights you are interested in. As soon as a space becomes available, you will be added. I look forward to hearing from you!

—Mary Harbaugh

spots which I left before. By late April the ferns will be 7 to 8 inches tall and the rexes will have 10 to 12 very colorful leaves. We use and enjoy them through May and June as table centerpieces and then by late July they are gone. I transplant the by-then-mature ferns to existing bowls."

More B. multinervia From page 55

Begonia multinervia. Jack Golding in 1978 determined that *B. cuspidata* and *B. multinervia* were synonymous and that *B. multinervia* takes precedence as the name.

Native to Costa Rica, *B. multinervia* has been known since 1853, when Frederik Michael Liebmann published its collection in a Danish botanical journal. Botanists place it in the *Begonia* section Gireoudia. Horticulturally, it is a largeleafed, bare-leafed, thick-stemmed begonia.

Shortly after making this discovery, Chuck was thumbing through back issues of *The Begonian* in search of something else when he ran across the article Alexander remembered writing with his wife, Pamela, in the September 1953 issue.

"The most abundant begonia on the farm," they reported 28 years ago, "is the species variously known as *Begonia cuspidata* C, DC, and *B. multinervia* Liebm.

"With its tall, stort stems, richly colored, glossy foliage and ample clusters of delicate flowers, this is a most attractive begonia."

B. multinervia is an occasional offering of the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund and is sold by several mail-order begonia dealers. If you have room for a large plant, it will reward you. In Begonias, Millie and Ed Thompson classify it as one of the easiest of the thick-stemmed begonias to grow.

QUESTION BOX/ What's wrong with B. luxurians?

Mabel Corwin

Question: I ordered plants from one of our commercial growers. They arrived in excellent condition. One of the plants is *B. luxurians*. Presently I have it under Gro Lights but have also had it in a west window, slightly shaded by a building. It doesn't look quite up to par to me. The color seems a little washed out and a few of the leaves are curled over. I have looked carefully for any insect or disease, but can find none.

A plant of *B*. 'Rosea Gigantea' is growing well and looks healthy, but has lost the pretty red markings at the stem leaf joints. Any suggestions?

For future reference, could you tell me if the two plants above and *B. eminii* can be propagated by stem cuttings?

Answer: I think your *B. luxurians* may be getting too much light and possibly too much heat from the lamps. Also, there may be a lack of humidity.

I suggest moving it to another location with moderate light and creating extra humidity. One way to do this is to set the pot on top of wet pebbles in a shallow container. Of course, you should make sure there are no insects on the plant. However, I really feel the problem is light and humidity. Be sure to feed regularly with a weak solution of liquid fertilizer.

I am not familiar with B. 'Rosea Gigantea'. The Thompson Begonia Guide lists it as a B. semperflorens x roezlii cross. Too much light could cause the color to fade. Or perhaps it is natural for the color to change as the plant gets older.

Light, heat, humidity, potting mix, and fertilizer are all relative, so it is usually a combination of different factors that determines the success or failure of a plant. Sometimes we have to experiment with these factors until we find the condition the plant likes.

A good example of what I am saying is

Send questions about begonia growing to Mabel Corwin, 1119 Loma Vista Way, Vista, CA 92083. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope; you'll get a prompt reply. my experience with *B. eminii*. I received a nice plant in the mail. I hung it up rather high in the greenhouse. It clung to life for two years. It didn't grow; neither did it die.

One day I said: "To heck with it" and decided to toss it. I hung it under the bench temporarily and forgot about it. It started to grow right away. All it wanted was less light and more humidity.

Yes, *B. eminii* and the other two begonias we have discussed can be grown from stem cuttings. If you can plant several rooted cuttings of *B. eminii* together in one pot you will get a nice full plant.

Question: I cannot slip my Hiemalis (including Rieger) begonias. I get some started sometimes, then they get (a) mildew, (b) something that looks like powdery mildew, (c) limp, (d) uppity, (e) leaf drop, and (f) a sort of floral eczema. I am sure I overwater, but have tried not to. What temperature should I use (not that I can control the temperature that well without a greenhouse)? I ordered the plants by mail originally and the first season they bloomed magnificently, then got the vapors.

Answer: Hiemalis begonias are considered difficult by most growers. They don't tolerate heat or cold. They prefer a temperature range of 60 to 70 degrees with good air circulation. They are not heavy feeders and do not like to be overpotted.

They bloom to some extent year-round, but the peak of bloom is during the time of long nights (short days). They do not have true tubers, but there is often a tuber-like formation at the base of the plant.

They are propagated either by leaves or basal cuttings. Perhaps you made your cuttings from the stems that had bloomed. These will never make good plants. Leaf cuttings will make a full plant with more basal shoots.

These begonias are very susceptible to mildew and botrytis. Good air circulation is essential. They need to be sprayed regularly with a fungicide such as karathane.

I think you did very well if they bloomed magnificently the first season.

The Begonian

SEED FUND/Mexican mystery seeds

Joy Porter, director, Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund

twisted to follow the light. Sparse, large, light pink flowers with dull red fusiform ovaries. Seeds are large and germination excellent in 20 to 40 days		
The following seeds were collected by Scott Hoover in Mexico. All are rhizo-		
matous.		
MY-JU 4 — SH #347 per pkt 1.00		
MY-JU 5 — SH #356per pkt 1.00		
MY-JU 6 — SH #370per pkt 1.00		
MY-JU 7 — SH #373per pkt 1.00		
MY-JU 8 — SH #384		
MY-JU 9 — SH #415		
(Nos. 356, 370, and 384 may be identical, but were collected in different loca-		
tions.)		
MY-JU 10 — Begonia cross made by Australian hybridizer: <i>B. angularis</i> x metal-		
lica x tomentosa		
In the September-October issue, I will have a summation of the past year's trials		
and tribulations of your growing-from-seed efforts. Please send any information		
which you think might be of help to other growers.		
PAMPHLETS		

Begonias from Seed, Sowing and Growingea. .25

Send orders to Joy Porter, 9 Bayberry Lane, Framingham, MA 01701. Include self-addressed, stamped envelope or add 40 cents for padded, hand-cancelled package. Massachusetts residents add 5% sales tax. Checks and money orders should be made payable to: Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund. Foreign orders: U.S. funds only and add

MY-JU 1 - B. xanthina var. pictifolia: Himalayan rhizomatous species with yel-

MY-JU 2 — B. loranthoides (syn. mauricei): Trailing-scandent species from West

Africa with bright green, leather-like leaves that look as though they

I'm sorry to be discouraging, but it just doesn't seem to be practical for the hobbyist to try to keep them going from one season to the next.

After bloom they should be cut back to about 4 inches from the pot. There should be new growth from the base of the plant. This is the growth that should be used for cuttings. Sometimes they will continue to grow and bloom for another season.

Last year I bought two lovely plants in full bloom. They were nursery grown. I

put one in the house and one in the shade house. Exactly one week later both plants were suddenly covered with mildew, although there was no other mildew anywhere near either one.

The Indoor Light Gardening Society
of America Inc., Dept. B,
128 West 58th St., New York, NY 10019
Dues \$8.00. LIGHT GARDEN published
6 times yearly,
cultural guides, seed exchange,
round robins, chapters, slide library.

\$1.20 for postage.

ABS NEWS/ Vice presidencies contested in election

Margaret Lee of San Diego, Calif., and Bob Hamm of Wichita Falls, Texas, are running for ABS first vice president, and Dan Haseltine of Chicago and Charles Jaros of Miami are candidates for second vice president in the 1982-83 officer election.

All other elective offices are uncontested. The ballot is published as an insert card in this issue of The Begonian.

The slate of officers was selected by a nominating committee consisting of Charles Richardson of Vista, Calif.; Pearl Benell of Whittier, Calif.; and Sandy Sandoval of Anaheim, Calif. Charles, who is chairman, reported the slate to directors on May 17.

Other candidates are Chuck Anderson of Los Altos, Calif., running for president; Bob Ammerman of Vista, candidate for president-elect; Debbie Best of San Leandro, Calif., secretary candidate; and Bill Scarborough of Whittier, candidate for treasurer.

Charles said after the board meeting his committee had sought to find at least two candidates for each position, but could not.

Garden Grove Branch show

ABS' Garden Grove Branch will present its annual show and sale on the weekend of Aug. 28 and 29 at Huntington Center Mall, 7777 Edinger Ave., Huntington Beach, Calif.

New branch in Texas

The Coastal Bend Begonia Society is the newest ABS branch.

ABS directors on May 17 chartered the society, headquartered in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Branch president is Helen Gonzales, Rt. 1, Box 103, Taft, Texas 78390. Helen reports the branch has 14 members.

Australian Mickey Meyer turns up at Get-Together

Mickey Meyer, a noted begonia hybridizer from Tuthra, New South Wales, Australia, described begonia cultivars



created in Australia as speaker at the ABS Southwest Region's annual Get-Together April 28 through May 1.

Accompanied by her daughter, Val Prince, Mickey screened slides of Australian hybrids and discussed the problems and successes of begonia growing in Australia.

The event was at Northpark Inn Convention Center in Dallas with the Mae Blanton Branch as host.

Dozens of members-many from outside the Southwest - compared notes, swapped cuttings, toured nurseries and private collections, and acquired many new begonias at the plant sale.

Locally, regional officers report, the show and sale attracted so much attention that a new branch is forming in Dallas.

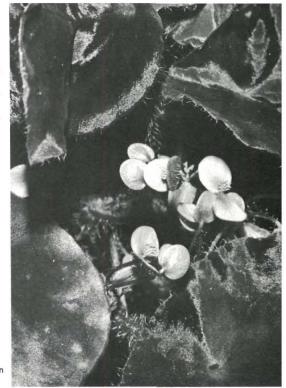
Among guests were ABS President Gil Estrada; President-Elect Chuck Anderson: Muriel Perz, a past president; Joy Porter, ABS seed fund director; and Bill Luckie, representing ABS' newest branch, the Coastal Bend Begonia Society of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Bob Hamm of Wichita Falls, Texas, director of the Southwest Region, won the best-in-show trophy with his B. 'Marguerite DeCola'. Sweepstakes winner was

B. quadrialata in a terrarium won best contained atmoshere honors for Glennis Crouch of Denton, Texas



Southwest Region
Director Bob
Hamm enjoys a
laugh after
denuding B.
'Nokomis' for
giveaway cuttings
at seminar
Photos/Chuck Anderson



Visitors ponder array of offerings at Get-Together plant sale



Dorothy Patrick of Dallas.

The same plant won Bob the best canelike designation, and he won for best semperflorens with *B*. 'Christmas Candle'.

Other division winners were Glennis Crouch of Denton, Texas, best contained atmosphere, *B. quadrialata*, and best rhizomatous, *B.* 'Carol Mac'; George Fix of Dallas, best plant grown by a novice, *B.* Brazil species cross; Bernard Yorke of Brisbane, Australia, best photograph; and Arline Peck of Pascoag, R.I., farthest-traveled entry, *B.* unnamed Mickey Meyer seedling.

Also shown were plants grown by members from seed donated in 1981 by Mickey Meyer through the ABS seed fund. Grower Jeanne Roberts of Dallas donated a flat of Mickey Meyer seedlings for giveaway

at the banquet.

The region's service award for 1982 was awarded to Ruth Wills of the Fred A. Barkley Branch, Oklahoma City.

The region's 1983 Get-Together will be in Wichita Falls, Texas; it will host the ABS convention in Dallas in 1984.

—Tamsin McElyea and Chuck Anderson

Board meets July 19, Sept. 12

ABS directors will meet on Monday, July 19, and on Sunday, Sept. 12.

The July meeting will be at 7:30 p.m. at Fullerton Savings & Loan Assn. in Anaheim, Calif.

The September meeting will be at 9:30 a.m. at the ABS convention at the Holiday Inn in Santa Cruz, Calif.

All directors' meetings are open to any

ABS member. The board consists of elected and appointed officers, including branch national directors.

Latest on '82 convention

A second call has been issued for donation of sale plants and trophy contributions for the golden anniversary convention, Begoniafest, on Sept. 9-12.

The five hosting branches of the Santa Cruz, Calif., event made the appeal to branches and individuals as detailed plans

took shape for the convention.

Branches and members traditionally provide several thousand of the plants to sell at the annual convention. Those wishing to pledge sale plants should contact plant sale chairman Joan Coulat, 4111 DePaul Ct., Sacramento, CA 95821.

If you want to finance purchase of a show trophy or contribute toward one, please contact convention and show chairman Mary Margaret Rafferty, 18531 Ravenwood Dr., Saratoga, Calif. 95070.

In a mailing to all ABS members made in mid-June, sponsoring branches outlined an activity-filled convention that begins with a bus tour of tuberous begonia nurseries on Thursday, Sept. 9, and climaxes with the National Begonia Festival waterborne parade on Sunday, Sept. 12.

A full schedule of seminars and workshops is planned. ABS' golden anniversary will be celebrated at a wine-and-cheese reception Thursday evening.

More members are expected than usually attend the annual convention. For that reason, chairman Mary Margaret urged early return of convention registration and hotel reservation cards which were part of the mailing.

In memoriam

Glenn W. Motschman

ABS Past President Glenn W. Motschman, 71, died on April 14.

A resident of Garden Grove, Calif., Glenn specialized in Tuberhybrida begonia growing, especially from seed.

He joined ABS in 1950, was the Inglewood Branch's national director in 1952, and was elected president-elect of ABS for 1952-53. He served as president the following year.

During his presidency, Glenn wrote several Tuberhybrida articles for The Begonian, including a report on his experiment to bloom tuberous begonias in winter. He succeeded by adjusting daylength with artificial lights.

THE BOARD/ ABS directors' meeting May 17, 1982

Treasurer John Ingles Jr. reported checking account balance on March 1 of \$3,099.11, deposits of \$7,320.67, withdrawals of \$6,058.49, and balance on April 30 of \$4,361.29. Savings account and repurchase certificate balances on March 1 totaled \$17,282.37 and on April 30 totaled \$17,571.52. The report was filed for audit.

Judging Chairman Marge Lee reported certification Judging Chairman Marge Lee reported certification of Mary Margaret Rafferty, Saratoga, Calif., and Mary Weinberg, Chicago, as sophomore judges; Betty Tillotson, Sacramento, Calif., as junior judge; and Carol Spediacci, Millbrae, Calif., as senior judge. Secretary Arlene Davis reported receiving a response to her inquiry of the former Redondo Area

Branch regarding disposition of branch funds. Arlene said information received will be reported to the Internal Revenue Service.

President Gil Estrada appointed Mae Blanton and Dr. Fred Barkley to the awards committee to succeed Linda Luckett and Pat Morrison, whose terms expired. The appointments were ratified unanimously. Gil reported formation of the Coastal Bend Begonia

Society, a new ABS branch in Corpus Christi, Texas, and presented its charter for authorization. The board approved unanimously. The branch has 14 charter members.

Gil reported receipt of a \$25 donation to the re-search fund from the Sacramento Branch in memory of Tommy Flunker, son of branch member Mary Ann Flunker.

Gil, on behalf of Research Director Tony Croce, reported receipt of a letter from Congressman Foglietta regarding grants and scholarships for non-profit organizations.

Nomenclature Co-Directors Carrie Karegeannes and Thelma O'Reilly reported that ABS's status as International Registration Authority for begonia cultivars is being challenged by two foreign institutions which want to share the responsibility. Carrie and Thelma's report stressed the importance of cooperating with these institutions and early publication of the catalog of registered cultivars. Several board members urged quick and strong support of the Nomenclature De-partment on this issue. Gil said he would relay the board's feelings to Carrie and Thelma and arrange for any assistance they need to represent ABS before international registration officials.

Chuck Anderson reported on 1982 convention plans, distributed drafts of a convention brochure, and said

distributed drafts of a convention brochure, and said a mailing to members is planned by the end of May. Chairman Charles Richardson presented the nominating committee's slate of 1982-83 officer nominees: Chuck Anderson for president, Bob Ammerman for president-elect, Margaret Lee and Bob Hamm for first vice president, Dan Haseltine and Charles Jaros for second vice president, Debbie Best for secretary, and Bill Scarborough for treasurer. Gil noted that any other prospective candidate must file a petition of nomination signed by 14 ABS members by June 22 with Secretary Arlene Davis, 13390 Barker Lane, Corona, Calif. 91720.
Chuck Anderson, co-editor, requested and received

Chuck Anderson, co-editor, requested and received authorization to publish the ballot as a post card insert in the May-June Begonian, which he said will be late because of the petition candidate deadline. The board moved to reimburse the president for \$200 in expenses in traveling to the Southwest Get-

Together in Dallas.

More B. knoopii From page 52

Begonia (section Gireoudia [Klotzsch] A.DC.) knoopii Ziesenh., spec. nov. Herba perennis fruiticosa pumila: caule persistenti, erecto, tereti, 11 cm. elato, 2 mm. crasso, ramoso libere, caules foliis tegentibus: internodiis ca. 3 cm. longis, viridibus veronesii (Royal Horticultural Society color chart 660/1), punctis, notis oblongis et striis, rubris orientalibus (819/2); lenticellis paucis; stipulis persistentibus, papyraceis, ovatis inaequalibus, acutis, 1.3 cm. longis, 8 mm. latis, carinatis, carinis margine extremis acumenibus projectis, viridis veronesii, nudis; petiolis teretibus, 2 mm. crassis, 8.9 cm. longis, viridibus veronesii, punctis, notis oblongis et striis rubris orientalibus, laevibus nudis praeter superne fimbriato-manicatis, manicis basi rubris orientalibus, lobis viridibus veronesii; foliis papyraceis, viridibus spinaciae (0960); juvenalibus punctis et notis oblongis atrorubris, laevibus, nitidis, nervis viridibus pallidibus, nudis; subtus viridibus veronesii, punctis et notis oblongis rubris orientalibus tristibus hebetatis; nervis non prominentibus, nudis; asymmetricis, fere circularibus, acutis, basi cordatis, lobis modorotundatis, fere aequalibus, apertis vel lobis segmenta interiora inbricatis, margine integris praeter ad extrema nervororum dentibus parvis, 9.5 cm. longis, 7.6 cm. latis, palmatinerviis, nervis 9-10, extus lateralibus 2, basilaribus 3, intus lateralibus 2, basilaribus 1, mediis 1, interjacentibus planis; inflorescentia cyma dichotoma, a Novembre ad Februarium; pedunculis axillaribus, teretibus 12 cm. longis, 2 mm. crassis, viridibus veronesii, punctis, notis oblongis et striis rubris orientalibus, laevibus, nudis; bracteis deciduis; tepalis masculinis 2, roseis, late ovatis, integris, nudis, 1.3 cm. longis, 1.75 cm. latis; staminibus 7-10, filimentis liberis, 1.5 mm. longis, antheris obovatis, apice rotundo, basi cuneato, 2.4 mm. longis, 1 mm. latis, connectivo producto; tepalis femineis 2, ut in masculinis sed nanis; stylis 3, basi connatis, breviter 2-cornutis, fascia papillosa bis spiraliter torta semel inferne contenuis cintit; capsula nuda, 9 mm. longa, 5 mm. lata, trialata inaequaliter, ala

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San Jose, CA 95127

maxima triangula, acuta, 4 mm. longa, ceteris 3 mm. et 2 mm. longis; *ovario* elliptico, obtuso, 3-loculari, placentis bilamellatis, undique ovuliferis. Typus *MacDougall No. C.186*, in herbario Rudolf Ziesenhenne, 1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, CA 93103, U.S.A.

Begonia knoopii resembles Begonia huberti in its stems and habit of growth but it differs from it in the following manner: a cyme for inflorescence instead of a raceme, 9-10 nerves instead of 7 nerves, almost circular leaves instead of angular leaves, tepals wider than long instead of tepals longer than wide, the top edge of the keel on the stipule ends in an elevated horizontal point instead of gradually tapering down to the stipule, the largest wing on the capsule gradually tapering to a point instead of abruptly terminating to a little point.

B. hispidavillosa nigramarga, new form

Rudolf Ziesenhenne

Begonia hispidavillosa was described and illustrated in the January 1950 issue of *The Begonian* on pages 12-14. This plant bears Thomas MacDougall's collection number C.64 and was collected March 14, 1948, in the Sierra Madre, northeast of Cerro Atravesado, Mexico, at an elevation of 5,000-6,000 feet.

On June 6, 1963, MacDougall collected specimen C.246 in the Sierra Madre at 5,000 feet, north of Zanatepic, Oaxaca, Mexico. This plant differs from the original plant in that the main nerves are bordered with black. This plant is named Begonia hispidavillosa form nigramarga.

Begonia hispidavillosa nigramarga has had some limited distribution. Martin Johnson of Redwood City, California, has crossed it with Begonia heracleifolia var. nigricans to produce a beautiful hairy plant with shallow lobes and dark nerves. Seeing this plant for the first time, one would suppose it to be a Begonia bowerae hybrid.

Begonia hispidavillosa forma nigramarga Ziesenhenne forma nova differt foliis nervis marginatis nigris. Typo Thomas MacDougall No. C.246, in herbario Rudolf Ziesenhenne, 1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103, U.S.A.

ASSOCIATED GROUPS/Visitors always welcome

DESERT BEGONIA BRANCH Mary Church, Pres. 1090 E. Grant Rd., Tucson, AZ 85719 Barbara Rogers, Natl. Dir. California ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH 2nd Tuesday, 10:30 a.m. Homes of members June Rakestraw, Pres. 5458 Avenida Fiesta, La Jolla CA 92037 Margaret Lee, Natl. Dir. CENTRAL SAN JOAQUIN BRANCH Mary L. Lane, Pres. 19239 Road 232, Strathmore, CA 93267 Esther Passet, Natl. Oir. EAST BAY BRANCH 3rd Thursday, 7:45 p.m. Northbrae Community Church, Berkeley, Calif. Milton Watt, Pres. Milton Watt, Pres. 119 Kenyon Ave., Kensington, CA 94708 Helen Myers, Nat'l Dir. GARDEN GROVE BRANCH 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., New Community Meeting Center 11300 Stanford, Garden Grove, CA 92643 CA 92643 Jane Walley, Pres., 1341 Nanwood St., La Habra, CA 90631 George Allison, Natl. Dir. GLENDALE BRANCH 2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m. Glendale Federal S & L, 401 N. Brand, Glendale, Calif. Helen Baker, Pres 1832 N. Ontario St 1832 N. Ontario St., Burbank, CA 91505 Katharine Alberti, Natl. Dir. LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER 2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m., Great Western S & L 6330 E. Spring St., Long Beach George Ghiotta, Pres. George Ghiotta, Pres. 702 Sunrise Blvd., Long Beach, CA 90806 Florence Hess., Nat'l Dir. MONTEREY BAY AREA BRANCH 4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. New Monterey Neighborhood Center Lighthouse and Dickman Sts., New Monterey, Calif. Raymond Peterson, Pres. 192 Walker Valley Rd., Castroville, CA 95012 Jackie Davis, Natl. Dir. NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH 2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. Mercury S&L 4140 Long Beach Blvd., Long Beach Edith Van Landingham, Pres. 6925 Lime Ave., Long Beach, CA 90807 CA 90807 George Ghiotto, Natl. Dir. ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH 2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Fullerton S & L, 2310 E. Lincoln Ave., Anaheim Barbara Vallejos, Pres. Barbara Vallejos, Pres. 1021 Cardiff, Anaheim, CA 92806 Sandy Sandoval, Natt. Dir. PALOMAR BRANCH 2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Glendale Fed'ral Savings & Loan Katherine Belz, Pres. 2767 High Mead Circle, Vieta CA 92082

This directory appears every other issue. If your listing is incomplete or inaccurate, please notify the secretary immediately and send a copy of your letter to the editors.

REDONDO AREA BRANCH 4th Friday, 7:30 p.m., R. H. Dana School Cafetorium 135th St. and Aviation Blvd. Hawthorne, Calif. Diane Fries, Pres. 3531 Creeklewood, St., Torrance, CA 90505 Diane Fries, Natl. Dir. RUBIDOUX BRANCH 4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m. West Riverside Memorial Auditorium 4393 Riverview Dr., Rubidoux Claire Husted, Pres. 13580 Indiana, Corona, CA 91720

R. H. Terrell, Natl. Dir. SACRAMENTO BRANCH 3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., Garden Center 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif. Olive Miller, Pres. 2444 W. Sonoma Ave., Stockton, CA 95204
Linda Luckett, Natl. Dir
SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH
1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.,
Garden Center

Golden Gate Park, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way Omund Stromswold, Pres. 71 Ashton Ave., San Francisco, CA 94112 Dolores Dupre, Natl. Dir.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH
2nd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., Los
Angeles State and County

Arboretum 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif. Elaine Baxter, Pres.

2333 Trulane, Alhambra, CA 91016 Louise Best, Natl. Dir. SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Casa del Prado, Rm. 104, Balboa Juana Curtis, Pres. 4107 Taos Dr., San Diego, CA 92117

Bob Ammerman, Natl. Dir. SANTA BARBARA BRANCH 4th Saturday, 7:30 p.m. Louise Lowry Davis Recreation Center 1232 De la Vina St. Kathy Morehouse, Pres. 5410 Paseo Orlando, Santa Barbara, CA 93111 Kay Willis, Natl. Dir.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY BRANCH 3rd Thursday, 7:45 p.m. California First Bank, 495 S. Mathilda Ave., Sunnyvale Jackie Davis, Pres. 170 Wingfoot Way, Aptos, CA 95003 Mary Margaret Rafferty, Natl. Dir

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Senior Citizens Bldg., 420 Santa Clara St., Ventura, Calif.

Norm Rohn, Pres. 2033 N. Latham, Camarillo, CA 93010 Mary Stine, Natl. Dir.

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Westchester Women's Club 8020 Alverstone St., Los Angeles Pat McElderry, Pres. 5137 Inadale Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90043 Millie Simms, Natl. Dir.

WHITTIER BRANCH 1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Palm Park Community Center 5703 South Palm Avenue, Whittier Connie Thornburg, Pres. 9535 Nan St., Pico Rivera, CA 90660 Billy Scarbrough, Natl. Dir.

Connecticut

CONNECTICUT BRANCH 4th Monday, Homes of members Arline Peck, Pres. Eagle Peak Rd., Pascoag, RI 02859 Priscilla Beck, Natl. Dir.

District of Columbia Area POTOMAC BRANCH

4th Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Sherwood Hall Library, 1205 Sherwood Hall Lane, Alexandria, VA Maxine Zinman, Pres. Rte 1, Box 73, Boyce, VA 22620 Linda Record, Natl. Dir.

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH 3rd Monday, 7:30 p.m. Agricultural Ctr., 1010 North McDuff Ave. Ed Harrell, Pres 1628 Broward Rd

Jacksonville, FL 32218 Mary Harrell, Natl. Dir. MIAMI BRANCH 4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m. Simpson Memorial Garden Center

55 South West 17th Road, Miami, Florida Dr. James A. McArthur, Pres. 22175 Miami Ave., Goulds, FL 33170 Charles J. Jaros, Natl. Dir. PALM BEACHES BRANCH

2nd Monday, Home S & L Opp. Palm Coast Plaza, W. Palm Opp. Palm Coast Plaza, W. Pa Beach, Fla. April Foster, Pres. 564 Arlington Dr., W. Palm Beach, Fl. 33406 Elverna Maley, Natl. Dir. TAMPA BAY AREA BRANCH 4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Seminole Garden Center, 5800 Central Ave., Tampa Dora Lee Dorsey, Pres. 8110 N. Edison Ave., Tampa, Fl. 33604

FL 33604 Martin Grady, Natl. Dir.

GREATER CHICAGO AREA BRANCH

4th Sunday, except Dec.,2 p.m. Oak Park Conservatory 561 Garfield, Oak Park, III. Dan Haseltine, Pres. 6950 W. Nelson St., Chicago, Virginia Beatty, Natl. Dir.

Vista, CA 92083 Patrick Worley, Natl. Dir.

Massachusetts **BUXTON BRANCH**

3rd Saturday, Mass. Bay Community College, Rosemary Norton, Pres. 979 South St., Roslindale, MA 02131 Percy Ehrlich, Natl. Dir.

Minnesota

MINNESOTA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. Homes of members Gladys Olmsted, Pres 1840 Eighth St., Elk River, MN 55330 Theima Adair, Nati. Dir.

New Jersey

ELSA FORT BRANCH

Helen Green, Pres 2100 Hunter St., Cinnaninson, N.I 08077 Gladys Cooper, Natl. Dir.

EASTERN NEW YORK BRANCH

Herbert E. Speanburg, Pres. 75 Swaggertown Rd., Scotia, NY 12302

HAMPTON BRANCH 2nd Monday, 7:45 p.m., Parrish Memorial Hall, Southampton, NY Ed Thompson, Pres. 310-A Hill St., Southampton,

N.Y. 11968

Mary Burnaford, Natl. Dir. KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. Horticultural Society of New York

128 West 58th St., New York, N.Y. Howard Berg, Pres. 16 Highview Terr.,

New Canaan, CT 06840 Marjorie Mack, Natl. Dir.

LONG ISLAND BRANCH 2nd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Planting Fields Arboretum Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y. Mrs. Martha Graham, Pres. 55 Duryea Rd., Melville, NY 11746

Marie Donnelly, Natl. Dir. TACONIC BRANCH

Mrs. John V. Steiner, Pres. Bullet Hole Road, Mahopec,

NY 10541 Mrs. John V. Steiner, Natl. Dir.

Ohio

GREATER CINCINNATI BRANCH

Verda Stull, Pres 5 Burnham St., Cincinnati, OH 45218 Erich Steiniger, Natl. Dir.

Oklahoma

FRED A. BARKLEY BRANCH

1st Sunday, 2:30 p.m. Huey Long Community Center, Del City, Okla. Merril Calvert, Pres. 11201 Draper, Choctaw, OK 73020 Ruth Wills, Natl. Dir.

Pennsylvania

EDNA STEWART PITTSBURGH BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. Pittsburgh Civic Garden Center Suzanne Colaizzi, Pres. 115 Lillian Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15237 Frank Kerin, Natl. Dir

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11 a.m. Ricardo's Restaurant, Butler, Penn. Antonette Ponteri, Pres. 407 Canterbury Trail, Mars, PA 16046

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

4th Tuesday, noon, Homes of members Mrs. Jacques Leroux, Pres. Dove Lake House, Gladwyne, PA 19035 Mrs. Lancelot Sims, Natl. Dir.

Rhode Island

ROGER WILLIAMS BRANCH

3rd Monday night. Homes of members.
Arline Peck, Pres. & Natl. Dir.
Eagle Peak Rd., RFD #1,
Box 478, Pascoag, RI 02859

Southwest

SOUTHWEST REGION

Robert Hamm, Dir. 2951 Elliott, Wichita, Falls, TX 76308

Tennessee

CHEEKWOOD BRANCH

Homes of members Pam Braun, Pres. Rt. 6, Pinewood Rd. Franklin, TN 37064 Kit Jeans, Natl. Dir.

Texas

ASTRO BRANCH

Gloria Quinn, Pres. 234 Tallant Dr., Houston TX 77076

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

4th Monday, 10:30 a.m., Garden Center, 1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Tex. Nancy Blakeman, Pres. 11838 Bayhurst, Houston, TX 77024

Mrs. Grant Herzog, Natl. Dir.

MAE BLANTON BRANCH 4th Wednesday, 10 a.m. Homes of members Mae Blanton, Pres. 118 Wildoak Dr., Lake Dallas, TX 75065 Glennis Crouch, Natl. Dir.

Washington

EASTSIDE BEGONIA BRANCH 4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

590 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, Wash. Nola Emrick, Co-Pres. 730 Renton Issaquah Rd. S.E. Issaquah, WA 98027 Evelyn Rathje, Co-Pres. 4638 36th Ave. W., Seattle, WA 98199

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Bethany Lutheran Church, 7400 Woodlawn Ave., N.E. Dorothy Williams, Pres. 21519 92nd Ave. W., Edmonds, WA 98020 Phyllis Wright, Natl. Dir.

SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH 4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshier Field House

430 S. 156th St., Seattle Joanne Slosser, Pres. 16419 3rd Ave., S.W., Seattle, WA 98166 Shel Fisher, Natl. Dir.

BOOKS ON BEGONIAS

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Begonia gallery: B. 'Splotches'



Photo/Chuck Anderson

This variegated Leslie Woodriff hybrid, a cross between *B. solananthera* and *B. limmingheana*, has white splotches on its medium green leaves. As its long stems trail, clusters of pink flowers hang, (Note the prominent stigmas on the female flowers.) Dorothy Patrick of Dallas, Texas, entered this specimen in this year's ABS Southwest Get-Together show. Member of the trailing-scandent group, *B.* 'Splotches' was registered in 1978.

66 The Begonian

ABS SERVICES

These services are available to all ABS members. For names and addresses of department heads and other officers, see inside front cover. Include a self-addressed, stamped envelope when you write.

AT-LARGE MEMBERS—Services for members who don't belong to branches are handled by the members-at-large director. Contact him for details. If you are interested in finding a branch or starting one in your area, contact the branch relations director for help.

THE BEGONIAN—The journal of the society publishes how-to articles, scientific information, and ABS news. Articles on a member's personal experiences with begonias are welcomed, as are black-and-white photos of begonias and color slides suitable for use on the cover. Contact the editors.

BEGONIAN BACK ISSUES—Individual copies of The Begonian more than a year old are available from the back issue sales chairman (75 cents). A full year is \$6.50 for any year in the 1940s. \$5 for any year from 1950 through 1979. Back issues less than a year old are ordered from the membership secretary for \$2 each.

BOOKSTORE—Books on begonias and related subjects can be purchased mail-order from the bookstore manager. Contact her for a list of books available. The bookstore also sells reproductions of antique begonia prints and other items.

JUDGING DEPARTMENT—The judging department offers a course by mail with which you can learn to become an accredited begonia show judge (\$8). Also available are a book et on point scoring (\$1.25), information on fuchsia and fern judging, and other requirements to become a judge. Add \$1 postage and handling to all orders and 6% tax for California residents.

LIBRARY—Books about begonias and gardening may be borrowed by mail from the lending library. Contact the librarian for a list of books and the procedure.

NOMENCLATURE — The nomenclature department monitors newly published findings on begonia names as well as handling official international registration of new begonia cultivars. Registrations are published in The Begonian.

QUESTION BOX—Send begonia-growing questions to Mabel Corwin, 1119 Loma Vista Way, Vista, CA 92083. You'll get a prompt answer and Mabel will use questions of general interest in her Begonian column.

RESEARCH—The research department conducts a Grow and Study project in which members experiment with various begonias and compile their findings. The department also has other activities, including the review of requests for ABS backing of outside projects. For details, contact the director.

ROUND ROBINS—Members exchange information about begonias and their culture through a packet of letters which circulates among a small group of growers. There are dozens of these packets—called flights—on many specialized subjects. To join one or more, contact the round robin director.

SEED FUND—The Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund offers seeds of begonia species and cultivars by mail. New offerings are listed in The Begonian. Donations of seed are encouraged. Please contact the Seed Fund Director.

SLIDE LIBRARY—A series of slide shows on begonias and begonia growing can be borrowed by mail for showing at meetings and seminars. New shows are under preparation. Contact the slide librarian for fee information.

SPEAKERS BUREAU—The speakers bureau maintains a directory of speakers on begonias and related subjects. Contact the director.

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