

# Espinas y Flores

BULLETIN OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY  
Affiliate of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.

Volume XVIII, NUMBER 11

November 12, 1983

## NOVEMBER MEETING

Saturday November 12, 1983

1:30 P.M.

Casa Del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park

## PROGRAM

CHARLIE GLASS

Editor of the Cactus and Succulent Journal

On November 12th Charlie Glass, editor of the Cactus and Succulent Journal, is going to give us a program on "The Cacti and Succulents of the Chihuahuan Desert". It's a stunning program of beautiful color photography, with two projectors blending the slides, almost giving the effect of motion pictures. Charlie has written the chapters on cacti and succulents in a soon to published book on the Vegetation of the Chihuahuan Desert.

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### IN THIS ISSUE

Page

NEWS NEWS NEWS. . . . .	2
Succulent Bromeliads by Rick Latimer. . . . .	3
Mammillaria Magnifica by Frank Thrombly. . . . .	5
More News. . . . .	7

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Deadline for the December Issue -- November 28 --

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Welcome to our new member Fred A. Hutflesz Jr. of Los Angeles

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The Brag Table Winners for October are:

- 1st Jerry Brattmiller for Mestoklema Tuberosa
  - 2nd Bob Kent for Ariocarpus Fissuratus
  - Tied for Third
    - Doug Shultz for Pelecyphora Asseliformis
    - Craig Reiser for Echevieria SP. Nov.
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Those who are to bring refreshments to the November meeting are:

Beverly Kent - Nellie J. Kennett - Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Clark - Evelyn Diamont  
Alberta Widen - Judy Hannula - Elizabeth B. Glover - Sarah Jervey - Mary Aubuchon

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#### R E G A L I M E N T N O T I C E

The Refreshment Committee, headed by Marianne Thrombley, will be disbanded with the close of the November 12, 1983 meeting.

In December we will have our Christmas Party and the Committee will not be needed.

Therefore, a new group with a responsible person to head it up is required if refreshments are to be served. The duties are as follows:

1. Purchase supplies that will be needed, i.e. coffee, tea, sugar, punch, paper plates, etc.
2. Prepare the tables for the refreshments.
3. Make the coffee and punch.
4. Cut cakes, place the food on plates, lay out the food for the refreshment break.
5. Clean the tables, wash coffee pot and punch bowl and store Utensils for the next meeting.

The work group could be divided into three parts;

1. Make coffee and punch.
2. Cut cakes and prepare the food and tables.
3. Clean-up after the break.

This need not be a long or hard task if it is organized properly. If you are interested in heading up this Committee or being a volunteer, Please see Frank Thrombley.

NOTE: IF WE CANNOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM - WE WILL DISBAND THE REFRESHMENTS  
BEGINNING WITH JANUARY 1984

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ANTHONY D'ATTILIO, Member of the San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society is having a one man art show entitled: THE PERSONAL WORLD OF ANTHONY D'ATTILIO. The show will be held on the first floor of the Natural History Museum from November 20, 1983 through January 15, 1984. The show will encompass the earths wonders and creatures. Tony D'Attilio has painted many nature subjects which have appeared in Botanical Journals including the covers for the 'Cactus and Succulent Journal of America.' This is a good opportunity to see more of Tonys artistic creations.

## SUCCULENT-OF-THE-MONTH

### Succulent Bromeliads

by Rick Latimer

I have a plant that I once could not decide whether it was an aloe or an agave. Its leaves look more like that of an aloe, but the hooked spines along the edges of the leaves implied that the plant was an agave. The interior of the leaves are succulent like the aloe, but also fibrous like an agave. Was this plant some sort of intergeneric hybrid? Indeed, the odor of the leaf juices was somewhat in transition between aloe and agave. However, the underside of the leaves exhibit rows of closely packed, narrow white, thin lines - an attribute not typical of either genus. And when the plant bloomed, the flowers were neither the six petaled amaryllis like agave flower nor the 6 petaled pendant tubular aloe flower; rather they were the erect three petaled yellow flowers of a species of the genus Dyckia belonging to the Bromeliad family.

The Bromeliaceae (like Agavaceae and Liliaceae) belong to the subclass Monocotyledones (all such plants as seedlings have only one leaf) as opposed to the other succulents such as the cacti which belong to the Dicotyledones (the seedlings have two leaves (most of the time)). The most famous member of this family is the pineapple, which was discovered by Columbus on one of his voyages (as was the first cactus seen by a European - a Melocactus). Like the Cactaceae, this family is native exclusively to the Americas (except for the exceptions in both families - the species Pitcairnia feliciana is native to Guinea in west Africa.) Their altitude range, from sea level to over 14,000 feet, extends from the southern part of the United States to approximately 500 miles short of the southern tip of Argentina. They vary in size from one inch to 35 feet or more in height. They may grow as a single large specimen or form great mats (sometimes covering acres). They are found in a variety of growing habits: atop rocks on bleak mountainsides, on tree branches, in dark corners of jungle floors, on sands along the ocean, or even on cacti in the deserts (e. g. Baja). Some cannot exist without frequent rains, while others exist by getting their moisture from fogs. Some are adapted to cold (e. g. Andian species), but most of the ornamental species are found in the rain forests. All bromeliads have scales on their leaves, which serve as a means for capturing moisture and nutrients from the air. In some species these scales are easily seen, such as the Spanish moss (Tillandsia usneoides). Another distinguishing feature concerns the flowers. Each flower has three petals of a form different from the sepals and the three sepals combine as a unit. Of the 2,000 or so species, most are epiphytic. Only some of these species are marginally succulent. Leaf succulence is most manifest in the terrestrial genera Abromeitiella, Dyckia, and Hechtia. All three of these genera belong to the subfamily Pitcairnioideae (the other two subfamilies are Tillandsioideae and Bromelioideae).

The genera Abromeitiella and Dyckia are South American in habitat. The first is native to Argentina and Bolivia while the second is indigenous to the southern half of Brazil and also Uruguay, Paraguay, northern Argentina, and Bolivia. Dyckias range in size from miniatures about four inches in diameter to the giant species D. maritima which towers well over the average man. All species have stiff, spine-edged, succulent leaves arranged in rosettes. The small varieties form large mats or mounds that are so tightly clumped together that it is almost impossible to take a cutting of an individual head. It is impossible to tell an Abromeitiella from a small Dyckia unless the plants are in bloom. In Dyckia, the flower petals range in color from sulphur yellow to bright orange and are borne on slender stalks that appear laterally rather than from the center of the plant (as is the case with most of the bromeliads). The genus Abromeitiella has flowers that are green, tubular, and arise directly from the center of the rosette. Two beautiful Dyckias are D. fosteriana with spiral whorls of platinum gray leaves (that develop a bronzy sheen when given more sun) that are narrow and edged with hooks, and D. marnier-lapostollei forming softer rosettes and having wider leaves and also sporting silvery leaves that reddish to brownish in the sun. A popular hybrid is 'Ladislaus Cutak' (D. brevifolia X D. leptostachya) with maroon and green leaves.

The genus Hechtia is North American and its habitat ranges from the arid regions of Texas, Mexico, and northern Central America. They are terrestrials, growing on desert hillsides, on rocky cliffs, and in dry thickets along with cacti, agaves, and yuccas. In some areas, they make effective fences, and if one should come upon them - well, one has to make other arrangements! These robust plants have firmly textured leaves that are heavily armored with marginal spines. They range from six inches in diameter to over four feet across. The flowers are usually borne on long, branched spikes that also come from the side of the rosette rather than the center. They are inconspicuous and usually are white in color. Plants however are dioecious (of one sex), but some are bisexual like most flowering plants. Many of the Hechtias are silver colored, but H. ghiesbreghtii (from central Mexico) becomes red orange in the dry period in the sun. H. rosea is one of the red flowered species. Other less succulent bromeliads may be grown for their attractive foliage, such as the genus Cryptanthus or for their flowers, such as Puya alpestris which has metallic blue green flowers!

#### REFERENCES:

- Clive Innes, The Complete Handbook of Cacti and Succulents.  
Jack Kramer, Bromeliads, The Colorful House Plants.  
Victoria Padilla, Bromeliads. \*\*\*\*\*  
J. Riha & R. Subik, The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Cacti & Other Succulents.

MAMMILLARIA MAGNIFICA

Frank C. Thrombley

The central spines of this species give the plant its beautiful golden appearance. There are 4 or 5, sometimes up to 8, strong, needle like yellow/brown (golden) central spines. The lower one is the longest and usually hooked.

The plant grows a slim column, about 3 to 4 inches in diameter and approximately 16 inches tall at maturity. When it attains the height of approximately 6 inches it will start to clump - putting out numerous pups at the base.

This Mammillaria, in habitat, grows at elevations of 3,500 to 5,500 feet in full sun or mottled shade under trees, and in cultivation full sun is what this plant wants.

The plant at the top is mine and it was grown in approximately 50 to 60% shade in my green house. It grew from 5 inches high in August 1981, when I bought it, to 9 inches high in spring of 1983. The plant looked good, but was weak at the base and grew toward the sun. At times it leaned so that I thought it was going to fall out of the pot, and I had to constantly keep turning it. Further, it did not sent out pups and had no intention to. I asked Madelyn Lee, grower for Grigsby Cactus Gardens, for advice and of course you know the answer. Put it out in full sun, gradually at first to acclimate it, and continue to grow it in full sun. Within two months it started to pup and became stronger at the base. It still wanted to follow the arc of the sun, but in four more months even that stopped. I will indeed have a Mammillaria magnifica someday that I will be proud to show.

Now compare the top photograph with the bottom picture. The plant at the bottom is Bob Kent's, of this society, and was grown by him. Even though the photography is poor there is a decided difference in the size of the stem and pups. The plant is approximately the same age and is in the same size pot. His plant was grown in a very bright, sunny location in his green house and it certainly made a difference. Further, I contribute the sunny location and not the compost each was grown in or the watering schedule for this difference. Bob's plant fills the pot size and the pups are much further advanced. A beautiful plant and a tribute to his skill

as a grower.

It is a shame that the pictures are not in true color for this is certainly one Mammillaria that deserves to belong in everyones collection.

## CACTUS-OF-THE-MONTH

### MONOTYPIC GENERA: ODDBALLS OF THE CACTUS FAMILY

by Dorothy Dunn

A monotypic genus is one which is represented by only a single species. Through some usually minor difference - generally in the flower, fruit, or seed - some plants cannot be conveniently referred to any other existing genus, and a new and separate genus must be erected to contain them. This is true of quite a few interesting cacti. These plants present us with a very diversified spectrum, ranging in size and form from tiny, globular plants to clambering epiphytes to huge, many-branched, tree-like cacti. Many of them are quite rare, slow-growing, and difficult in cultivation due to the extreme conditions of their natural habitats, and some are more familiar to us and of easier culture. They are native to varied and widespread geographical locations, from our own Southwest (Arizona, Texas, New Mexico) through most of Mexico, including Baja California, to South and Central America and the Galapagos Islands. Their habitats range from extremely hot, arid, rocky, almost soil-less situations to humid, tropical rain-forests.

This article cannot adequately cover all of these genera, so will be limited to the more interesting - and available! - species likely to be found in cultivation. Also, there is still some controversy over whether some species are actually monotypic, and even to which genus they belong - a lot depends on which authority you consult, and which one is presenting the most convincing argument at the moment! I am including a few "questionable" or "borderline" cases, because the plants are generally found in collections and because many amateur enthusiasts have a sentimental (and stubborn) attachment to the older names.

One of the most familiar of all the monotypic genera is Carnegiea gigantea, the Saguaro of southwestern Arizona. It also grows in north-west Mexico and the northernmost portion of Baja California, where it is found in stony deserts and on rocky mountain slopes up to about 3,500 feet. It is one of the largest cacti and also one of the slowest growing, taking about ten years to produce a 6-inch "specimen" (although under optimum conditions in cultivation they may grow somewhat faster). At about 10 feet (and 75 years) it starts to branch. A specimen about 50 feet tall and 7 feet across would probably be about 200 years old and weigh about 6 tons. It begins to bloom at about 40 years of age; the flowers are nocturnal, fragrant, and pollinated by bats. Despite the vast quantity of seed produced, few seedlings make it to maturity. Reasons for this range from theories that there is a disease being spread by moths among the populations, to unfavorable climatic conditions at crucial times, to over-grazing by cattle as well as the local rodent populations. Carnegiea gigantea sometimes crests in the wild, and the flower is the state flower of Arizona. The genus is named after the well-known American philanthropist Andrew Carnegie.

Another southwestern United States cactus is Homalocephala texensis, which is widespread over Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico, and is often known as the "Devil's Head" or "Horse Crippler". The

plant body is solitary, eventually reaching a diameter of about one foot. It grows on open sandy hills exposed to a fiercely burning sun; often the top of the plant will be flush with the soil for some protection from the heat. The ribs are very prominent and armed with formidable spines. The plant is so tough that it can survive being trodden on by a horse, with scarcely a dent to show for it - in fact, the horse usually comes out of it the loser! The flowers are deep pink, fragrant, and last for several days. They occur on top of the plant and are followed by very attractive bright red seed pods the size of small walnuts. In some areas Homalocephala texensis has been completely eradicated in the interests of agriculture. Lyman Benson, in his new book The Cacti of the United States and Canada, has transferred this plant to the genus Echinocactus.

Coloradoa mesae-verdae, from Colorado and New Mexico, is now generally classified as a Pediocactus. Plants are rare in collections, where few survive, and in habitat, where they are often eaten by maggots and are susceptible to dry-rot.

Bergerocactus emoryi is a monotypic genus from northwestern coastal Baja California, and also formerly from southwestern coastal California. According to Yale Dawson, it could still be found at Oceanside and San Clemente as late as 1930 and until at least 1975 there was still a population at La Jolla Farms, within sight of the UCSD campus. The southern limit of this plant is about 25 miles south of El Rosario, Baja California, and it also occurs on Cedros Island. The type locality is at the Border Field State Park and is now protected by law. The plants have slender stems with golden-yellow spines and bright yellow flowers. They multiply by sending out branches below the surface of the ground, eventually forming large colonies. A strange feature of this plant is its method of seed dispersal. As the fruit ripens, the remains of the dead flower are forced to one side by the pressure within the seed pod. The red pulp, with the seeds embedded in it, is slowly squeezed out like toothpaste through the small pore at the top of the fruit. This is apparently the only member of the Cactaceae which disperses its seeds in this manner. Spontaneous hybrids of Bergerocactus emoryi with both Myrtillocactus (x Myrtgerocactus) and Pachycereus (x Pachgerocereus) have occurred in the wild. Benson has now transferred this plant, as well as the previously-mentioned Carnegiea gigantea, to the genus Cereus.

Leuchtenbergia principis, from central and northern Mexico, is sometimes called the "Agave Cactus". It has been known in cultivation for a long time, and was named in 1848 to honor Eugene de Beauharnais, Prince of Leuchtenberg and stepson of Napoleon Bonaparte, who was an ardent patron of horticulture. In habitat it grows at an elevation of 4,600 to 6,500 feet; it sometimes branches dichotomously and old plants can form large groups. The lemon-colored flowers are about three inches long and very sweetly scented, and are borne at the center of the plant on the newest areoles. It is not a difficult plant to cultivate - it has a long, parsnip-like taproot, and for this reason should be given a deep pot. It also requires very porous soil, careful watering and plenty of sun and warmth during the growing season. It grows easily from seed, but another - and rather novel - manner of propagation is to plant the tubercles in a rooting medium with only the tip exposed; new

plants will sprout from them. (This method of propagation also works well with the long-tubercled Dolicothele-type Mammillarias, as well as Mammillaria plumosa and M. carmenae).

Obregonia denegrii grows in Mexico on hillsides in the shade of small bushes and boulders, and in cultivation seems to look better with some shade. It eventually reaches a diameter of about 5 inches, but will bloom when 2 or 3 inches across. It is shaped like a broad, flattened pine cone, and small plants grown from seed look almost like little Sempervivums! It also has a thick taproot and will occasionally form small clumps. The flowers and fruit are white. According to Backeberg, it cannot be grafted. (He obviously never visited C and J's Cactus Nursery!).

Aztekium ritteri was discovered in 1928 and was originally described as an Echinocactus. It is believed to be the slowest-growing of all cacti; seedlings 4 years old are often less than one-quarter inch across! In Mexico it often grows on almost inaccessible slate cliffs, where it adheres like abalone shells. The majority also grow under overhanging cliffs where they receive their only moisture from dew and fog. Conspicuous characteristics are the subsidiary ribs and the densely-folded surface of the principal ribs, somewhat resembling the ornate carvings of the Aztecs. The flowers appear to grow on "stalks"; they are pale pink and last for several days.

Encephalocarpus strobiliformis is one of the easier Mexican "oddballs" to cultivate. It likes a porous soil and moderate to generous watering in the summer. It is very free-flowering; the flowers arise from the youngest tubercles in the crown of the plant, and are brilliant violet-red to purple.

Strombocactus disciformis comes from central Mexico where it occurs in large colonies on baking hot hillsides. There were originally additional species in this genus; these have since been removed to Toumeya. This plant also has a stout taproot.

Neogomesia agavoides is now usually included in Ariocarpus, but Backeberg presents a persuasive argument in favor of keeping it as a separate genus. Its unique characteristic is the position of the large, very wooly areoles on the upper surface of the tubercles at some distance from the tip. The tubercles resemble the leaves of an Agave, hence the specific name. It is known only from a single locality in Mexico, where it grows on gravelly hills. It was discovered in 1941.

Escontria chiotilla is a large, much-branched tree-like cactus from Mexico with edible fruit having the aroma of gooseberries.

Deamia testudo ranges from southern Mexico to Guatemala, Honduras, and Colombia. The stems are "winged" or angled, with aerial roots, and in habitat cling very tightly to tree trunks. The flowers are white and may reach a diameter of 10 inches. This plant requires warm, tropical, moist conditions. Backeberg lists two species.

Erythrorhipsalis pilocarpa from Brazil is a pendant epiphyte now usually described as a Rhipsalis.



Stephanocereus leucostele is also from Brazil, where the plants occur only as scattered individuals. It is a spectacular single, unbranched, very slender columnar plant; relatively fast-growing, it may easily reach a height of 10 feet. Its unusual growth habit is similar to Arrojadoa in that it develops a tuft of bristles at the apex on reaching flowering age; new growth continues through this zone and then another similar apical tuft develops, and so forth. Its flowers are white and nocturnal, and the plant is still somewhat rare in cultivation. Werdermann at one time referred it to Pilosocereus on the basis of its fruit.

Stetsonia coryne are tree-like cacti from northwestern Argentina which eventually reach a height of 25 feet, and in habitat sometimes form very large colonies. The flowers are white and nocturnal. Seedling plants are very beautiful and make attractive pot plants.

Vatricania guentheri from Bolivia was discovered in 1927, and Buxbaum first classified it as a Facheiroa (another monotypic genus from Brazil). It is a large, branching Cereus characterized by a very unique cephalium. The nocturnal flowers appear from the lower part of this cephalium and last for one night only.

Neocardenasia herzogiana, also from Bolivia, is usually considered a monotypic genus although attempts have been made to unite it with Neoraimondia. Both are genera of very large tree-like cacti, and both sometimes produce two flowers simultaneously from the same areole.

Brachycereus nesioticus from the Galapagos Islands is botanically an extremely isolated genus, perhaps related to Haageocereus (Barthlott) or Armatocereus (Backeberg). Although discovered in 1899 it has only recently been introduced to cultivation and is practically non-existent in collections. In habitat it grows on bare lava rock where it forms large colonies. It requires strong sunshine, little water, and winter warmth. The flowers are nocturnal. Brachy-cereus means "short cereus"; nesioticus, "island dweller".

Other monotypic genera include Ortegocactus macdougallii, a peculiar light gray-green cactus from Mexico, Chamaecereus silvestrii (the familiar "Peanuts") from Argentina, now generally classified as a Lobivia, the Bolivian Hildewintera aureispina, now referred to Borzicactus, Roseocereus tephraacanthus from eastern Bolivia, Rauhocereus riosaniensis from northern Peru, Backebergia militaris from western Mexico, with its spectacular "helmet-crest" cephalium, Morangaya pensilis from Baja California, often classified as an Echinocereus, and Rooksbya euphorbioides from Mexico, formerly known as a Cephalocereus.

Literature consulted:

Backeberg, Curt: Cactus Lexicon  
 Barthlott, Wilhelm: Cacti  
 Benson, Lyman: The Cacti of the United States and Canada  
 Borg, J. Cacti  
Cactus and Succulent Journal of America, various issues  
 Martin, Cahpman, Auger: Cacti and their Cultivation

MORE NEWS.....

The SDC&SS Board of Directors and Officers are pleased to announce that once again there will be a catered Christmas Dinner at our December 10, 1983 meeting.

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You must be present to receive plants at the December meeting. That includes any winners. Explanation of how the exchange works follows.

DECEMBER PLANT EXCHANGE

For the past four years our December plant exchange has proved to be a popular event at our Christmas meeting. For Those of you who are new and those who have forgotten, here is how it works.

Each member who wishes to participate will bring in a good looking plant of some maturity in an attractive (or at least clean) container with the name of the plant on one side of the tag and owners's name on the other. Please bring only one plant for this event. This plant will be put on the Christmas Plant Exchange Table. If I am the one to start it off, I shall choose a plant I'd like for myself and call out the name of the donor. That donor will next select a plant he wishes to own and call out the name of that donor. You can see that the earlier the lovely plant you brought for the table is selected, the better the chance you will have for choosing a plant earlier in the game.

The plants brought in for this should be cleanly potted and of attractive quality. Good size specimens would be appropriate, unless of course the plant is miniature in nature, then the small size would be fine.

Even if you don't want to be involved in this, come to our December meeting anyway and receive a free plant which is you annual gift for membership in our Club.

Shirley Berry

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The Nominating Committee have met and chosen several candidates from the active member list to run for the Board of Directors for the term 1984-1985. They felt very strongly that members consisting of the "non-in group" as well as more active members should have the opportunity to run. They asked a total of 16 persons to run; However, only nine agreed.

1. Aubuchon, Bud (Incumbent)
2. Brattmiller, Jerry
3. Clements, Joe (Incumbent)
4. Dunn, Dorothy (Incumbent)
5. Flechsig, Phyllis (Incumbent)
6. Johnson, Wilna
7. Lee, Madelyn (Incumbent)
8. Pasek, Verna
9. Rudy, Gerald.

Because only six may serve, please note that there must be an election. There will be an election for the board members at the December meeting.

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SHOW SCHEDULE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

Nov. 5 & 6	San Diego Tropical Fish Aquarium Show	Sat: 12pm-7pm Sun: 9:00am-4pm
Nov. 19 & 20	San Diego Orchid Fall "mini show"	Sat: 12pm-5:00pm Sun: 10am - 4:30pm
Nov 27	Sumi-e Painting & Ikebana Show	Sun: 11:00am - 4:30 pm
Dec. 2,3,4	San Diego Floral Christmas Show and Boutique	Fri. Sat: 11am - 9:00pm Sun: 11am - 4:00pm

# SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

## OFFICERS

President - Frank Thrombley  
16333 Roca Drive, San Diego 92128 487-5544

1st Vice President - Dr. Leroy Phelps  
4094 - 36th Street, San Diego 92104 280-9690

2nd Vice President - John Pasek  
10283 Covina Place, San Diego 92126 271-0515

Recording Secretary - Susan Clements  
42251 Sixth Street, Temecula 92390 676-6126

Treasurer - Warren Buckner  
1744 Englewood Drive, Lemon Grove 92045 469-1391

Corresponding Secretary - Robert Kent  
16206 Rostrata Hill, Poway 92064 485-6104

Immediate Past President - Rick Latimer  
5990 Lake Murray Blvd., La Mesa 92041 697-4100

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

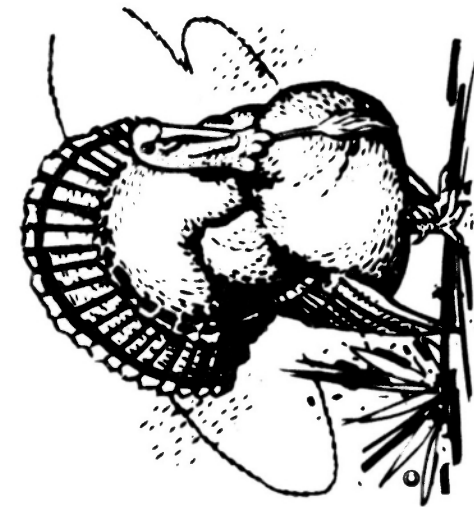
Dorothy Dunn, Phyllis Flechsig, Madelyn Lee  
Dr. Ronald Monroe, Joe Clements, Bud Aubuchon

## COMMITTEES

Activities:  
Audit:  
Conservation: Dr. Ronald Monroe  
Education: Cacti - Frank Thrombley and Dorothy Dunn  
Succulents - Rick Latimer and Dorothy Dunn  
Exhibits: Bragging Table - Shirley Berry  
Historian: Rick Latimer  
Library: Jack Schlotte and Carl McLeod  
Membership: Warren Buckner  
Open House: Frank Thrombley  
Plant Exchange Table: John Roth  
Plants & Supplies Table: John & Verna Pasek and Gerald & Eleanor Dice  
Publication: Mary Aubuchon - 427-3388  
Reception: Perlo Lewis and Ethel Standish  
Regalement:  
Representative:  
Balboa Park Desert Garden - John Pasek  
Quail Botanical Garden - Phyllis Flechsig  
S.D. Botanical Garden Foundation - Elizabeth Glover  
S.D. Floral Association - Verna Pasek  
Liaison & Publicity: Robert Kent  
Orientation:

The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society is open to all persons interested in growing cacti, other succulents and exotic plants. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 1:30 pm in Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Board of Directors meetings are held after the general meetings. Annual dues are \$8.00 per single member per year, \$2.00 for each additional member of a household within a family. Single copies of Espinas y Flores are 60 cents.

Editor  
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