

The

Begonian

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The Begonian

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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 that will be mailed to all members of the society.

To bring into friendly contact all who love and grow begonias.

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Cover

Front: Part of the landscaped display in the Begonia House, Glasgow Botanic Gardens. For more, see the article on the MacIntyre Begonia Trusts on page 219. And look at that *B. luxurians!* Photo by **David Menzies**.

Back: The Novice Award at our ABS Shows is an important one, but the plants just demonstrate how great those novice growers can be. Here is *B. 'Fairy Wings'* grown by **Janice Griffith**, winner of the Novice Award in the recent Palos Verdes Branch Show.

In This Issue

This Holiday Issue is once again brought to you in large part by the gifts of ABS Branches and individual members in support of the *Begonian*. Their generosity is noted on page 205. From these contributors and all members of the *Begonian* staff come our very best wishes for the coming holidays. May your begonias look their very best for the holidays and in the coming year!

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Alert!!

We have a **New Membership Chair**: note new name and address on pages 202, 238, 239.

Newsletter editors, please note **editor's new address** on page 238; forwarding expires soon.

New dues schedule: see page 225 for more details.

Quick

Check your mailing label. If it reads
200601 or 200602, your membership is about to expire. Please renew! We don't want to lose you.

President's Message

Once again a peaceful transition has occurred in the American Begonia Society and a new board installed to serve you, the members. **Mary Sakamoto** moves up to First Vice-President adding to her many other jobs for ABS. **Cheryl Lenert** joins the board as Second Vice-President where she will take on the chairmanship of the Grant Review Committee. We are most grateful to have **Carol Notaras** as our Treasurer once again. What would we do without her? **Richard Macnair** continues as our faithful secretary, always there to do his difficult job. Both Carol and Richard have served for many years bringing stability and their most valuable experience. And **Howard Berg** remains on the board in the most important post of Past President. We will need his advice and counsel.

We should all express our gratitude to Howard Berg for the fine job he has done as ABS President for the past two years. Despite his very busy schedule he has managed to keep our society running smoothly, tackling tough problems, offering and executing new ideas and guidelines. He has made the internet a vital part of our operation and brought us into the 21st Century. (I did not add 'kicking & screaming'). Thank you, Howard, for your long service to the American Begonia Society. You will be a hard act to follow.

I have recently joined the Margaret Lee Branch in San Diego not only to support them in their most important work but also to learn from them. That group of dedicated and very begonia smart people handle the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund. The Seed Fund went through some trying times last year but I am happy to report that all is well now under the direction of **Ed Bates**, a true begonia scholar. The Seed Fund needs seed and we will be asking your help to collect seed for them. It is up

to all of us to contribute to and support the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund, a "privilege of membership".

The plans for the March convention in Miami are in full swing. We hope you will all consider attending and having a wonderful few days of all kinds of delights. The tours are fabulous, the seminars without equal and it is always a pleasure to spend time in Florida and Miami. Convention Chairman **Tim Anderson** will show us all a wonderful time with his Palm Hammock Nursery as one of the great shopping stops for begonias and more. Conventions are the very best way to meet new friends, rekindle old flames (with begonias, of course), get to know the American Begonia Society. Even meetings can be fun! We need more member participation at these necessary meetings where you can express your thoughts and ideas.

We will continue with Howard Berg's projects to gain more members and to simplify the running of the Society.

It is an honor to be your president for the next two years. I will be eager to receive your newsletters. You may mail them to me: 7825 Kentwood Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90045, or e-mail JB-BROWN3@aol.com. Please add me to your mailing lists. I am always open to your concerns. Don't hesitate to contact me.

Wishing a very Happy Holiday Season to our members all over the world. Enjoy the festive time, then take a deep breath and begin the New Begonia Year in January.

Special concerns go to our members in Louisiana, Mississippi & Alabama who, at this writing, are in a major crisis. We send our best wishes for a happy outcome to their trials.

In friendly contact,

Janet Brown



PLATINUM

**Alamo Begonia Club
Astro Branch
Begonia Society of Tampa
Bay
Barbara & Howard Berg
Janet B. Brown
Buxton Branch
Dallas Area Branch
Mike Flaherty
Michael Kartuz
Fred A. Barkley Branch
Houston Satellites Branch
Lula Mae Leonard
Richard & Wanda
Macnair
Miami Begonia Society
Orange County Branch
Potomac Branch
San Jacinto Branch
Southwest Region**

GOLD

**Joan Coulat
Sacramento Branch
Freda & R.L. Holley
Knickerbocker Branch
Cheryl L. Lenert
Long Beach Parent
Chapter
Mabel Corwin Branch
Margaret Lee Branch
Palos Verdes Branch
San Francisco Branch
Westchester Branch
Johanna Zinn**

SILVER

**Mae Blanton Branch
Morris Mueller**

BRONZE

**Delaware Valley Chapter
Greater Atlanta Branch
San Gabriel Valley Branch**



My Quest for Heat Tolerant Begonias, Terrarium Grown

by Mary Bucholtz

There are so many species that rival our hybrids and cultivars in beauty. Many of these species require a bit more attention than we are able to provide in our conventional growing areas, but with the use of terrariums we can successfully experience the joy of these more difficult species.

I love terrarium growing of begonias. The achievement one feels when meeting the challenge of finding just the right spot where the contained specimen will thrive is gratifying. Also, a terrarium can free one of the daily need for maintenance; however, this does not come automatically. You must still spend time with the subject, for as with all begonias, some require more or less water than others, some require more or less light, some require lower or higher temperatures than others.

What does heat tolerance have to do with my experiences of terrarium culture? As many of you know I live in a small condo, which has very limited growing space. I am always looking to find a spot for just one more begonia. In my bedroom I have a 30x12x55 inch stand with 4 shelves, to which I have attached a grow light for each shelf. This stand accommodates 15 to 20 terrariums of varying sizes. Temperatures in this room range from 55 to 70 degrees during the winter and 65 to 76 degrees during the summer. In front of this stand I seem to be successfully growing *B. malachosticta* and a first time blooming for me, *B. amphioxus*.

In my bathroom I have a stand 24x12x60 inches. This stand has 5 shelves with grow lights attached to each shelf, which accommodates 2 to 14 terrariums as well as a sweater box, which is my prop box. Temperatures in this room

are about 2 to 5 degrees cooler than my bedroom, both winter and summer. In addition to these light stands, I have two large south facing windows. In front of these windows I have several 16" floor terrariums and a small wicker stand, which holds a few terrariums. Sheer curtains are closed in these rooms as the afternoon sun approaches.

An overflow of these growing areas necessitated my search for several spots on my terrace to accommodate a few more terrariums. I felt this would be a waste of my time and, needless to say, death to begonias. You see temperatures on this terrace, 29' x 7', all fixed exterior glass, with a south, southwest exposure, commonly reach 110 degrees during the summer and occasionally several degrees higher. The capacity of the air conditioning system in our condo doesn't sufficiently cool the terrace area, even though I always leave the sliding glass doors open. I do have quite an assortment of fans ranging from clip-ons for my two light stands, to ceiling fans and two floor fans, one of which is industrial strength.

However, perseverance has its reward. I have on a stand, 15" from the exterior glass, a 12" bowl of *B. nigritarium*, almost always in bloom and a 12" bowl of *B. coriacea*, a shy bloomer. On the lower shelf of the same stand 21" from the glass, *B. 'Buttercup'* happily blooms in a 6" bubble as does *B. 'Butterscotch'* in a 12" fruit ripening bowl. Sitting on the same shelf in 12" bubbles are *B. microserma* (Synonym *B. ficicola*) and *B. U192*, handsome begonias, but never a bloom. I do keep the sphagnum moss and perlite, in which all on this shelf are growing, much more moist than any of my other terrarium plants. In fact, I never let



At left, under dome: *B. sizemoreae* = U. 388. In floor terrarium: *B. masoniana* v. *maculata* and *B. masoniana* 'Tri-Color'.

Below:
 Second shelf: Left, *B. nigritarum*; right, *B. coriacea*.
 Third Shelf: Left, *B. U192*; center *B. microsperma* (Synonym *B. ficicola*); right, *B. 'Buttercup.'*



them become the least bit dry. And rather than keeping them completely covered, I leave the cover slightly ajar so that the heat, which builds up in the container, can escape. There is no covering of the exterior glass in front of these containers at anytime during the year.

Fort-three inches from the uncovered exterior glass, on the end of the bottom shelf of one of my light stands, two 40" tubes per shelf, in a 12" fruit ripening bowl is a strong growing *B. lyman-smithii*. This was the first terrarium grown begonia to be placed on the terrace. I thought if any one of my terrariums would survive out there it would be he. The thick, succulent leaves, I felt, would take the adverse conditions. Next to it sits *B. sizemoreae*, (dark form*) = U388. Unlike *B. lyman-smithii*, *B. sizemoreae*, is a frequent bloomer, and does require more water. On one side of this light stand, on a pedestal just below the second shelf, growing well and frequently flowering, is *B. quadrialata*. For a number of years on the top shelf of this light stand in a 10" bubble sat the almost constantly flowering *B. acaulis*. For some reason, I can't remember, I moved *B. acaulis* to one of my cooler growing areas. It promptly went dormant, never to return. I even retrieved the tubers and replant them in fresh sphagnum and perlite, but alas, I was not successful.

I have two light stand on my terrace, parallel, separated by a 26" wide cabinet. The actual space between the stands is about forty inches. The larger light stand is about forty inches. The larger light stand has four 40" tubes on each of three shelves. Along the edge of the bottom shelf of the 2 tube stand I have a narrow shelf holding a 12" fruit ripening bowl of *B. ciliobracteata* (Synonym *B. raynaliorim*) which is frequently in bloom.

Sitting on the cabinet, located against the inside glass wall and facing the exterior glass, which is about 6 1/2

feet away, are five terrariums of different sizes. The light from the exterior glass is diminished when I close the blinds about 1 p.m., but they continue to receive side light from the two light stands. In a 16" floor terrarium is *B. 'Mumtaz'* and in an 8" terrarium *B. leprosa*, two infrequent bloomers. *B. microsperma* (synonym *B. ficicola*), in a 12" fruit ripening bowl, is blooming like never before, and *B. 'Eaglesham'*, in an 8" bubble, is begging to be replanted into a larger container. For several years, *B. 'Eaglesham'* languished in my bedroom in a larger container. I moved it several times hoping to find the conditions it liked. In utter frustration, I potted it down and moved it to the terrace and said, "last chance". I have finally found what it wants. The fifth container is small and has a mirrored back, one of those grocery store containers which housed a cactus garden, so popular a number of years ago. In this container I planted *B. prismatocarpa* 'Variegation', thinking it would quickly die. As you can see from the photo it has filled the container and is never without blooms. These terrariums on the cabinet require much less water.

Under a 12" bell dome, by itself on a single stand, is my *B. sizemoreae* = U388. It receives less light than any other of the terrace terrariums. It is also in the coolest spot, right at the entrance into our living room. The stand is 8' back from the exterior glass light source. To my amazement *B. sizemoreae* is delightfully happy and flowers almost constantly. Below this stand in a 16" floor terrarium, *B. masoniana* var. *maculata* and *B. sizemoreae* grow well together.

Overall, I fertilize these terrace terrariums only two or three times a year. All begonias are planted in the sphagnum – perlite mix as described in Millie Thompson's book **Begonias**. My light stands are on 10 to 16 hours a day, depending on the

season. I tend to follow the outside light as to when I reduce the hours and when I increase them. All of these terrariums do require frequent turning. Only the top half of the exterior windows are shaded with blinds which I close when the sun approaches. On cloudy or rainy days the blinds stay up all day. When I am home the blinds are up until that afternoon sun approaches. Unfortunately, when I am out of town they stay closed until I return.

The success of these terrariums has certainly surprised me, given me much pleasure, and a bit of space in which to grow. You never know where a begonia will grow. If you have two begonias of the same variety, why not try a most unusual spot.

**Nomenclature Note by Jack Golding. The so called "dark form" is not a valid cultivar designation because it is not a stable character, since the color and marking of the leaves change considerably on the same plant when grown in different conditions. This is typical of B. U388.*

Mary Bucholtz writes from 1560 Lancaster Terrace Apt. 1008, Jacksonville, FL 32204-4185.

NEW SLIDE PROGRAMS FOR THE SLIDE LIBRARY

Two new slide programs and 2 CD'S are now available through the slide library.

Alluring Begonia Species of the World -
This fascinating program was presented by **Charles Jaros** at the 2004 ABS Convention and is a look at species from around the world. See Begonia

species that are familiar to all of us and those that are new to cultivation. Program consists of 173 slides and a typed commentary. This exciting slide program was donated by Charles Jaros and was compiled with the help of **Mary Bucholtz, Johanna Zinn** and **Maxine Zinman.**

Thompson Collection of African Species - An educational look at African Species. Plants are grouped according to their sections. 78 beautiful slides reveal this fascinating group of plants, the current name, synonyms, date of description and identifier are included with a typed commentary. Copies of the commentary can be provided to each member to follow along. This wonderful program was graciously donated by **Mildred Thompson**, co-author with her late husband **Edward** of *Begonias - The Complete Reference Guide.*

Both programs are also available through a CD, commentary included. CD's are courtesy of Mildred Thompson.

I want to thank Mildred Thompson for all the time and effort she has spent creating the African Species slide program and especially for scanning and creating the CD's. I also want to thank **Lawrence Oakford** for his work with improving the scans taken from slides for the CD programs.

Slide rentals are \$15 and CD rentals are \$10. For a complete Slide Library and CD list contact

Charles Jaros,
Slide Library Chairman
200 Maureen Drive
Sanford, FL. 32771

Look for more new slide programs and CD's in the future.

Charles Jaros,
Slide Library Chair

B. prismatocarpa 'VARIEGATION': THE CROWN JEWEL OF OUR TERRARIUMS

By Charles Henthorne

This article is in no way meant to be an interpretation of the technical aspects and/or description of *B. prismatocarpa* 'Variegation'. Rather, it is meant to be an introduction for those who might not be aware of how easily this one is grown. Hopefully this will show how easy and how fulfilling it is to grow this beautiful and tiny gem that some have said they cannot grow. Nor do I mean to imply that ours is the only method which would be successful anywhere, but is one that is used with great success here in Northern Texas.

Many times people have approached **Leora** and me to ask how we can grow such a beautiful plant as this, as they have tried many times without success to grow this begonia. We heard many such questions during the 2005 'Begonia Madness' ABS National Convention when our terrarium plant of *B. prismatocarpa* 'Variegation' earned the almost perfect score of 99 points. Indeed, among all the terrariums, this was the one which people were attracted to, and whenever people were in the show room, there were those who were gathered around the *B. prismatocarpa* 'Variegation', and it was not unusual to hear wows and high words of praise for this plant.

Over the years I have tried many methods of propagation for this tiny jewel. Soil, sphagnum peat moss, perlite, and a soilless mix, were some of the mixes that were tried in the terrarium holding it. Different types of light and humidity, as well as temperatures have been tried as well. Our present method of growing this plant now is to grow it under fluorescent lights, one warm and one cool for approximately 6 hrs. a day. The rest of the 24 hour period is left to medium indirect natural light in

the plant room. We grow it on the bottom shelf where it is cooler and it is left in a completely enclosed terrarium and watered with just a minute amount of water when indicated.

We change the potting medium, which is long strand sphagnum peat moss with a small amount of perlite laid over a small amount of gardening charcoal approximately every 4-6 months. The leaves have retained their variegation, and the plants have flourished and multiplied. This is much different from our trials and tribulations with the same plants under different growing methods which produced bleached out and elongated plants.

We have enjoyed and loved this plant. It is a different and refreshing begonia which adds color and variety to our terrariums. *B. prismatocarpa* 'Variegation' is best described as a low growing and compact begonia. It is a cultivar of the species *B. prismatocarpa*. It is a mutation of the species (A mutation is "a change in the structure of a gene resulting in a variant form which may be transmitted to subsequent generations.). The white variegation is varied on each leaf and the amount of variegation varies widely on each plant.

I have not even mentioned the massive amounts of bright yellow flowers. It has been flowering constantly with a huge number of blooms since before the 2005 ABS show and is still loaded with blooms. We highly encourage everyone who has not tried this plant to give it a try. For those who have tried without success, we say try again using our method. If you succeed in getting it started and keeping it healthy you will find that indeed I have rightly called it the 'Crown Jewel of our



Above, the yellow blooms stand out even among the colorful leaves. Below can be seen the very full terrarium seen by convention attendees.



NEW GUINEA SPECIES (PNG)

Where are these Begonias Now?

This list is a coordinated effort by Ken Browne and Jack Golding.

These Begonia Species and Author's names were taken from *The Sections of Begonia*: J. Doorenbos, M.S.M. Sosef, J.J.F.E. de Wilde. by Ken and Carmel Browne.

The complete citations and additional species (marked with an *) were extracted from *Begoniaceae Ed. 2 Species List*, Update of July 7, 2005 by Jack Golding.

This list is being distributed in an endeavour to determine just how many of the following Begonia species still exist in their native habitat or in cultivation around the World. We welcome everyone to participate in this project. Please advise which of these you have or about any other new begonia species from Papua New Guinea.

Any additional information on their culture, growing environment and photos of the entire plant including close-ups of the leaves (top and bottom) stems, plus flowers will be most welcome. If you need more information to confirm the identity of a plant, a copy of the description in the original citation can be furnished.

Begonia

acaulis Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:43, pl. 1, l–q, 1943. [*Diploclinium III*]. New Guinea. Fig. 23.3.

***albobracteata** Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., II, 9:60, 1916. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 14.2.

archboldiana Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:42, pl. 1f–k, 1943. [?]. New Guinea. Fig. 8.25.

***arfakensis** (Gibbs) L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003. [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 17.8).

Symbegonia arfakensis L.S. Gibbs, 1917. Fig. 17.8.

augustae Irmischer, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:350, pl. 2, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 27.43 icon.

axillipara Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., II, 9:60, 1916. —M.C. Tebbitt & J.H. Dickson, Brittonia, 52(1):114, 2000. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 12.11.

bartlettiana Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 29:160, 1948. [*Diploclinium I*]. New Guinea. Fig.9.4.

bipinnatifida J.J. Smith, Bull. Dep. Agric. Indes Neerl., 2:47, 1906. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 6.5, icon.

brachybotrys Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:56, pl. 6j–m, 1943. —M.C. Tebbitt & J.H. Dickson, Brittonia, 52(1):114, 2000. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 28.12, (Fig. 33.15)

brachyptera Merrill & Perry, 1948. Fig. 33.15.

brachyptera Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 29:160, 1948. —M.C. Tebbitt & J.H. Dickson, Brittonia, 52(1):114, 2000. New Guinea. Fig. 33.15.

= **brachybotrys** Merrill & Perry, 1943

brassii Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:43, pl. 2a–f, 1943. [*Diploclinium II*]. New Guinea. Fig. 27.39.

- breviramosa** Irmscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:358, 1913. — J. Golding, Begonian, 71:168, pls 2, 6-10, 2004. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea, Fig. 28.58.
- calliantha** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:47, pl. 3a-b, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 16.30, icon.
- clemensiae** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 29:161, 1948. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 6.12.
- diffusiflora** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:46, pl. 2m-n, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 17.14.
- ***djamuensis** Irmscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:364, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 16.1.
- dosedlae** Gilli, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien, 83:421, "1979," 1980. [*Petermannia*]. Papua-New Guinea. Sine figura, (21; 63-1a).
- eliasii** Warburg, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 13:287, 1891. "eliasii" [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. S158, (20;47-2).
- exotica** Graf ex Golding, J. Golding, Begonian, 71:168, pl. 1, 3-5, 2004. [*Petermannia*]. Papua New Guinea.
- filibracteosa** Irmscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:361, 1913; Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:565, pl. 2:figs. 6a-b, 1914. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.36.
- flexicaulis** Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., II, 9:59, 1916. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.3.
- fruticella** Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., II, 9:60, 1916. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.6.
- ***fulvo-villosa** Warburg, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 13:386, 1891; in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, :459, 1901. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003. [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 18.32).
Symbegonia fulvo-villosa Warburg 1894, Fig. 18.32.
- gemella** Warburg ex Koorders, Natuurw. Tijdschr. Ned. Indie, 63:91, 1904, nomen nudum. — A. Koorders-Schumacher, Suppl. Fl. Celebes, 3: 46, pl. 94, 1922. — L.B. Smith & D.C. Wasshausen, Phytologia, 52:443, pl. 3, 1983. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 25.8; (9;39-2a).
- ***gilgiana** Irmscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:340, 1913; Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 50:565, pl. 2:fig. 7, 1914. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.15, icon
- glabricaulis** Irmscher var. **glabricaulis**, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:374, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.11.
- glabricaulis** Irmscher var. **brachyphylla** Irmscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:373, 1913. New Guinea.
- hirsuticaulis** Irmscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:346, 1913; Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:566, pl. 2:figs. 5a-c, 1914. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.16, icon.
- humboldtiana** L.S. Gibbs, Fl. Arfak. Mts., :215, 1917. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.16.
- kaniensis** Irmscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:373, 1913. [*Diploclinium I*]. New Guinea. Fig. 9.11.
- kelliana** Irmscher, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin-Dahlem, 7:102, 1917. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Sine figura; (6;7-1).
- kerstingii** Irmscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:345, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 14.46. *spilotophylla* auct. non F. von Mueller: Schumann Lauterbach, 1901.

- lauterbachii** Warburg f. **lauterbachii**, in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, :458, 1901. — Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 78:175 pl. 6:fig. 1, 1959. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.20.
- lauterbachii** Warburg f. **monopoda** Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 78:175, pl. 6:figs. 3–4, 1959. New Guinea.
- ledermannii** Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:344, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 20.19.
- malmquistiana** Irscher f. **malmquistiana**, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:337, pl. 1, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.33.
- malmquistiana** Irscher f. **angustifolia** Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:339, pl. 1E, 1913. New Guinea.
- malmquistiana** Irscher f. **latifolia** Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 50:339, pl. 1A, 1913. New Guinea.
- media** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:54, pl. 6a–c, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.44.
- minjemensis** Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:375, pl. 4, 1913. [*Diploclinium III*]. New Guinea. Fig. 8.42, icon.
- monantha** Warburg in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, :322, 1905. — Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:573, pl.4:figs. 24a–c, 1914. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. S153, (18;26-2).
- montis–bismarckii** Warburg in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, :322, 1905. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.23.
- ***mooreana** (Irscher) L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003. [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 6.15).
Symbegonia mooreana Irscher, 1913, Fig. 6.15.
- moszkowskii** Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:341, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.36.
- multidentata** Warburg in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, :322, 1905. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 19.3.
- mystacina** L.B. Smith & D.C. Wasshausen, Phytologia, 54,469, 1984. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. S22, (21;107-1).
richardsoniana Merrill & Perry, 1943, non Houlet, 1872.
- naumoniensis** Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:362, pl. 3, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.13, icon.
- novoguineensis** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:57, pl. 7a–b, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 28.51.
- oligandra** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:44, pl. 2g–k, 1943. [*Diploclinium II?*]. New Guinea. Fig. 5.12.
- otophora** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:46, pl. 2l, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.10.
- oxyura** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:49, pl. 4a–b, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.48.
- papuana** Warburg in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, :458, 1901. — Irscher, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:573, pl. 4:fig. 23, 1914. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. S155, (19;26-2a).
- pediophylla** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:54, pl. 5j–n, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 27.19.

- peekelii** Irmischer, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:360, 1913.— Peekel, Flora Bismark Archipelago: 391, pls. 627-628, 1984. [*Petermannia*]. Papua New Guinea (Bismark Archipelago). Fig. 25.7.
- pentaphragmifolia** Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., II, 9:59, 1916. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 12.2.
- physandra** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:41, pl. 1a–c, 1943. [?]. New Guinea. Fig. 8.46.
- ***pinnatifida** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:51, pl. 4h, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 6.7, icon.
- ***pulchra** (Ridley) L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003. [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 27.30).
Symbegonia pulchra Ridley, 1916, Fig. 27.30.
- ***randiana** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:47, pl. 3c–d, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.35.
- rhodantha** Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., II, 9:58, 1916. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.34.
- rieckei** Warburg, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 13:387, 1891. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 22.12.
- serraticauda** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:51, pl. 4f–g, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. S19, (18;18-2).
- serratipetala** Irmischer, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:339, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 6.4.
- sharpeana** F. von Mueller, Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, II, 2:420, pl. 7, 1888. [*Diploclinium I*]. New Guinea. Fig. 23.25, icon.
- simulans** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:52, pl. 5e–I, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.17.
- sogerensis** Ridley, J. Bot., 52:289, 1914. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 27.21.
- spilotophylla** F. von Mueller, Not. Papuan Pl., 4:67, 1876. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.18.
- stilandra** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:52, pl. 5a–d, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 30.36.
- strictinervis** Irmischer, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:365, 1913. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.12.
- ***strigosa** (Warburg) L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:209, 2003. [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 18.31).
Symbegonia strigosa Warburg, 1905, Fig. 18.31.
- subcyclophylla** Irmischer, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:374, 1913. [*Diploclinium I*]. New Guinea. Fig. 26.2.
- subelliptica** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:57, pl. 7c–e, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.19.
- suffrutescens** Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:49, pl. 4c–e, 1943. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 18.37.
- ***symbeccarii** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003. [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 14.50).
Symbegonia beccarii Irmischer, 1953. Fig. 14.50.
- ***symbracteosa** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208,

2003. [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 19.22).
Symbegonia bracteosa Warburg, 1905. Fig. 19.22.
- ***symgeraniifolia** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant Syst. Evol*, 241:208, 2003.
 [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 6.10).
Symbegonia geraniifolia Ridley, 1916. Fig. 6.10.
- ***symhirta** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant Syst. Evol*, 241:208, 2003.
 [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 10.10).
Symbegonia hirta Ridley, 1916. Fig. 10.10.
- ***sympapuana** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant Syst. Evol*, 241:208, 2003.
 [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 27.32).
Symbegonia papuana Merrill & Perry, 1943. Fig. 27.32.
- ***symparvifolia** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant Syst. Evol*, 241:208, 2003.
 [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 21.7).
Symbegonia parvifolia L.S. Gibbs, 1917. Fig. 21.7.
- ***symsanguinea** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant Syst. Evol*, 241:208, 2003.
 [*Symbegonia*]. New Guinea. (Fig. 18.30).
Symbegonia sanguinea Warburg, 1905. Fig. 18.30.
- tafaensis** Merrill & Perry, *J. Arnold Arbor.*, 24:55, pl. 6d–f, 1943. [*Petermannia*].
 New Guinea. Fig. S33, (27:90-1).
- torricellensis** Warburg in Schumann & Lauterbach, *Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee*,
 :321, 1905. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 19.27.
- vanderwateri** Ridley, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot.*, II, 9:58, 1916. [*Petermannia*].
 New Guinea. Fig. 21.27.
- ***warburgii** Schumann & Lauterbach, *Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee*, :459, 1901.
 [*Petermannia* ?]. New Guinea. Fig. 6.6.
- wariana** Irmscher, *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.*, 50:352, 1913; *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.*, 50:569, pl. 3:fig.
 13, 1914. [*Petermannia*]. New Guinea. Fig. 21.38, icon.
- Symbegonia arfakensis* L.S. Gibbs, *Fl. Arfak Mts.*, :149, 1917. New Guinea. Fig. 17.8.
 — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant Syst. Evol*, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia arfakensis** (Gibbs) L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.
- Symbegonia beccarii* Irmscher, *Webbia*, 9:507, 1953. New Guinea. Fig. 14.50. — L.
 L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant Syst. Evol*, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia symbeccarii** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.
- Symbegonia bracteosa* Warburg in Schumann & Lauterbach, *Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb.*
Südsee, :323, 1905. New Guinea. Fig. 19.22. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth,
Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia symbracteosa** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003
- Symbegonia fulvo-villosa* Warburg in Engler & Prantl, *Nat. Pflanzenfam.*, 3(6A):149,
 pl. 52, 1894. New Guinea. Fig. 18.32. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant*
Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia fulvo-villosa** Warburg, 1891.
- Symbegonia geraniifolia* Ridley, *Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot.*, II, 9:61, 1916. New
 Guinea. Fig. 6.10. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, *Plant Syst. Evol*, 241:208,
 2003.
- = **Begonia symgeraniifolia** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.

- Symbegonia hirta* Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., II, 9:61, 1916. New Guinea. Fig. 10.10. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia symhirta** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.
- Symbegonia mooreana* Irmischer, Bot. Jahrb. Syst., 50:381, pl. 5, 1913. New Guinea. Fig. 6.15. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia mooreana** (Irmischer) L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.
- Symbegonia papuana* Merrill & Perry, J. Arnold Arbor., 24:59, pl. 7f–j, 1943. New Guinea. Fig. 27.32. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia sympapuana** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.
- Symbegonia parvifolia* L.S. Gibbs, Fl. Arfak Mts., :150, 1917. New Guinea. Fig. 21.7. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia symparvifolia** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.
- Symbegonia pulchra* Ridley, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Bot., II, 9:62, 1916. New Guinea. Fig. 27.30. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia pulchra** (Ridley) L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.
- Symbegonia sanguinea* Warburg in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, :323, 1905. New Guinea. Fig. 18.30. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:208, 2003.
- = **Begonia symsanguinea** L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003
- Symbegonia strigosa* Warburg in Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, :324, 1905. New Guinea. Fig. 18.31. — L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, Plant Syst. Evol, 241:209, 2003.
- = **Begonia strigosa** (Warburg) L. L. Forrest & P. M. Hollingsworth, 2003.

If you know of any other interested parties willing to help in finding all or any of these species, please forward a copy of this request to them. Thank you for your help and send your reports to either Ken or Jack.

Ken Browne
164 Browns Road.
Belli Park. Queensland 4562.
Australia.
Email: aboutbegonias@bigpond.com

Jack Golding
33 Ingram Drive.
Monroe Township, NJ.
08831-4641, USA.
Email: jgbegnom@aol.com

American Begonia Society 2006 Convention:
BEGONIAS . . . I NEVER KNEW
IT COULD BE LIKE THIS!

“Begonias.....I Never Knew it Could be Like This” is the theme for the 2006 ABS Convention and Show to be in Miami, Florida March 1 - 5, 2006 hosted by the Miami Branch. The convention and show will be held at the beautiful Sheraton Miami Mart Hotel, near the airport. Room rates are \$123 for single/double occupancy and includes a full American Breakfast. Additional persons in a room are \$20 each. Contact number for the hotel is 305-261-3800.

An international group of speakers are being lined up for the convention. They are to include:

Robert Brin (ABS member from Panama) - “Plants Impact on Human Civilization - Health/Food (including Begonias)”

Dr. Mark Tebbitt - “Begonias: Cultivation, Identification and Natural History”

Byron Martin (Logee’s Greenhouse) will be talking about Tissue Culture of Begonias and Logee’s Greenhouse.

Antoon Hoefnagels (Netherlands) will be speaking about Begonia Chromosomes and hybridization

We will have other exciting speakers at the convention including **Dr. Ruth Kiew**.

Tours to fabulous places are being arranged including: Fairchild Tropical Garden, Pinecrest Gardens, Palm Hammock Orchid Estates, Miami International Orchid Show, Miami Beach Conservatory, Private Gardens and more.

Other exciting events are planned. Come enjoy Begonia fellowship at the Penthouse Hospitality Suite hosted by the Tampa Bay Branch.

March is a wonderful time to visit Florida. The temperatures are perfect, mid 70’s, low 80’s; humidity comfortable, begonias beautiful. The rhizomatous should be in full flower at this time.

Do come join us in Sunny Miami and enjoy the 2006 ABS Convention. Convention packets should be out by late December, early January.

See you there.

Charles Jaros, Seminar Chairman

THE M. L MACINTYRE BEGONIA TRUSTS

By Eric W. Curtis,
David Menzies, and Christopher T. Wheeler

The M.L.MacIntyre Begonia Trusts commemorate the interest of Malcolm MacIntyre in the genus *Begonia* and during their short existence have funded a variety of important projects and activities. Publication of this account in the *Begonian* is particularly apposite since Malcolm MacIntyre was often a contributor and was a member of the Research Committee of the American Begonia Society throughout the 1970s.

History

Malcolm L. MacIntyre, known as 'Mac' to his friends, was born in Edinburgh in 1905 but moved with his family from Scotland to England at an early age. He was a chartered surveyor by profession and in due course became a senior partner of a Liverpool firm of chartered quantity surveyors. His hobbies were trout and salmon fishing, classical music and begonias. He explained that his interest in begonias grew out of his passion for trout fishing, an advertisement for the sale of the "Trout Begonia" (*Begonia argenteo-guttata*) leading to his being "hooked" to the whole genus!

From the early 1970s until his death in 1983, he was in contact with Glasgow Botanic Gardens and visited at least once a year. These visits were much valued for the exchange of plants and information. He was a member of the National Begonia Society but unlike most of the members he showed little interest in the tuberous hybrids and he was therefore a more active member of the American Begonia Society where the interest is in the genus *Begonia* as a whole. His main interest centred round the smaller *Begonia* as his greenhouse

space was limited. He came to specialise in the breeding of the Mexican species *B. bowerae* and its allies. Many of his hybrids are grown in the U.S.A. and can be seen in Glasgow Botanic Gardens.

Following his death in 1983, his widow asked Eric Curtis, then Curator of Glasgow Botanic Gardens, to advise on the disposal of his collection and his papers. Shortly after this she indicated her wish to set up the M.L.MacIntyre Begonia Trust to perpetuate his memory, based in Glasgow for the study and promotion of the genus *Begonia* and the collection at the Botanic Gardens. Following the sudden death of Mrs MacIntyre in 1989 her will provided for half the estate to be left "upon trust for the Botanic Gardens, Glasgow, for the purpose of providing a Research Scholarship into the origin and development of the Begonia". The legalities to establish two Trusts were completed in 1994, with the majority of the funds that were legated by Mrs MacIntyre being allocated to the M.L. MacIntyre Research Scholarship Trust. Both Trusts are administered by the same Trustees. There are seven to ten trustees including *ex officio* the General Manager of Glasgow Botanic Gardens, the Regius Professor of Botany of the University of Glasgow and a senior official representing the City of Glasgow. The Trusts are registered Scottish Charities with offices in the Botanic Gardens, Glasgow, Scotland. The University of Glasgow and the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (RBGE) are closely involved with the activities of the Trusts.

Continued on Page 226.

Starting Our Fourth Year:
**Delaware Valley Branch of the American Begonia
Society**

by Bernie Wiener

Back in 1986 I tried to start a begonia branch in Delaware Valley; we would draw members from three states: Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware and meet at a complex of 5 greenhouses. The location is called, The Horticulture Center, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa...

A hand full of people attended and there were positive vibes at the first meeting. However, after a year it turned into a failure and we never made it to the charter level.

Then in 1999 Pennsylvania Horticultural Society held a begonia meeting at Meadowbrook Farm, famous garden center started by Leddon Pennock, on his estate in the Jenkintown area, suburb of Philadelphia. At that meeting, the bug hit me again, *Why Not Try Again To have A Begonia Branch In Delaware Valley*. Well, *this time things worked out differently*.

With a limited number of members the branch received their charter on February 23, 2002 and today we have grown to 40 members. Fortunately, most of the members belong to other plant societies which mean we have experienced gardeners. Therefore, our meetings are conducted in an educational fashion to answer any question that may come up. Plus we have the staffs at Meadowbrook Farm who are willing to answer questions. Also it helps to have a greenhouse with a great variety of begonias right on the premise to aid you in SHOW AND TELL as part of the program.

DV/ABS newsletter is in the beginning stage where you will find helpful articles on how to grow begonias. The members can place announcements of their societies' meetings if they are submitted in time.

At the present time most of the meetings are held at Meadowbrook Farm with the exception of special guest meetings that are held at Huntingdon Valley Library. Each year we aim to have an outside speaker at one meeting, last year it was **Darrin Duling** and this November 5th **Mark Tebbitt** is coming.

For years I have associated with begonia growers. **Jack Golding**, gave me the bug 30 years ago when we first met at a greenhouse and to my amazement begonias were growing under the greenhouse's benches from seeds dropping on the ground. We have outstanding begonia growers, **Janet Welsh** and **Sylvia Lin**, big blue ribbon winners in the Philadelphia Flower Show in our branch. Plus other members who are trying to win their share of ribbons at our famous flower show.

It's time for the commercial!

Please contact:

Bernie Wiener

DVB/ABS Nat. Dir.

229 Ellis Road

Havertown, PA. 19083

Phone 610-446-2160

E-mail address:

wieners1@verizon.net

If you want to be a postal member or an internet member, call for an explanation.

**Please!!
Save seed
and send to Seed Fund!**

Isolate! Isolate! Isolate!

by Ann White,
Tillamook Oregon

I was so excited to find several new begonias at some garden shop that I didn't keep them away from my other older plants. Needless to say I lost several begonias I had grown from seed years ago before I discovered the problem.

I had infected my plants with scale and mildew from those new plants. A nasty lesson to learn! When I checked sprays,

I found that many will rid plants of scale, but will damage or kill begonias.

Finally, scale is very difficult to see on hairy begonias. I first noticed it when small cottony clusters of eggs appeared.

In the future, I will surely follow the rule in the title and keep my new plants isolated until I can be sure they are insect and disease free!

Join the Southwest Region/ABS

For only \$10, an individual or a branch can join the Southwest Region/ABS. Presidents of branches which join become members of the SWR Board.

As a member you will receive the *Begonia Leaflet* in alternate months with the *Begonian*. It is full of begonia information and now has a 2 page spread of color photos including the 'Begonia of the Month' feature by Don Miller. Growing information for begonias in less than ideal locations appears frequently. Send your check to Leora Fuentes, Membership Chair, 2200 Glen Forest Ln., Plano, TX 75023. For information call: 972-964-6417.

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November/December 2005

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There are no new seeds to be listed at this time. No new seeds have been submitted in time to be tested and offered here.

Order from the master list published in the Jan/Feb 2005 issue or from the Sept/Oct 2005 issue.

The seeds listed as *B. admirabilis* Brade [Brazil] (Sect. *Begonia*) were incorrectly identified. The newly collected seeds of *B. U492* are still

available. For a description of U492 see Jul/Aug *Begonian* article and a picture by Maureen O'Reilly.

No descriptions are provided for cultivar seeds. The appearance of the plant grown from hybrid seeds cannot be predicted.

New Dues Due Dates and Adjusting Amount Due to Meet New Date

The ABS Board has approved moving the due date for all dues to December 31 of each year. The schedule to be followed to bring all dues in line for that date are as follows.

If your due date is September 2005, you would pay \$8.40 for 4 months for 2005 plus \$25 for next year = \$ 33.40. Renewal date will be December 31, 2006.

If your due date is October 2005, you would pay \$6.30 for 3 months plus \$25 for next year = \$31.30. Renewal will be December 31, 2006.

If your due date is November 2005, you would pay \$4.20 for 2 months plus \$25 for next year = \$29.20. Your next renewal date will be December 31, 2006.

If your due date is December 2005, you would pay 2.10 for 1 month, plus \$25 for next year = \$27.10.

If your due date is in 2006, you would subtract \$2.10 for each month after December 31, 2005 that you have paid up. For example, if your current due date is August 2006, you would pay \$17.60 and your next due date would be December 31, 2006.

Please note that you can pay for multiple years in advance. You can make your due date up to 5 years in advance. Thus, if your dues come up in 2006, you might wish to add \$25 to your total to be paid up until December 2007.

If this is not clear or if you have other questions, please contact **Donna Marsheck**, new Membership Chair, at the addresses given on the front inside cover and page 238.

Activities

The M.L.MacIntyre Research Scholarship Trust has funded seven scholarships since 1994. Scholars must be registered students of the University of Glasgow and to date, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been awarded to the six scholars listed below. One student is currently preparing his doctoral Thesis for examination. Since 1998 students have been based at RBGE, with Dr Peter Hollingsworth as their primary supervisor.

Funds for future students are restricted at present, but the Trust has recently commissioned a Strategy Report by Dr Vanessa Plana, formerly a MacIntyre research scholar now at the RBGE, to make recommendations on future research priorities. It reviewed both the research work of the Trust scholars and that being carried out on *Begonia* world-wide. Dr Plana notes that the research of MacIntyre scholars has given important insights into *Begonia* phylogenetics, evolution, biogeography and population genetics for which there was little previous knowledge. The first comprehensive phylogeny of *Begonia* was provided by Forrest (2001) while Tebbitt (1997) and Badcock (1998) investigated the taxonomy of sections *Sphenanthera* and *Knesebeckia*. The first population genetics studies on *Begonia socotrana* and *B sutherlandii* were carried out by Hughes (2002). A dated phylogeny of African *Begonia* showed that a large proportion of the current diversity of *Begonia* in Africa is of pre-Pleistocene origin and that many of the main lineages probably arose at the end of the Miocene, reflecting the conversion of large parts of central Africa into savanna or rain forest-savanna mosaic at that time (Plana, 2002). Suggested future projects include various taxonomic revisions and a study of the *Begonias* of Sulawesi, Indonesia,

where recent collections by RBGE staff have shown the need for a new floral treatment.

A new project has been joint-funded with RBGE, commencing in March 2005, which aims to improve the cataloguing of *Begonia* diversity in south-east Asia through the creation of a website giving nomenclatural, distributional and type specimen data for all known species. Parallel with this work the Land Services Division of Glasgow City Council, which has overall responsibility for Glasgow Botanic Gardens, has funded a student to update details of the Glasgow collection and to place these on a database along with details of all other *Begonia* collections held in the British Isles.

The original, smaller, M.L.MacIntyre *Begonia* Trust has supported projects at Glasgow Botanic Gardens including purchase of equipment for a research project on *Begonia* micro-propagation, assistance towards the purchase of software for cataloguing of the *Begonia* collection and the construction of display boards illustrating the work on *Begonia* at the Gardens (this included a travelling version which was displayed at the American *Begonia* Society Convention at Los Angeles in 1999 and also at the Palm Beach, Florida Convention in 2000). Financial assistance has been provided towards the costs of travel for students to study plants in their native habitats and to visit herbaria and conferences. Help has also been given to meet some specific laboratory costs. In continuing efforts to encourage the wider growing and enjoyment of *Begonia*, an M.L.MacIntyre Cup was gifted to the Scottish *Begonia* Society for presentation at their annual show. Out with the United Kingdom, the Trust has contributed to the New England Tropical Conservatory, Vermont, USA toward the costs of expeditions

to investigate and to collect seed from *Begonia* of Indonesia.

The Begonia collection at Glasgow Botanic Gardens

The Glasgow Begonia collection is the National Collection of Begonias, registered with the National Council for the Conservation of Plants and Gardens in 1984. The collection was contributed to and keenly supported by Malcolm MacIntyre. As noted earlier, MacIntyre was particularly interested in *Begonia bowerae* and its allies and 17 of his hybrids of this species are still maintained in the Glasgow collection. In addition to the major part of the collection that is held in the Euing range of glasshouses, the Gardens are now fortunate in that an extensive selection of species and hybrid begonias has been partially landscaped in the newly refurbished public display houses. Planting in a large central bed has allowed a number of species to grow to a more typical size (see photograph on the cover). These include impressive examples of *B. luxurians*, *B. chloroneura*, *B. masoniana* and *B. juliana*. In addition, there is a glass case for the more effective display of African epiphytic species. These developments have proven to be very attractive and of great interest to the visiting public.

In his report for Glasgow City Council Land Services "Databases of Begonia Collections in the British Isles", Charles Coyle up-dated the names of some species and drew attention to the need for further taxonomic work on Begonia in Glasgow Botanic Gardens, which currently holds the most diverse collection in the British Isles.

Literature

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- Neale S. (2005) The evolution of LEAFY genes in *Begonia* L. Ph. D. Thesis, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, U.K.

See the photo of the Begonia House, Glasgow Botanic Gardens on the cover of this issue provided by C. T. Wheeler who is Hon. Secretary of the M. L. MacIntyre Begonia Trusts. You may write him at 63, Braeside Avenue, Milngavie, Glasgow G62 6NN, U. K. or email him at wheeler@glas55.freeserve.co.uk

Begonias in the Classroom: **Using the *Begonia*** **Collection in the teaching of** **Biological Sciences at Clemson** **University** **by *Patrick McMillan***

The fast growing *Begonia* collection at Clemson University has provided an invaluable resource for supplementing and enhancing instruction in many courses at Clemson University. The unique characteristics of many *Begonia* species as well as the availability of numerous closely related species provide an invaluable overview for an understanding of the variability and diversity within a specific genus.

Ecology:

Monoecious *Begonia* species provide a vivid example of pistillate floral specialization to mimic staminate flowers and provide a model system for the study of pollinator parasitism (tricking pollinators into visiting reward-less female flowers). This trait is an especially valuable tool as most of our *Begonia* species flower in the winter months, when classes are in session and few other living examples are available.

These concepts are also taught using the *Begonia* collection for honors students and other student groups such as Dixon Fellows during special sessions.

Anatomy and Morphology:

The unusual clustered stomata and the multitude of vestiture (pubescence) types found in our *Begonia* collection provide a very valuable and useful resource for teaching students in general botany as well as plant taxonomy classes. The fact that so many pubescence types may be found in

a single section (*Gireoudia*) is a great tool for teaching students about the variability and biodiversity found within a genera.

Speciation and Taxonomy:

The large collection of species provides taxonomy classes at Clemson University an ideal living laboratory with which students may easily observe floral and vegetative differences and similarities within a genus. The special ecological adaptations and corresponding morphologies are useful in teaching students about potential modes of speciation. We use the *Begonia* collection in labs where students construct dichotomous keys and visualize/assign species boundaries.

Environmental Concepts/Conservation:

The *Begonia* collection, which was developed partly from seed grown plants of wild species, many of which are greatly imperiled in the wild, allows us to teach students about deforestation and environmental destruction in developing nations. Hence, the importance of maintaining living collections in the preservation of extremely rare species.

*Patrick McMillan is a taxonomist and curator of the Herbarium at Clemson University where he also teaches in the Department of Biological Sciences. The begonia collection is largely comprised of roots, rhizomes and seeds of species documented and collected by **Rekha Morris** in Mexico and the eastern Himalayas of India and recently by Patrick McMillan in Dominica.*

*An article based on some of the unusual species collected by Rekha Morris in Veracruz state, Mexico, has been accepted for publication in **Acta Botanica Mexicana**, a scientific journal published in Mexico. The title of the article is, “**The Begonia of Veracruz : Additions and***

Continued on page 235.

Conservation Comments

Bill Claybaugh

Conservation Chairman, ABS

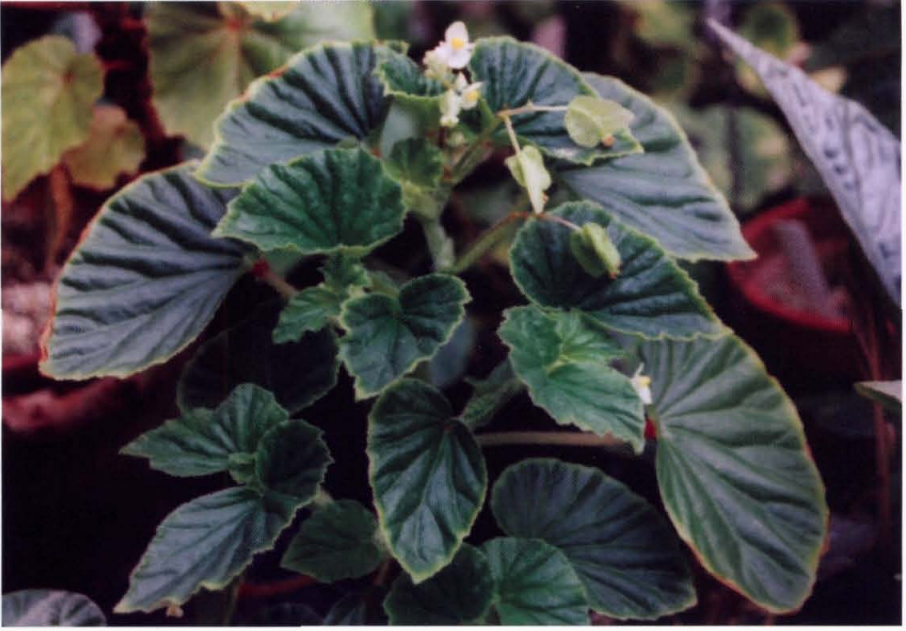
Begonia subvillosa

Of the 62 species in Section *Begonia*, the one that is most interesting to me is *B. subvillosa*. This plant is a native of Brazil, having been named by Klotzsch in 1854. Synonyms are *B. heineri* Brade, *serafinensis* Brade, and *serafinensis* var. *cerqueirae* Brade. I have grown this plant since spring of 2001, having got my start from **Linda Shires** at the Fort Worth Botanical Gardens.

I was initially attracted to this plant by several fairly unique features. First, the leaf coloration is a gray-green, made soft and pleasing by the intense amount of short hair on both the upper and the lower surfaces. Second, the leaves are of moderate size at maturity, about three inches wide by five inches long, ovate in shape, with an obtuse apex and a laterally cordate base. The plant reaches an overall height not more than 18 inches without external support because of its herbaceous nature. Thirdly, I find the inflorescence very interesting. It is dichotomously branched and fairly small, but a single plant will have many, many inflorescence at one time, each covered with clusters of white flowers. It blooms profusely throughout the spring. The individual flowers have tepals that are fuzzy and brown tinted on the exterior surface, white colored on the interior surface, slightly less than one inch in diameter and conform to all the characteristics of Section *Begonia*. These characteristics were described in detail in my preceding article on the Section in the May-June 2005 *Begonian*, page 93. Finally, I like the fact that this species is self-pollinating, so there is always an abundance of

fertile seeds. In fact, all one needs to do to propagate this species is wait. The plant drops its seeds everywhere and many will germinate and make viable plants with no effort by the grower.

My next encounter with this species occurred at the National Convention in Oklahoma City in 2003. After the show, as everyone was packing up to leave, I swapped some plants and cuttings with **Dianna Wilkerson**. One of these was a real beauty, a blue ribbon winner named *B. leptotricha*. I took the plant home and immediately reviewed its background in the Begoniaceae. There I found the name to be a synonym of *B. subvillosa* var. *leptotricha* C. de Candolle. I also asked **Jack Golding** for copies of the citations describing both varieties. What I found was an intense investigation of these plants had occurred almost from the time CDC named *B. leptotricha* in 1914. Several of our members were involved in the '70s and '80s, namely **Dr. L.B. Smith, C. Karegeannes, Jack Golding** and others. The investigation is too complex to describe here but one quote from Carrie's translation of a 1953 article of Dr. Imscher is typical: "...It is no doubt also to be attributed to these older, not entirely correct, descriptions the fact that Smith and Schubert (1941, p.108) united *B. subvillosa* – of which they had little material for comparison – with *B. leptotricha* C.DC. The two species, however, are distinctly different. *B. leptotricha* differs from *B. subvillosa* first of all by the different pubescence of the upper leaf surface – which is much longer, almost gossamer like, as opposed to the more bristly hair of *B. subvillosa* – by the obtuse seed, another leaf shape and margin formation and differing capsule wing shapes. ...It (the pubescence) is by no means so short bristled but on the contrary is in addition much more densely red-woolly than in *B.*



Above, *B. subvillosa* var. *leptotricia* and below we see its growth habit a bit more clearly on the left and can contrast it with *B. subvillosa* var. *subvillosa* on the right. Photos by Bill Claybaugh.



subvillosa and markedly tomentose. ...”

Obviously even the experts have struggled with identifying these plants. For myself, after reading all the literature available, I was still not satisfied that the plant was correctly named. In addition to the problems quoted above, my *B. leptotricha* had leaves that were small (1.5 x 2.5 inches), bright green in color, and a mounded growth-habit. My plant had a profusion of very small stems, none of which were more than eight inches long, quite unlike *B. subvillosa*. There is a saying that time is the great healer, and in this case it certainly was true. I finally stopped worrying the poor plant, left it alone and let it do what came naturally. It wasn't long before my carpeted bench top was covered with small plantlets. I was able to remove a few of these and place in pots. Before long, to my great pleasure, the new plants resembled *B. subvillosa* in growth habit, had full sized leaves, but retained its light green color and light indumenta.

Somewhere in all this, I called Dianna to ask how she grew the original plant. She said the plant was grown in a very small pot, keeping the plant root-bound and not allowing it to attain much height before being trimmed. Her plant was real show quality; mine were just big and gangly in comparison. Somewhere in here are two big lessons that I am struggling with. One is the realization that in identifying a species it does matter how a plant is grown. Changing growing conditions will clearly affect a plants physical appearance and can make the job very difficult at times. Second there obviously are tricks in preparing a plant for show that we don't talk about much. Again, growing conditions and pruning techniques can make a champion, or just another entry. It's also obvious that I have some work to do before the next show.

In closing I will note that in '04 and

'05 I obtained two U number plants, *U008* from FWBG, and *U158* from the Tampa Branch USF sale. Both of these species proved to be *B. subvillosa*.

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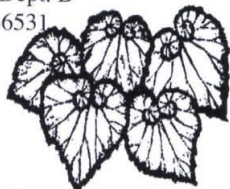
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ABS 2005 Annual Awards

by Ann Salisbury

ABS is fortunate to have many dedicated members who give selflessly of their time, work, and many times even a lot of their money to support the aims and purposes of our society. Once annually an opportunity is taken to recognize that service. Moreover each award is itself named after a member who has exemplified such service. Many have said that ABS now has too many awards, but in truth even the awards seem an inadequate recognition of such service. It is our hope that individuals and branches will make up for that inadequacy by added congratulations, ceremonies and recognition for the awards.

It has been our editor's policy to dedicate all the color space available to her to begonias, but once annually an additional tribute of color recognition of award winners is given. Join us in our celebration of the award winners of 2005!

Following are the award winners with just a few reasons they are being recognized.

The Herbert D. Dyckman Award for Service was given this year to **Michael Kartuz** for his long service to ABS. He has served on the executive board of ABS, has made contributions to the begonia conventions especially when they are held in California, not only in supplying plants for sale, but also seminars and tours of his fabulous greenhouses in Vista. To quote from a recent *Begonian* article, "Michael Kartuz has earned a place in the American Begonia Society Hall of Fame for his hybrids of distinction, for his work with species preservation and enhancement and for his support of begonia culture by passing on his great knowledge and

experience writing for the *Begonian* and branch newsletters as well as lecturing for local branches and at seminars for ABS conventions."

The Eva Kenworthy Gray Award is given for contributing original material towards helping the rank and file members further their study of begonias. This year it goes to **Don Miller** who has provided written knowledge for almost every issue of the SWR publications. He has provided countless photos and information to the *Begonian* over the years. Often his photos and write-ups will be the first glimpse that many of us will have of new species or hybrids and it is well to note that these photos often reflect his excellent skill in growing the begonia involved.

The Alfred D. Robinson Medal of Honor was this year given to *Begonia* 'Holley Moon' which was developed by **Freda Holley**. This is a fabulous plant, a large growing rhizomatous hybrid that is wonderful in a moss lined wire basket, clay pot, or even as a landscape plant in subtropical areas such as Houston and areas to the south.

The Marge Lee Award is given to one who has contributed something of a spiritual value toward cementing goodwill and harmony among members. This year it goes to **Tom Keepin** who has become well known in ABS for his unique ways to involve the community in the begonia world. Besides encouraging people to grow and become members of the ABS he has been a driving force behind the scenes in the majority of conventions and get-togethers for



Winners accept their awards:

Above left, Tom Keepin with the Marge Lee Award for his fostering community among begonia growers; center Freda Holley accepts the A.D. Robinson Award for B. 'Holley Moon' (she says the real winners were the growers such as Dianna Wilkerson who grew the plant to such perfection); and right Michael Kartuz with the Herbert P. Dyckman Award for Service. Tim O'Reilly and Gene Salisbury were each the first winners of the awards made in their names. Photos are by Janet Brown. Don Miller escaped the photograph and Brad Thompson could not be present to receive his award.



years. He is so steeped in his love of begonias that much of his life revolves around them. He lives with them and works with them. And he is always generous in sharing begonias and his knowledge of them with all.

The Rudolf Ziesenhenné Award is presented to the current or retired editor of the *Begonian*. This year it was given to **Brad Thompson** who served as editor of the *Begonian* from July 1996 through August 1997. During this time he always included articles in practically every issue that deal with the importance of getting and keeping new members of ABS. He would write or use other member articles to explain in great detail how to grow cuttings, pruning, growing seed, hybridizing, and avoiding pests. He would include very detailed drawings of everything he was talking about so the readers would know how to apply it when working with their plants.

The Tim O'Reilly Award is given to a spouse who contributes much to our society while not growing begonias. The first award goes to **Tim O'Reilly** who always supports his begonia legend spouse, **Thelma O'Reilly**, while making us laugh at ourselves and our begonia obsession. Her numerous contributions to the society were supported at every turn by Tim even while he brought us together in laughter with his observations of our peculiar behavior and even the peculiar behavior of our plants.

The Gene Salisbury Award is given to a grower who exemplifies the very best in cultural practices and brings us new species and hybrids through propagation efforts. In

its first year, this award goes to **Gene Salisbury** himself who exemplifies the meaning of this award. Anyone who attends conventions, gatherings, or branch meetings or visits his greenhouse is almost sure to go away with a new plant. To know the full potential of a plant all one needs to do is gaze at one of Gene's beauties.

It would be wonderful if branches who have an award winner would hold a reception or some other recognition of their member. It might be a great opportunity to get publicity locally as well. As stated earlier, these members of ABS deserve the deepest recognition we can give them for their service.

Chances are your branch or you as an individual is also aware of someone who equally deserves our recognition. Won't you take time now to send me your nomination for one or more of these awards. Be sure to include your reasons that you believe the person meets the criteria for the award. Remember, a member can only receive each award once. For more information and a list of previous winners please see page 165 of the September/October issue of this year. My address is on page 239.

Continued from page 228.

Revisions" by **P. D. McMillan, G. Wyatt, and R. Morris.**

G. Wyatt is a student at Clemson University who worked on this begonia collection as an honors project under the supervision of Patrick McMillan.



Mike Flaherty's annual exhibit at his 'Gazebo' gives many in California an opportunity to see begonias set into the landscape.

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Branch Begonia Shows

The months just past were the annual show time for California Branches. The September newsletter of the Palos Verdes Branch announced their show winners which included: Best of Show to *B. gehrtii* exhibited by **Louise Karobkin**; Sweepstakes went to **Jeanne Jones** and **Carol Knight**, and Showing is Sharing to **Jeanne Jones**.

In addition, there were 37 cultural awards given with Louis Karobkin's *B. gehrtii* leading the list with 99.5 points. **Bob Golden** had 11 cultural award winners led by his *B. 'North Star'* with 99 points.

One of the important awards given by ABS is the Novice Award given to someone exhibiting in an ABS Show. This gives newcomers an opportunity to exhibit to those who might hesitate to enter against seasoned growers. That said, however, some of the most remarkable plants I have seen at our Shows have been those exhibited in this category. Winner of the Novice Award in the Palos Verdes Show was *B. 'Fairy Wings'* exhibited by **Janice Griffith**, a photo of which is on our back cover. Interestingly, this plant which was exhibited almost as a bonsai by **Charles Henthorne** in the National Show in Dallas and there won Best in Show. The plant grown by Janice really demonstrates how very differently this plant which is hybrid by **Brad Thompson** can be grown. The versatility of our begonias can never be underestimated! I think you will agree that she did an outstanding job.

Although not an ABS Show, another event that is fast becoming a must for those in California is **Mike Flaherty's** show at his "Gazebo". His garden filled with begonias on the opposite page demonstrates how perfectly begonias can fit into the landscape.

All the shows were not in California, however; the Potomac Branch in Virginia had their annual Show and Sale on August 27 and 28, 2005. **Johanna Zinn** received the Best of Show award for *B. U074* and People's Choice Award for *B. 'Flamingo Queen'*. She also took Sweepstakes and the Showing is Sharing Award. The also had photos of the show published in the Weekend Section of The Washington Post - and we thought only politicians made that paper! But there were nice photos of *B. 'Flamingo Queen'*, *B. 'Chivalry'*, *B. 'Phoe's Cleo'*, and *B. odorata* with Johanna Zinn inhaling its fragrance.

Thanks to John & Rita Spalding for sending me the Palos Verdes newsletter The Peninsula Begonian and Barbara Nunes, editor of the Potomac Branch Newsletter with their show news. And thanks for the photos, Mike Flaherty and Janice Griffith. FH

Save Seed for the Seed Fund!!

If anyone is unsure of how to set or save seed on begonias, the editor has an article on this she will be glad to send you by email or by regular mail. Just let her know at the address on page 238. The importance of saving begonia seed so that they can be distributed to members is one of the association's important priorities, and just about everyone can save seed of one type or another. Species are especially wanted, but hybrid seed saving is also important. Let's do our part!

COMING EVENTS

March 2-6, 2006 ABS Convention in Miami, Florida at the Sheraton Miami Mart. The seminars will be fabulous! See Page 218 for details. To book a tour package see page 222.

SWR Get-Together: *Information coming.*

March 22-24, 2008, Association of Australian Begonia Societies Convention in Brisbane, Australia. Begin your plans! More information to come.

Remember, branches and members, the editor's new addresses below should be used. Send me Articles!!

**Due date for the January/February 2006 issue is
November 1, 2005**

**Newsletter editors please change your mailing labels to
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