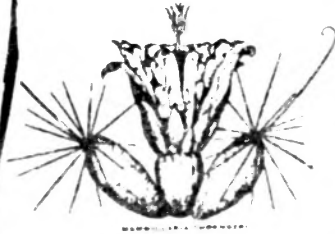
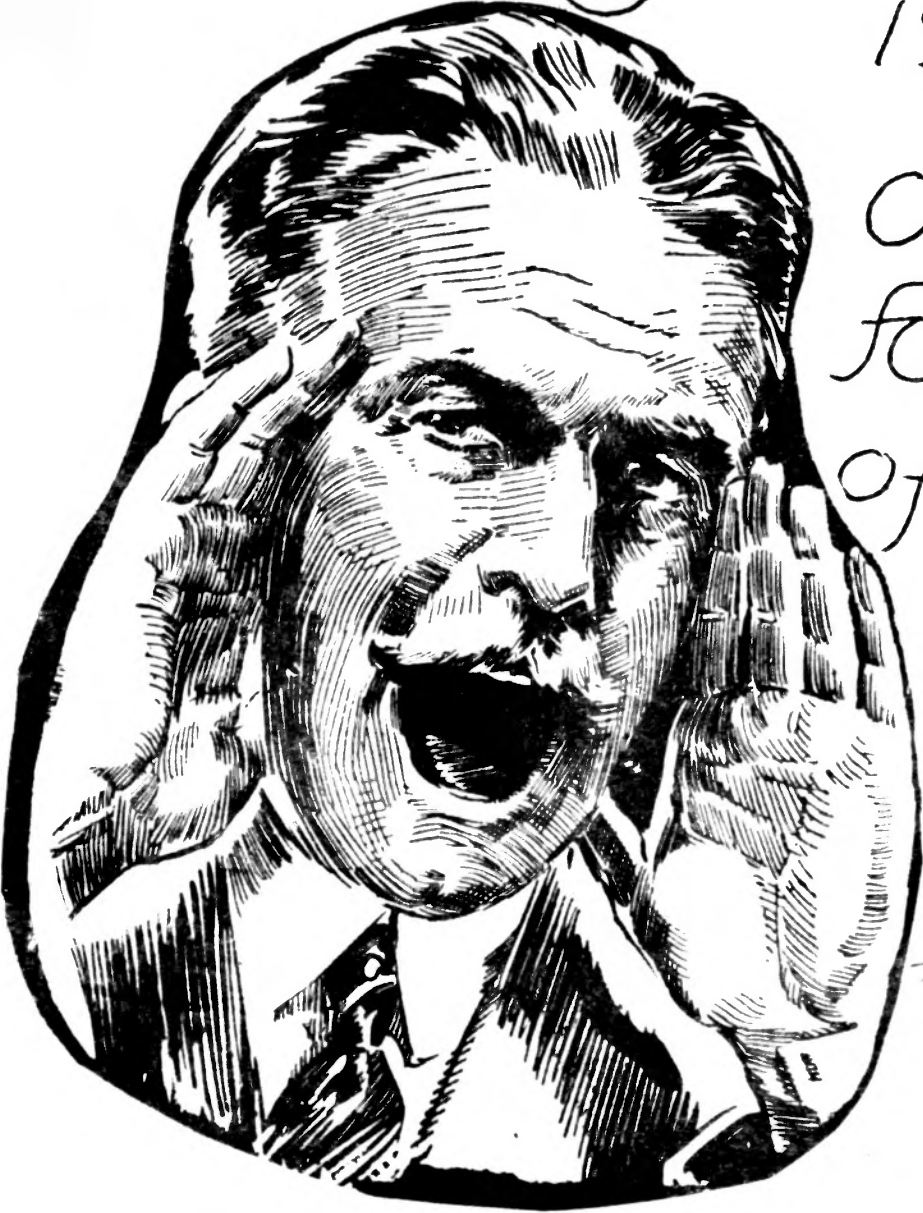


Congratulations

1991 is our 30th
ANNIVERSARY
Our club being
founded May 6,
of 1961....

To us!



JANUARY MEETING

Saturday January 12, 1991

1:30 p.m.

Casa Del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park

PROGRAM

Plants of Venezuela

with John Trager

The program for January will be a slide presentation of John Trager's trip to Venezuela in July 1990. John represented the Huntington at an International Conference of Endangered Species. He is the curator of Desert collections at the Huntington.

Deadline for the February Issue - January 26
My very best wishes for a happy and successful New Year.

Thanks, Mary

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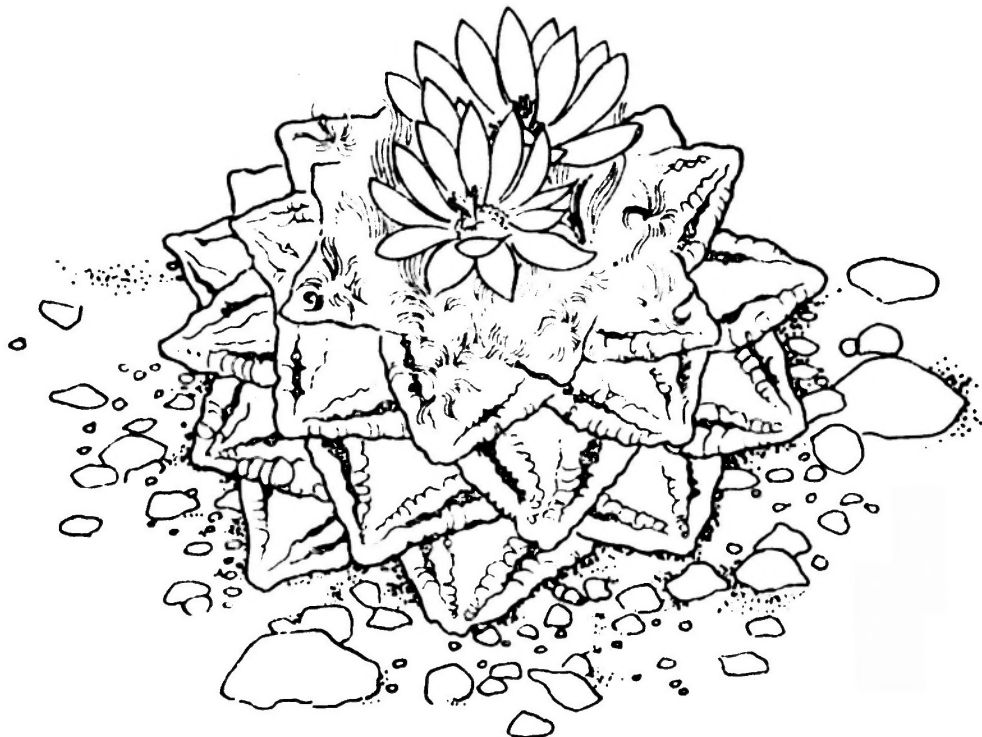
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NEWS NEWS NEWS

Congratulations to our newly elected Officers -----

REFRESHMENTS ---- I have no list of volunteers, so we asking anyone who would like to bring something, it would be appreciated ----- Thanks

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
 PLEASE TAKE NOTE THIS IS YOUR LAST EPINAS Y FLORES ISSUE UNLESS
 YOU'VE PAID YOUR DUES...OUR NEW TREASURER IS LAURA DE MERRITT,
 3282 BERGER AVENUE #C, SAN DIEGO, CA. 92123.
 PHONE # 571-5127
 \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$



ARIOCARPUS FISSURATUS Cholla rock cactus. Mexico.
 A very slow growing species which appears lifeless due to its
 rock hard texture and dark fissured skin. Only the appear-
 ance of the purplish-pink flowers or a slight increase in the
 amount of wool at the top of the plant identifies periods of

'active' growth. Requires very porous soil with additional
 lime and a location in full sun. It must be watered very
 sparingly, even in summer. A long, completely dry winter
 rest period is essential.

CACTUS OF THE MONTH

ARIOCARPUS

by Phyllis Flechsig

Lovers of odd-looking plants or of mimicry plants should grow the genus Ariocarpus. Lovers of cacti with large, showy flowers also should grow Ariocarpus. These plants look much like the limestone rocks in which they grow; unlike most other cacti, they defend themselves not with spines but with concealment.

Ariocarpus is a group all native to the Chihuahuan desert, mostly in the Mexican states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas; one species, A. fissuratus, occurs in southern Texas. In the Chihuahuan desert zone all the rains are in summer, and plant growth occurs at either end of this rainy season. The plants are usually, though not always, solitary, with very thick roots, and tubercles radiating in a rosette. The tubercles have either a central woolly groove or wool near the tip; flowers arise near the base of young tubercles in the center of the plant. The large flowers are white, yellow, or magenta and appear in fall and winter.

The genus was once called Anhalonium, and this name may still be found in nineteenth-century literature. Some species were once segregated in the genera Roseocactus and Neogomesia, but modern botanists tend to lump both genera into Ariocarpus. There are only six species plus two varieties: A. fissuratus and its var. lloydii, retusus, agavoides, trigonus, scapharostrus, and kotschoubeyanus and its var. elephantidens.

Formerly all the plants of this genus for sale were very old, collected specimens; now it is illegal to collect or sell wild plants, but seedlings are at last appearing on the market. Seedlings may be grafted--upside down if necessary--and grafted plants may produce multiple heads that can be removed and started on their own, so this method of propagation is highly recommended. These plants do have a reputation for being difficult; super drainage and a large dose of benign neglect should keep them well and happy. Remember that winters are dry in their native habitat, and low temperatures should not harm them if they are dry.

LITERATURE CONSULTED

- Anderson, E.F. 1965. "A taxonomic revision of Ariocarpus." Cactus & Succulent Journal, v. 37, no. 2, 39-49.
- Glass, C., and R. Foster. 1974. "Ariocarpus: Living rock cactus." C. & S.J., v. 46, no. 4, 172-174.
- Mitich, L.W., and J.G. Bruhn. 1977. "The genus Ariocarpus--A bibliography." C. & S.J., v. 49, no. 3, 122-127.

NOTE: If you own an Ariocarpus, please bring it to the meeting!

KILLING CACTUS AND OTHER SUCCULENTS

Hairy Haworthias -- *H. arachnoidea*, *aranea*, *bolusii*, *pehlemanniae*, *semiviva*, and *xiphiophylla*

This is one of a series comparing Bruce Bayer's, John Pilbeam's, and Charles Scott's taxonomic treatment of the genus *Haworthia*.

Bayer/Pilbeam	=	Scott
<i>H. arachnoidea</i>	=	<i>H. setata</i>
<i>H. bolusii</i> v. <i>bolusii</i>	=	<i>H. bolusii</i> v. <i>bolusii</i>
<i>H. bolusii</i> v. <i>blackbeardiana</i>	=	<i>H. cooperi</i> (in part)
<i>H. aranea</i>	=	<i>H. bolusii</i> v. <i>aranea</i>
described after books		<i>H. pehlemanniae</i>
<i>H. semiviva</i>	=	<i>H. semiviva</i>
<i>H. xiphiophylla</i>	=	<i>H. xiphiophylla</i>

The above list contains most of the heavily haired or bristled haworthias, and without a doubt they are all among the most attractive species of the genus. With the likely exception of *H. pehlemanniae*, they are closely related, which accounts for much of the past and present taxonomic differences of opinion as to how they fit into place. The *arachnoidea*/*setata* problem is of a different order, arising out of the difficulty (one could say nonsense) of giving sense to skimpy material of 200 or 300 years ago. Essentially, Bayer rested his use of the epithet *arachnoidea* on its page preference over *setata* in early nineteenth century descriptions; Scott relied on a drawing done 100 years earlier which Bayer had rejected as a basis for *H. arachnoidea* in Scott's sense (more of this later). For the hobbyist and plant handler, logic requires that he, or she, use only one species name, and not both, to describe different forms of the same species. Where it is not clear from context, this paper follows Bayer's and Pilbeam's taxonomic choices, which are the same.

H. arachnoidea: Both Scott and Bayer underscored the variation within the species, and neither upheld any of the previously described varieties except for *xiphiophylla*, to which they gave species status. Bayer, in his *Haworthia Handbook*, wrote that *H. arachnoidea* is "a very widely distributed species recognized more by default than by any specific characteristic...it is generally very setate, uniformly and opaquely green..." There appears to be only modest variation within populations, but the change from locality to locality can be considerable, both in size of the plants and density and size of the hairs or bristles. At times the hairs may have the fineness of *H. aranea*, while in at least one population the bristles

are stiff enough almost to penetrate the skin of a careless handler. If you have seen one *H. arachnoidea*, you have not seen them all, and it would be possible to put together a nice collection of different haworthias, consisting only of *H. arachnoidea*.

Further on variation, Bayer also noted that there are "ecotypes differing widely from the general appearance of the species.." Unfortunately he did not describe these forms. One of them may be the beautiful and sometimes large (up to at least 5 inches) form from the Laingsberg area distinguished by the whitish pustule-like growths on the leaves. This and somewhat similar, smaller forms have suggested a relationship to *H. archeri*; some forms may also show a connection to *H. unicolor* v. *venteri*.

Scott's observation that the species "occurs mainly under low scrub, usually well-sheltered, in well drained positions" fairly well sets forth the cultural requirements not only for *H. arachnoidea* but also for the other species discussed below. Of the group, *H. pehlemanniae* demands the most shade, while *H. arachnoidea*, although second to *H. pehlemanniae* in its desire for shade, shows variation from population to population in its light requirements. Many of these plants find protection only at the edge of the bush by which they grow, and thus at times receive full sun. The hobbyist must remain flexible. All these species should be treated as winter growers, which in my experience means they may be growing at any time of the year except during the hottest months and the coldest days.

Scott's finding that *H. setata* is the correct name for the species is an instructive example of the scientific process he applied to haworthia taxonomy. Prior to the publication of "The Genus *Haworthia*," Scott wrote two articles entitled "The Identity of *Haworthia arachnoidea* (L.) Duval", the first appearing in the "Cactus and Succulent Journal (U.S.), Vol. XLIX, 1977" and a revision in "Aloe, 16(1), 1978." In both articles, he cited a 1703 drawing of a plant labeled "*Aloe humilis africana arachnoidea*" as representative of a plant growing in the Robertson and Worcester areas of the Cape which accordingly deserved the name "*H. arachnoidea*" but to which the name *herbacea* had been "wrongly applied" (by Bayer). With *arachnoidea* thus used, Scott concluded *setata* was the correct epithet for the plants Bayer had called *arachnoidea*. In the rewrite, Scott again concluded that *setata* is correct. He did not refer at all, however, to Bayer's application of *herbacea* to the Robertson/Worcester populations, but gave the sense that Bayer had failed to recognize that overall there were two species -- *setata* and *arachnoidea* -- involved and that this had led to Bayer's alleged taxonomic error.

The defect in Scott's argument is that the drawing reproduced with his articles and in his book shows a plant with some thirteen flowers open at the same time. In a chart accompanying both articles he stated that his *H. arachnoidea* has 2-3 flowers open simultaneously, and in his book, wrote that 3-4 flowers are open together. In fact, the Worcester/Robertson species does not have thirteen flowers or even half that number open simultaneously, and the inflorescence in the drawing does not illustrate the inflorescence of the plant Scott would call *H. arachnoidea*. (Not germane to this central issue but of interest to the hobbyist, Scott also noted in his chart that back and face lines of his *H. setata* are not tessellately connected. This is probably usually the case, but it is not always true.)

H. bolusii and *H. aranea*: *H. bolusii* was described in 1880 and *H. aranea* some twenty-eight years later as a variety of *H. bolusii*. Scott maintained this relationship but did not say why. In his Handbook, Bayer accorded *H. aranea* separate status, observing that from its geographical position it could just as easily be related to *H. arachnoidea*. For some hobbyists the problem may be to distinguish between *H. bolusii* and *H. aranea* (*H. arachnoidea* - so far - always seems to be somehow different), a difficulty exacerbated in part by the plant trade at times having offered *H. bolusii* as *H. aranea*. The experts suggest a number of differences -- rosette shape and size, leaf size, appearance of hairs, degree of translucence. Thus far in my experience, the degree of translucence has been the only reliable indicator, that of *H. bolusii* both striking and considerable, that of *H. aranea* limited or non-existent. Peering through my bi-focals, I could not see in habitat the color difference ascribed to them (my resident critic and expert points out that all color is subjective). Curiously, the few *H. aranea* I have observed in collections over a long period take on a dark green color, as opposed to the light green I have observed in habitat, while there is no change in cultivation in the pale green color of *H. bolusii*. On the other hand, in cultivation the mature, narrow-leaved *H. bolusii* from Jansenville, which Bayer wrote "could well be closely related to *H. aranea*" has in my experience the same dark green color as *H. aranea*. Translucence in the Jansenville plant, if present, is minute. Should it be grouped with *H. aranea*? If all this seems uncomfortably similar to a discussion of how many angels can dance on the head of a pin, it is unfortunately the stuff of which many haworthia discussions consist.

Von Poellnitz describe *H. blackbeardiana* in 1932 as a species. Bayer made it a variety of *H. bolusii* because he could not "clearly separate" it from *H. bolusii*. Scott offered no explanation for placing it under *H. cooperi*, but Bayer noted that in one area the *blackbeardiana* form appears to be continuous with *H. cooperi*. The

EVENS AND BEGINNINGS OF ODDS AND ENDS

ABOUT THE TIME THAT YOU ARE READING THIS, JOHN PASEK AND DOROTHY DUNN ARE ON ANOTHER INTREPID ADVENTURE, THIS TIME TO THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA (USUALLY CALLED 'EL MAR DE CORTEZ' OR THE SEA OF CORTEZ) EXPLORING SOME OF THESE RARELY VISITED ISLANDS WHICH DOT THIS BEAUTIFUL OCEANIC INLET.

THE ISLANDS (THERE ARE OVER ONE-HUNDRED ISLANDS) ARE VERY FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS BECAUSE OF THEIR REMOTENESS FROM LAND AND/OR OTHER PLANT & ANIMAL GENE POOLS TO REPRODUCTIVELY DRAW FROM. SOME OF THESE ENDEMIC SPECIES ARE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE ON EARTH, NOT EVEN CROSSING OVER TO MAINLAND MEXICO (SONORA) OR THE BAJA CALIFORNIA PENINSULA.

AMONG THE MOST FAMOUS ARE THE RATTLELESS RATTLESNAKES OF ISLA SANTA CATARINA AND THE SPINY-TAILED IGUANAS OF ISLA SAN ESTEBAN. DOROTHY WAS VERY EXCITED ABOUT BEING ABLE TO SEE FEROCACTUS DIGUETII IN HABITAT, WHICH IS FOUND ONLY ON ISLA CARMEN, THE ISLAND DIRECTLY EAST OF LORETO.

WE HOPE THAT BOTH DOROTHY AND JOHN HAVE A GREAT TRIP AND AMONGST THEIR PROVISIONS WERE AMPLE FILM, BATTERIES, CAMERAS, SUNGLASSES, SUNBLOCK, BAND-AIDS, AND WARM CLOTHING. MAYBE WE'LL BE BLESSED WITH A VISUAL RECOUNTING IF WE DO A LITTLE PROD-DING,.... HUH?

WE HAVE A NEW 'OL' MEMBER IN OUR CLUB MEMBERSHIP THIS YEAR AND SOME OF YOU 'LONG TIME' MEMBERS WILL REMEMBER VIDIDLY OUR BUS TRIPS TO HER CACTUS RANCHITO OUT IN THE DESERT. WELCOME AND HUGS TO "GRANNY ANNIE" JULIANNE RICE, NOW LIVING IN HOUSTON, TEXAS. JULIANNE ALWAYS DROVE A JEEP WITH OVER-SIZED TIRES & ROLL BAR, LOVED THE DESERT, CACTUS, SUCCULENTS AND PEOPLE. OUR TROPHY "BEST SAN DIEGO COUNTY PLANT" IS THE JULIANNE RICE TROPHY AND WAS DONATED BY RICK LATIMER IN 1986 TO COMMEMORATE HER LOVE FOR THESE PLANTS. JULIANNE, WE SEND YOU A "BIG HUG", PLEASE SEND US SOME WORDS AND PICTURES!!!

A SAD NOTE, OUR MEMBERS PAUL & LOTTIE SCHRAER LOST THEIR SON ARNOLD ON OCTOBER 27, 1990. LOTTIE WRITES "ARNOLD WAS AN ARTIST WHO LIVED AND DIED HONESTLY. HE WAS TRUE TO HIMSELF AND GENEROUS TO OTHERS." OUR HEARTFELT SYMPATHY GOES OUT TO YOU BOTH. THE FAMILY SUGGESTS DONATIONS TO HOSPICE WHICH PROVIDES GENEROUS HELP TO THE TERMINALLY ILL.

Michael Buckner

A SHORT STORY FROM THE PRESIDENT

THIS IS HOW THE PEOPLE FROM DAGOS ARE. THERE WERE SEVEN DAGOS TRAVELING TOGETHER. THEY WERE VERY TIRED AND HOT. THEY SAT DOWN IN THE SHADE OF A HUGE SAGUARO, AND ALL OF THEM STRETCHED OUT THEIR LEGS. THEY SAID "WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO? WE WON'T BE ABLE TO GET UP ANY MORE. WE WON'T BE ABLE TO FINISH OUR TASK. WE ARE NO LONGER ABLE TO TELL WHICH OF THOSE FEET BELONG TO WHICH. WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO? WE'LL JUST HAVE TO STAY HERE!"

WHOO!! THERE THEY WERE, PRETTY HUNGRY AND THIRSTY AND THEY COULDN'T GET UP.

A YOUNG MAN PASSED BY, AND HE SAYS "WHAT ARE YOU ALL DOING THERE SITTING IN THE SHADE OF THAT LARGE CACTUS WHEN THE MOON HAS COME UP?"

"WELL HERE WE ARE. WE CAN'T GET UP"

"WHY?"

"BECAUSE WE DON'T KNOW WHICH FEET BELONG TO WHICH."

"FOR GOODNESS SAKE! WHAT WILL YOU GIVE ME IF I TELL YOU?"

"WELL, WE'LL GIVE YOU SOMETHING AS LONG AS YOU TELL US WHICH OF THOSE FEET BELONG TO WHICH."

SO THE YOUNG MAN PLUCKED A LONG SAGUARO NEEDLE FROM THE SHADE TREE AND BEGAN TO STICK THEM WITH IT. HE STUCK ONE OF THEM.

"OUCH!!"

"THAT'S YOURS. PULL IT IN!" HE STUCK ANOTHER ONE OF THEM.

"OUCH, DAMMIT!"

"THAT'S YOURS. THAT ONE. PULL IT IN." AND THE YOUNG MAN STUCK ALL OF THEM THE SAME WAY UNTIL HE HAD THE VERY LAST ONE ON HIS FEET, AND THEY WERE ABLE TO HAPPILY GO ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS.



few *H. bolusii* v. *blackbeardiana* forms available here, which do indicate considerable variation -- if the plant labels are correct -- may leave the hobbyist without enough evidence to choose sides. Nonetheless, in support of Bayer's taxonomy, at least one *blackbeardiana* form I have observed differs from *H. bolusii* v. *bolusii* basically only by the much larger size of the plant, and, to be sure, the name on the label.

H. pehlemanniae: *H. pehlemanniae*, which grows in an area near Laingsberg where one would expect to find *H. arachnoidea*, is an attractive *H. arachnoidea* look-alike until it blooms. Scott wrote that vegetatively the species is "the nearest" to his *H. translucens*, but I find it difficult to see a resemblance. The flower is identical in shape and size, and almost in color, to *H. nortieri* v. *globosiflora*, the only other *haworthia* known to have a globose flower. The bloom strongly suggests a close relationship between the two, even though they are separated by considerable distance and by other species. In my limited observation, *H. pehlemanniae* is rare in habitat, growing singly and sparsely in the shade of low dense bushes. It is also rare in cultivation, but a few seeds have reached the U.S., and it should become more common over the next several years.

H. semiviva: Although von Poellnitz described this form in 1938 as a variety of *H. bolusii*, both Scott and Bayer have given it species status. They noted the whitened, dead leaf ends, a characteristic which it shares only with *H. lockwoodii*, and Bayer also took account of the break in distribution between *H. bolusii* and *H. semiviva*. In seed cultivation, however, the only distinguishing point between the two species when they are young is the grower's confidence that he has not mixed up the two. Relief comes when *H. semiviva* at last grows faster and larger than *H. bolusii*, and the leaf tips begin their die-back process. Although Bayer wrote that the species "is difficult and slow in cultivation," and Pilbeam found that the plants for him did not exceed 7-8 cm. in diameter, happily neither is the case in Southern California.

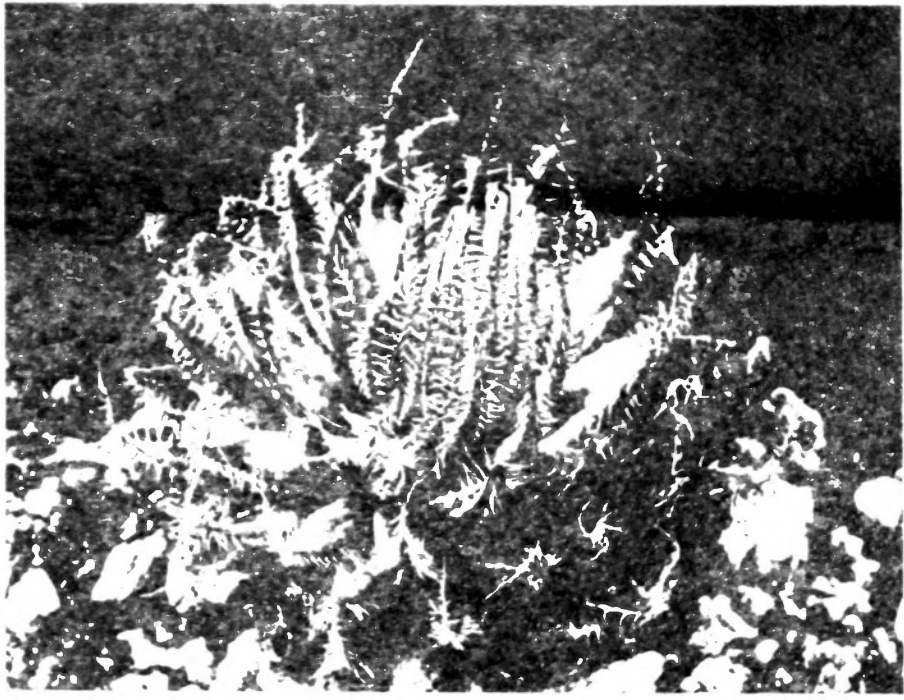
H. xiphiophylla: Described almost 100 years ago as a variety of "setata" (*arachnoidea*), it seems to have been poorly known in collections here. Both Bayer and Scott have given it separate species status, Bayer stating that varietal status under *H. arachnoidea* is "highly unlikely from the viewpoint of distribution only." The populations found north of the Port Elizabeth area are some distance southeast of the nearest known *H. arachnoidea* locality. Bayer also commented that "a number of anomalous populations...confuse the issue," but did not explain what he meant by "anomalous" or why the populations are a source of confusion. The little that has been written about the species and my own very limited

acquaintanceship suggest that there is remarkably little variation in the species, even between populations. Bayer wrote it has "broad but short, well-spaced marginal teeth..." and leaves "long and slender." Scott said "it differs from "H. setata...by its shorter and narrower leaves, fewer and more spaced marginal teeth" and pointed out differences as well in the inflorescence. Leaf length is not always a trustworthy test; there is too much variation in H. arachroidea to make it a constant difference. Neither Scott nor Bayer mention H. xiphiophylla's apparently strong clustering tendency, which alone separates it from the behavior of the other species considered here. And neither offers any assistance on how to pronounce the name; any hobbyist who can do so correctly should consider himself an expert on haworthias.

- Robert Kent Dec. 1990



Fruits of *Haworthia* species



Distribution of the genus *Haworthia*

THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

25,20,15,10, & 5 YEARS AGO

December 1965: The meeting was at 2:00 p.m. December 4 in the "old" Floral Building. Potted plants covered with brightly colored paper were exchanged. Bob & Suzanne Taylor brought a Mammillaria hahniana to all members. Also Mr. & Mrs. Hoffman had free succulents for all members. Officers elected were: "Doc" Reuben Vaughan, Pres.; Jack Ward, Vice Pres.; Ruth Cuzner, Sec.; and Helen Howe, Treas.. The treasury had \$458.99 in it. Len Newton became a member of the Society. Articles in the Society's newsletter Cactus y Suculentas included "Advice on Display Pots (at the Fair)" by Jack Ward, and one by him on Paul Hutchison's program on his trip to Peru given at the L. A. Arboretum, "Cactus Jelly" by Ruth Nelson, and a note for a work party that same day at 8 to 10:00 a. m. in the Balboa Park Desert Garden.

December 1970: The outgoing officers were Jim Stalsonburg, Pres.; Ione Hubner, Vice Pres.; Glenn A. Heyer, Treas.; Nibby Klinefelter, Rec. Sec.; Perlso Lewis, Corr. Sec.; and Mike Buckner was Editor. Chairmen were Education: Dr. Leroy Phelps, Exhibits: Warren Buckner, Library: Ruth Nelson, Cactivities: Walter Scott, Regalement: Lucile Beckfield Underwood, and Walter Greenwood was Past President. Espinas y Flores (V:12) included articles: "Ten Points for Beginners" by Noel Main of Yarrowonga, Vic., "Cactus of the Month (=Ferocactus stainesii)" by Floyd Gable, "Spine Studies (Ferocactus)" by Anthony D'Attilio, "Succulent of the Month (=Sedum Stahlia)" one by Nibby Klinefelter and another by Floyd Gable, "What is a Succulent" by Walter R. Scott, and Dr. Phillip Corliss wrote his monthly installment of "Observations ...". In that month's article he mentioned staying in the old Hotel Frances in Guadalajara, Mexico for \$2.80 (single room with bath). The five course meal cost \$1.44. New members from November were: Bill Borgman, Jack & LaDonna Anderson, Abram & Ann Hodge, Martin & Pat Mooney, and Elizabeth McDonald. Martin Mooney was the 200th member. Rick Latimer remembers coming to the November meeting but joined at the December meeting. Dues were \$2 per member, \$3 per family. The other new member in December was Ruth Markley. The treasury had \$765 in it. The program was given by Ed and Betty Gay from Tarzana and was on the rare cacti of the "Four Corners". There was a Christmas gift exchange, which then included both plants and other things. Postage was 6¢.

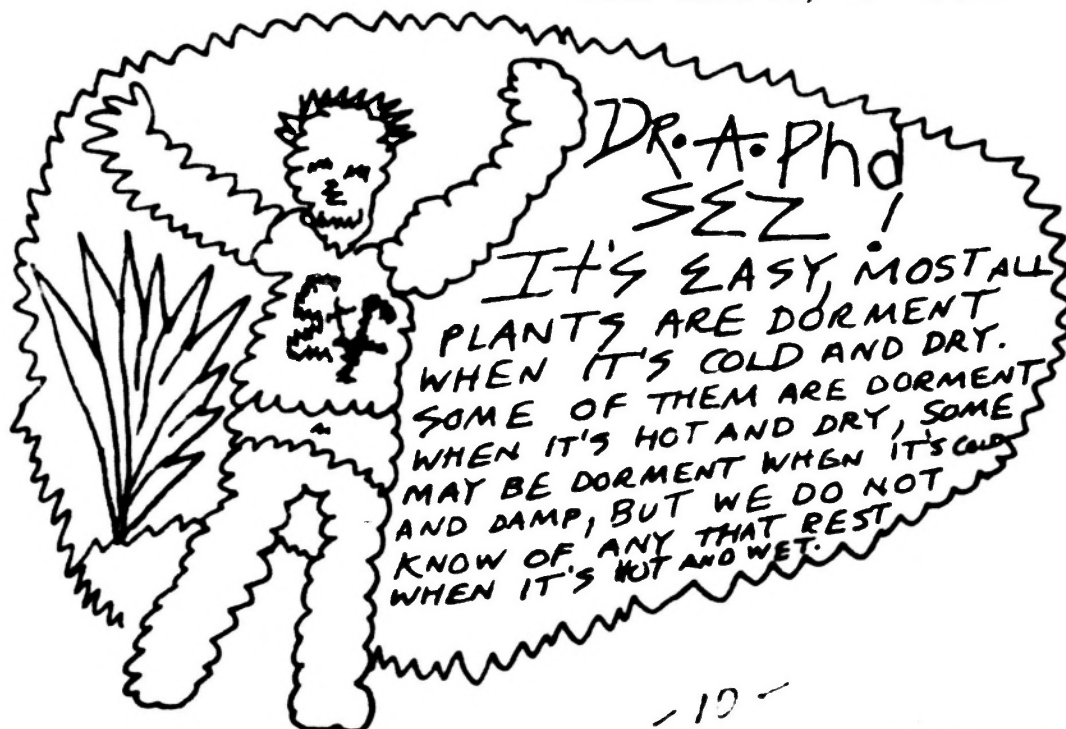
December 1975: The officers were: Martin Mooney, Pres.; Nibby Klinefelter resigned and was replaced by Madelyn Lee as 1st V. P. (Programs); Reed Pierce 2nd V. P. (Plant Sales); Doris Rake, Rec. Sec.; Russel Evans replaced Madelyn Lee as Treas.; Jeanie Merrill Corr. Sec.; and Loyal Bibbey was Past Pres. On the Board of Directors were Ione Hubner, Oliver Loyland, Warren Buckner, August Pfeiffer, Mary Birchell, and Perlso Lewis. Other Committee Chairmen were Fair: Tom & Marcia Hamecher, Library: Edith Werner, Pat Mooney, Helen Hegyi, and Mike Johnson, Editor: August Pfeiffer, Regalement: Jean & Leta Hapeman, Reception: Lucile Beckfield & Edith Billmeyer, Botanical Reps.: Mr. & Mrs. R. Anderes, and Floral Rep.: Verna Pasek. Membership dues were \$5.00. Postage was 10¢. Christmas Plants from the Society to the members were from Nature's Curiosity Shop. The meetings had been in the Casa del Prado now for a

few years. The treasury had \$2,200.84 in it.

December 1980: The December 13 meeting had gift plants from Grigsby's Nursery and the exchange table was also held. In the Espinas y Flores Frank Thrombley wrote about cactus culture. Marcia Monroe wrote another of her ongoing articles about the members, this one was devoted to the Taylors. New members were John Cirrito, Patricia Harper, Ramona Huftill, Barbara Jolly, Mr. & Mrs. Dale Mooring, and Jim & Jean Parks. The outgoing officers were Tom Hamecher, Pres., Rick Latimer, 1st Vice, Carl McLeod, 2nd Vice, Beverly Kirkegaard Rec. Sec., Anna Cornett Corr. Sec., Joan Johnson Treas., and Warren Buckner was Past Pres. The Directors were Betty Athy, Shirley Berry, Dr. Ronald Monroe, Martin Mooney, John Pasek, and Dr. Leroy Phelps. Marcia Monroe was Editor, James Berry Audit, Betty Athy, Ruth Nelson, and Caroline Miller ran the Library, Martin Mooney was Show Chairman, Rose D'Attilio and Veryl Snowhill were the Receptionists, Regalement Nancy Roth, Plant Exchange Doris Rake and John Roth, Warren Buckner Tours, Frank Thrombley & Dr. Monroe did the Cacti that year and Rick Latimer & Dr. Phelps did the Succulents, ShirBerry did the Bragging Table and Sandra Buck did the VIP Table, and the Reps. were John Pasek Desert Garden, Audrey Johnson Quail Gardens, and Verna Pasek Floral. Postage was 15¢. Membership was \$7.00 per family.

December 1985: The Dec. 14th meeting had gift plants, exchange plants and a dinner. The officers were: Dr. Phelps, Pres., Jim Dice, Vice Pres.(Programs), Susan Clements, Sec., Warren Buckner, Treas., and Frank Thrombley was Past Pres. Directors were Dorothy Dunn, Phyllis Flechsig, Madelyn Lee, Verna Pasek, Joe Clements, and Bud Aubuchon. Frank Thrombley did the Cacti that year and Rick Latimer did the Succulents. Frank Thrombley was Show Chairman and Rick Latimer Librarian. Joey Betzler did Plant Sales, Bill Miller Plant Exchange, Mary Aubuchon had completed her 4th volume as Editor, Perlso Lewis and Ethel Standish were the Receptionists and Warren Larberg and Doc Lemrow did the Regalement duties, Cathy & Sandy Frost were Liaison & Publicity, Jim Berry Audit, and the Reps. were John Pasek Desert Garden, Phyllis Flechsig Quail Gardens, Elizabeth Glover Botanical, and Verna Pasek Floral. Membership was \$8.00 per member plus \$2.00 for each additional family member. Postage was 22¢.

---Rick Latimer, Historian



THE FIRST "SAN DIEGO HOME GARDENING SEMINAR", SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION AND THE S.D. MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION, WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1991, IN CLAIRMONT. PARTICIPANTS CAN SELECT FROM 28 CLASSES ON FLOWERS, FRUITS & VEGETABLES, PEST MANAGEMENT, LANDSCAPING, AND WATER CONSERVATION. A \$20.00 FEE INCLUDES ADMISSION TO FIVE LECTURES. PRE-REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED AND SEATING IS LIMITED, SO REGISTER EARLY. FOR INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS: (619) 2845.

AT OUR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY MEETINGS WE ARE HANDING OUT A NEW "INTEREST FINDER" (PLEASE BRING A PEN) TO GIVE US DIRECTION IN THE NEW YEAR AND TO ACTIVELY INVOLVE THE MEMBERSHIP. IF YOU CANNOT COME TO THE MEETING IN JANUARY, BUT WANT AN INTEREST FINDER SEND TO YOU BY MAIL PLEASE CALL MICHAEL BUCKNER @ 222-3216.

!!

PLEASE NOTE: EVERYONE'S dues are due by the end of the year. These are annual dues that come from January to January.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

\$8.00 - Single member per calendar year
\$2.00 - Each additional member of the same household

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LAURA DeMERRITT: Treasurer, 3282 Berger Avenue #C3,
San Diego, CA 92126

AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____

There are no back issues of the Espinas y Flores available for late payment. Have copies made of this if you do not want to tear up the paper.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

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The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society is open to all persons interested in growing cacti or other succulent and exotic plants. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 1:30 p.m. 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, and \$2.00 for each additional member of a household within the family. Single copies of Espinas y Flores are 60¢.

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