

# Espinas y Flores

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

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TOMO NUEVE, NUMERO NUEVE  
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SEPTIEMBRE 1974  
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The SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY is proud  
to announce THREE upcoming programs:

August 31st, 1:30 p.m. ROOM 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

John J. LAVRANOS of Johannesburg, South Africa:  
"A Glimpse of Ethiopia and Neighboring Lands".

John Lavranos has been one of the world's foremost plant  
explorers in Eastern Africa. He has discovered and described  
several new and exotic plant species.

September 21st, 1:30 p.m. ROOM 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

Cynthia GIDDY of Natal, a province of the Union  
of South Africa: "Cycads".

Cynthia Giddy is a recognized authority on the indigenous  
flora of South Africa with particular emphasis on Aloes,  
Euphorbias, Cycads and Stapelias.

October 5th, 1:30 p.m. in the Auditorium of Casa del Prado, Balboa Park

Len NEWTON of the University of Science and Technology,  
Kumasi, Ghana: "In Search of Succulents in West Tropical  
Africa".

Len Newton is a recognized authority on succulent plant life  
of Western Africa. He is widely known for his field research  
and his discoveries of new plants and their descriptions.

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The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society cordially  
invites all who are interested in exotic plants to join with  
us in these outstanding programs. There is no admission  
charge.

Martin L. MOONEY  
Vice President and Program Chairman  
San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society

# K O K O   C R A T E R

## BOTANIC GARDENS

C. M. WILLS, Honolulu

Koko Crater is located on the eastern end of the Island of Oahu, Hawaii. The highest point on the crater's rim is 1,200 feet, the lowest is about 200 feet. The climate inside the crater is hot, dry and humid nine months of the year with 25 to 30 inches of rainfall during November, December and January.

The crater is forested with Prosopis chilensis. These trees reach giant proportions. Seeds of the tree were brought to Hawaii by a French Priest who had picked a few beans in a botanic garden in Paris just before sailing. P. chilensis now covers most of the dry areas of the Hawaiian chain of islands. The arrival of the French Priest in Hawaii was well over one hundred years ago.

The botanic gardens are a division of the Parks Board of the City and County of Honolulu and they are under the direction of Mr. Paul Weissich.

Planting of cactus, succulents and dry land trees and shrubs in the crater started in 1960 and is continuing. Plantings of South Africa, Madagascar, Somalia and other parts of Africa are doing well, including adonium, pachypodium, dracaena, the stapelias, cyphostemma and cissus. Agaves, yuccas and beaucarneas are doing very well as do most of the columnar cacti of both North and South America.

The crater has well over 200 acres of plantable surface, so it will take at least fifty years before it will look like a botanic garden, but what a pleasure it has been for me to spend all my spare time working there since 1960. Other volunteers and members of the Cactus & Succulent Society of Hawaii continue to assist in every possible way. Completion of the gardens is a million dreams away but I believe our children's children will enjoy Koko Crater Botanic Gardens.

## T H O U G H T S   O N   H I S T O R Y

- - - - - Doc R V Vaughan - - - - -

Great confusion reigns in the halls of government of all nations. Inflation has become a dragon that must be slain. Law upon law is introduced to give more welfare, more free food tickets, more equality in employment and free medical care and ever larger unemployment checks to tide the family over during strikes.

We have tried to legislate "the Good Life" for everybody from the cradle to the grave. This has never been a successful way for any nation to survive as history has so well proved.

The study of history shows that all nations that became great began in a closely knit society fired with patriotism and a desire for safety and well-being of the community. One for all and all for one! The history of Macedonia under Alexander the Great, the Roman Empire under the Caesars, the Greeks under their wise law givers, the Persians, the Japanese under the Samurai, the Chinese under Dynastys of wise men learned to keep the restless natives busy and under control so as to preserve the country and their way of life.

China built the Great Wall, Egypt built the pyramids, Rome built great cathedrals, the Greeks created great works of art that remain today to attest to their ability to build and control their course down thru the years. The great cathedrals of Middle Europe are testimony to the control of labor throughout Europe. In China the vast network of canals attest to the thought of the leaders to control the restless Mongolian hordes and at the same time feed the populace.

In all nations thru all time there has ever been a plethora of 'unemployed humanity'. The Germans solved their problem by having large standing armies. The Ancient Romans and Greeks did the same. The Roman armies overran the Iberian Peninsula and the island we know as England. These armies carried a higher culture than the local natives enjoyed, and they carried back to Rome and other lands new breeding stock.

Agrarian peoples are sedentary and are closely bound to the soil. Invading nomadic hordes bring to sedentary peoples new ideas for their betterment in health and life in general.

Past history reveals to us that vast migrations swept across the earth in past centuries. Some were small and continuous and at times migrations were immense as witnessed in these United States early in the eighteen hundreds as Europeans swarmed to America to build our subways, railroads, skyscrapers and to inhabit our vast plains where only the buffalo and antelope played. During those years there was little or no restlessness as each man had a job to do and had to work or starve. I well recall the old adage of my childhood days: "Root hog-- or die".

It is a natural law of economics that if you produce less and use fewer toilers to produce, you must charge more for what you have produced if you must carry the drones. The ancients knew this and we know it, but recipients of welfare have a hammer-lock on the system by being able to outvote the minority. Like parasites on a plant, they are killing the host plant.

To solve the problem of inflation my suggestion would be to put to work all who are employable. We have much to do in this vast land if we are to leave evidence of achievement for our heirs to admire and revere. We need to dredge and dyke mighty rivers that once afforded cheap transportation. An extensive canal system should reach across states from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific.  
(continued next page)

THOUGHTS ON HISTORY--continued:

We proved that we could put a man on the Moon--by doing it. We have the atom bomb that can move earth cheaply and safely. We could plan and build great canals as did the ancients over hundreds of years. Building such canals requires many years---so what?

The Cathedral of Notre Dame took more than a hundred years. The Egyptian Pyramids took several hundred years. The Temples of Ankor Vat were hundreds of years in building. There were no labor unions to 'strike' and 'destroy'. Men worked because they had empty stomachs and had pride in their work. When a silversmith placed his mark upon a chalice or 'crux ansate' or a font, he was proud of his product.

In the early days of this country we respected trade marks: "Colt", "Bowie", "Studebaker" and so on. We insisted that the name be blown in each bottle of booze so that we could get the best of the 'rot-gut' whiskeys. I often told my drug store patrons: "Look for my name on every bottle of "Marathon Tonic"--- none is genuine without my signature. It was a fine tonic and I was proud of all that I sold.

I am proud of the coming generation that sees fit to enter politics and attend meetings and stand up and be heard. Too many of us have sat on the sidelines and 'belly-ached' after the fact. Let us all, you and I, make ourselves heard and try to elect legislators who are other than political hacks, opportunists, lobby-lackies and servants to union bosses.

No one is too old to fight. We did it when the wagon trains were assailed by the Indians as we moved west to settle the land.

Gird your loins; dust off the musket that grandfather used so long ago; plant a 'victory garden'; volunteer for some charitable labor to ease some person's pains. It is greater to give than to receive.

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GROWING CACTI IN IOWA ---  
T M SCHWINK, Des Moines

I have about 220 cacti. All but seven of them have been grown from seed since 1971. They have been housed in a fibreglass covered greenhouse. Our well water is very high in calcium bicarbonate. Until this year I had used sulphuric acid to neutralize alkalinity in the water. Plants have become so large it takes 70 gallons to water them each time which makes the use of acid impractical. Neither is rainwater practical.

This year I have made a change in my potting mix. I now use sphagnum peat moss (highly acid, about pH 4) and half perlite (sponge-rock) which is lightweight and porous. I add a complete fertilizer, as neither perlite or peat moss contain plant nutrients. Results have been better than hoped. Plants potted in this very acid soil and watered with alkaline tap-water have done very well. Success has been so great that I intend to get all my cacti into this soil soon. It probably will take two years.

In January 1972 my greenhouse temperature dropped to 18F which is -8° C. Some cacti did not survive.

## G A R D E N   V I S I T S

Third in a series:

Dette Baker

I have lived close by George and Margaret Evans' home in Pacific Beach and have driven past a hundred times, but I was never aware of the plant paradise just out of view from the street.

Their home is at 4030 Haines Street, but as is the case with so many Southern California homes and gardens, the pleasures and treasures hidden from public view and the inquisitive passerby are carefully groomed and protected in the area especially set aside for them in the back. Their overwhelmingly tropical garden is an excellent example of one of San Diego's many private home gardens.

A brief biographical and horticultural note would be in order at this point. George and Margaret Evans garden for the multiple rewards enjoyed by 'growing and showing'. Their efforts are rewarded generously in competition in garden shows. They have for many years exhibited beautiful specimen plants in competition at Cal Expo, the San Diego County Fair at Del Mar, which is said to be the finest garden show in the land.

When I visited their garden two weeks after the 1974 Fair, I particularly noted an array of ribbons, predominantly blue, which were affixed to a brace in the lathhouse. They are planning on and looking forward at this early date to the 1975 Fair. They well know that such competition requires many months of careful attention and care as well as pruning, selecting and watering. Over the years they have been highly regarded competitors on a grand scale and in other major horticultural events. In addition George is often called upon to act as judge in garden shows.

George's particular interest in ferns. One special growing area is dedicated to a particular group of plants which is the special interest of Margaret, they are "cactus and succulents".

Although George is modest, he is observing and thorough. The luxuriant growth of his plants attest to expertise acquired during twenty-five years of plant culture. His garden reflects special dedication to a wide variety of plants in many plant families.

Seventy-five varieties of ferns which reflect horticultural perfection hang either in spagnum filled baskets or they are potted in every state of maturity from cuttings to containers filled with delightful mature specimens.

Begonias, bromeliads, cycads, fuschias and tropical palms provide a verdant microcosm which rivals, or even excels professional nurseries. Staghorn and tree ferns abound in many sizes and they enjoy their favored humid atmosphere. They respond by conveying an atmosphere of beauty and tranquility.

The greenhouse enclosure protect maturing anthuriums, tender ferns and a sizeable assortment of tropical delights and delicacies too numerous to list. Every plant inhabitant may be said to be in 'mint' condition.

Needless to say, a background of competition based upon an appreciation and love of plants has left its impression on this unparalleled collection -- a magnificent garden of specimen plants.

1974 SEEDLINGS AVAILABLE

f r o m  
Franz BORG, Malta, Europe

In 1972 and again in 1973 cactus seedlings were ordered by club members from Franz Borg of Malta. Again this year seedlings will be available according to the following list--32 genera, 85 species. Seedlings received in the past two years <sup>WERE</sup> carefully grown and vigorous. They endured airmail shipping very satisfactorily. The group of eleven ordered by Ye Ed are doing nicely, in fact one of them is 11" tall at this writing, and one flowered earlier this year--that is in its 'youth'.

Study the list, make a choice by numbers, and keep a copy of your list. The cost will be 50¢ each plus airmail shipping, prorated. There may be limited numbers in some species, it would be well to make a list of two or three second choices. Give your order to Ye Ed--soon--one group order only.

- |      |  |      |                              |
|------|--|------|------------------------------|
| 1-a  | AREQUIPA erectocylindrica                    | 17-a | MELOCACTUS disciformis       |
| 2    | ASTROPHYTUM asterias x capricorne<br>ornatum | 17-b | " hispaniolicus              |
| 3    | BUNINGIA brevicylindrica HU 167              | 17-c | " itaberensis HU 137         |
| 4    | COCHEMIA sp. San Jose (La Paz)               | 17-d | " multiceps HU 112           |
| 5-a  | CORYPHANTHA arizonica                        | 17-e | " permutabilis               |
| 5-b  | " vivipara v. texana                         | 17-f | " rucstii                    |
| 5-c  | " scolymoides                                | 17-g | " saxicola HU 122            |
| 6-a  | CLEISTOACTUS aerolatus                       | 17-h | " sp. HU 183                 |
| 6-b  | " candelilla                                 | 18   | NEOBESSEYA missouriensis     |
| 6-c  | " baumannii                                  | 18-a | " wissmannii                 |
| 7    | ECHINOACTUS palmeri                          | 19   | NEOCHILENIA intermedia       |
| 8    | ECHINOCEREUS pulchellus                      | 20   | NEOPORTERIA multicolor       |
| 9-a  | ECHINOFOSSULOCACTUS crispatus                | 21-a | NOTOACTUS arichnites         |
| 9-b  | " kellerianus                                | 21-b | " caespitosus                |
| 10-a | FEROACTUS electracanthus                     | 21-c | " crassigibus                |
| 10-b | " macrodiscus                                | 21-d | " fuscus FR 1379             |
| 11-a | FRAILEA phaeodisca                           | 21-e | " erizo                      |
| 11-b | " punila                                     | 21-f | " brasiliensis               |
| 12-a | GYMNOCALYCIUM denudatum                      | 21-g | " mueller-moellerii          |
| 12-b | " mihanovichii v. albi-<br>flora             | 21-h | " rauschii                   |
| 13-a | HAAGEOCEREUS dichromus                       | 21-i | " pampeanus                  |
| 13-b | " setosus                                    | 21-j | " uebelmannianus             |
| 14-a | HORRIDOACTUS curvispinus                     | 21-k | " sp. HU 108                 |
| 14-b | " tuborisulcatus                             | 22-a | OROYA peruviana v. conaika   |
| 15-a | MAMMILLARIA bocasana                         | 22-b | suboculta                    |
| 15-b | " macdougallii                               | 23-a | PARODIA ayopayana            |
| 15-c | " glassii                                    | 23-b | " fulvispina                 |
| 15-d | " mainae                                     | 23-c | " roseoalba                  |
| 15-e | " mammillaris (W Indies)                     | 23-d | " sottomayerensis            |
| 15-f | " neumanniana                                | 24-a | PILOSOCEREUS arrabidae       |
| 15-g | " nivosa                                     | 24-b | " leucocephalus              |
| 15-h | " obconella                                  | 24-c | " purpussii                  |
| 15-i | " obconella v. galeottii                     | 25   | PYRRHOACTUS pygmaeus         |
| 15-j | " schiedeana                                 | 26-a | REBUTIA minuscula            |
| 15-k | " sheldonii                                  | 26-b | " senilis                    |
| 15-l | " wuthenauiana                               | 26-c | " violaciflora sp. FR 756    |
| 16   | MATUCANA paucicostata                        | 27-a | SETICEREUS icosagonus        |
| 31   | WEINGARTIA sucrensis R 286                   | 27-b | " chlorocarpus               |
| 32   | WIGGINSIA horstii                            | 28-a | SUBMATUCANA aurantiaca       |
|      |  | 28-b | " " v. densispina            |
|      |  | 29   | SULCOREBUTIA candidae FR 774 |
|      |  | 30   | SEBERBAUEROCEREUS albus      |

Hot off the press.....

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

"BREEDING PLANTS IN THE HOME & GARDEN"

VOL 30, NO 1 ----- May 1974

Contents -- in part

Hybridizing Among the Cacti.....Philip G. Corliss, M.D. 22/24  
 Cactus Grafting.....Philip G. Corliss, M.D. 25  
 Hemerocallis.....Philip G. Corliss, M.D. 33

We call your attention to the latest issue of "BREEDING PLANTS FOR HOME & GARDEN" Vol 30 No. 1 (Spring 1974) in which three of the articles are contributed by one of our Club members as shown above in part of the contents.

Of particular interest to local Club members are the first two articles listed above. We hope to use both in future issues of Espinas y Flores.

The second article "Cactus Grafting" is rather brief, one page, as it does not go into great detail in grafting as is the practice with many cactus enthusiasts. Sometimes we feel that grafting is overdone and it detracts from the 'whole' appearance of some cacti, it does serve a useful purpose.

It describes briefly four kinds of grafting techniques which are illustrated in line drawings by another of our Club members whose initials are WS. The four types of grafts have 'taken' and all are seemingly doing very well and they have a 'permanent' future, altho we would never expect them to increase in size or produce offsets or flowers. Neither will the stocks turn to 'mush'. And isn't that what we grafters have always hoped to accomplish.

Membership dues in the Botanic Garden are \$15.00 per year. There are fifty-five booklets listed on the back cover. They are described as The World's Best Illustrated Garden and Horticultural Handbooks. All the booklets are priced at \$1.50. The address of the garden is:

Brooklyn Botanic Garden  
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11225

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COMMUNICATIONS:

315 Myrtlewood Drive  
Calimesa, CA 92320  
July 15, 1974

Dear Ye Ed:

I would like to thank you, Julianne and Lena Rice, just to name a few, for the gracious hospitality I received at the July 13th annual picnic.

I must admit I was a little nervous about being accepted as a member being that I have just started with cactus. But I had no problems.

Anybody wishing to share his knowledge of cacti, just send me a letter.

Yours ver- truly.....Drent NORTON

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Muchas gracias to Lucille ECKFIELD, Frances JOHNSON, Maria FISHER, Helen HEGYI, Ann HODGE, Sophie LOYLAND, Julianne RICE and Esther SAIGET for assistance with the regalement activity at the August meeting.

CACTUS OF THE MONTH

ASTROPHYTUM

Really, I should not call this fact to your attention, or I should say NEED NOT, for you will be immediately aware of it as you read on. Our "Cactus-of-the-Month" writer, Dr. George E. Radwin, is on vacation this month, so we are unable to submit an informative, interesting and well-rounded and researched article on this very popular cactus. We shall call them Astros--for short

And we will take a chance George doesn't read this when he returns. It is the result of our hurried 'research', hurried look at a couple of books---let's make that three.

Since pictures are much more interesting, surely you'll want to see some beauties, Astros that is. You'll find four nice photos of the more popular Astros in Alfred Dyrd Graf's "Exotic Plant Manual" on page 160. They are A. asterias, A. capricorne, A. myriostigma and A. ornatum.

Hortus Second calls them "Star Cactus" which is perfectly agreeable with us except that we usually think of stars as having five points. Astros fudge a bit in that area, some of them have only four ribs and one on our hillside has fifteen. It is in the process of adding two this year. What's a rib, more or less. That's what Adam thought when he lost one.

One of them is called "Bishop's Cap" and that makes me wonder. Does the real bishops cap have three or four ribs (upright projecting pieces)?

Quoting Hortus again: "Astrophytums represent a few small Mexican species with condensed, cylindrical, globular or flattened body and a few prominent ribs. (Even botanists are sometimes hesitant about getting specific.) Spines are weak or wanting.....I think they mean 'absent' as is the case with A. asterias and A. myriostigma. But that's two nice points about the two Astros mentioned above-----no spines.

Flowers are large, reddish with yellow center, soon fading, borne on the top of the plant. They should have added that when Astros are doing well they flower intermittently throughout the summer, or it would be better to say for weeks and months on end. In fact it seems they flower with fervor just to see how many seeds they can produce. If you have Astros and if they flower (which they will) you'll have a lot of large black seeds atop your Astros all of the time---and the birds aren't interested.

I have a question. Did you ever see a 'pup' on an Astro? What I'm trying to say is that they're propagated from seeds and they try hard to maintain their fair share of the cactus population. On one particular hillside I write about they produce more seeds more often than any other cactus.

Now I must go and make plans for my vacation. It must coincide with George's return in case he reads this. Really I'll be very glad when he returns---next month! . . . . . Ye Ed

I'll conceal this on the back of page 7.



## G A R D E N   V I S I T S

### The Garden of "CactoPhil" (Dr. Philip G.) Corliss:

In 1938 I built a vacation cottage on the beach at South Mission Beach in San Diego. In 1962, having lost my wife and my health, I retired from Arizona to end my days with travel and gardening. The original plans had called for another unit to be built on the ocean end of the lot and for this space I planned my present garden. Fences and posts were placed by Sears and I built the rest of the garden, including the two lath-and-plastic houses, with my own hands. Thirty cubic yards of soil were hauled in and mixed with the beach sand. Eventually the garden spread to the front of the lot next door where I have a small rental house. This lot had no soil added---it has only beach sand. I think visitors will be amazed at the variety of plant life that the sand will support when given enough water and a modicum of fertilizer.

Having bred and introduced hemerocallis and iris for some 35 years, I brought many of these plants plus my amaryllis and other favorites, so my garden contains many things besides cactus. I have grown over 2,500 species of cactus and 1,000 species of other succulents in these past twelve years. Repeated failures with some species (such as weingartia, coryphantha and thelocactus among the cacti) have reduced my present count. When I wrote my portfolio on stapeliads, I had over 300 species. The number is now reduced to less than a dozen! But there is still a wide representation of all the cactus genera and in addition I have many of the hybrids of Harry Johnson, Frank Reinelt and many of the European growers, plus many hundreds of my own hybrids.

Since my interest in cactus is only a dozen years old, I do not have gigantic specimens. Most of the cereoid cacti are planted out in the ground (sand) and most of the globular ones are in pots. Although we have never known frost at the beach and the annual rainfall still qualifies our climate as desert, the humidity is high most of the year and it is never very hot. I think it surprising that so many cacti will grow or even survive under these conditions. I have wick-fed pans with electric cables and fluorescent lights for seeds and seedlings, but no other method of heating in the houses.

I have been a collector of "names", buying every listed plant or seed that I did not have. Although we know there are probably no more than 300 true *Mammillaria* species, I have owned more than 500 different "named" varieties. I followed the same procedure with *rebutias*, *lobivias*, *fraileas*, *parodias*, *notocactus*, *gymnocalycium*, *echinocereus*, *oroya*, *matucana*, *neoporteria* and every genus in the book. In the process I have, of course acquired many duplicate plants and many that are incorrectly named. My contacts with Karel Knize, Hugo Schlosser and Manuel Miguel have resulted in my acquisition of most available South American species, in fact I have been the first owner in this country of not a few of the recently discovered South American species.

Many of the cactus pots are brought into the houses to be kept under the staging and out of the winter rain. In the spring they are put back on the outdoor shelves and replaced under the staging by the amaryllis and other potted plants that have had winter or spring bloom.

Peak bloom for my spuria and Louisiana iris is in April, for the hemerocallis it is late May. There is of course a great deal of bloom throughout the year on cactus. *Mammillarias* peak in February and March but repeat throughout the year. *Lobivias* and their hybrids bloom from April through October. We have hundreds of epiphyllum hybrids of our own making, and several thousand cactus hybrids, mostly in the *lobiviopsis* class, but including also nearly every genus.

On account of my failing health, the garden may be seen only at stated times and by special appointment. I welcome and appreciate visitors but my strength is quite limited.

### RULE OF THUMB

Growing cactus is really so different from growing other plants, especially in pots, that one should seek all the advice offered by books and lecturers. There is no greater teacher than experience however. One's climate, habits of watering, available sun, soil composition and many other factors may preclude accepting all advice.

### CONTACT IN CROWDING

I have decided that it is folly to adhere strictly to the rule of allowing one inch distance between pot edges and plant body or spines. Some plants grow more rapidly than others and will require extra room. Over-potting is worse than under-potting, however, because if you put a small plant in a large pot, the soil, unless of coarsest texture, will remain soggy too long. A quick drying out is best. While it is true that in nature the roots of some cactus run long distances, this is necessary for them to find the moisture and food they need. In a pot of rich compost and with adequate watering, I have found they will grow and bloom much better if they are more on the 'potbound' side than otherwise.

Under-potting of fast-growing cacti, especially those that proliferate easily, may result in the plants making contact with each other, especially in a collection as crowded as mine. There are some bad features about crowding. Those with hooked spines may get so entangled that it is difficult to separate them. Mealy bugs find it easy to cross from one plant to another.

### WHITE OR DARK POTS

My collection has at least four white pots to every dark one. This is a mistake. White pots get heavily covered with green algae on the inside walls and bottom while the dark pots are quite free from this trouble.

### ECHINOPSIS FOR GRAFTING STOCK

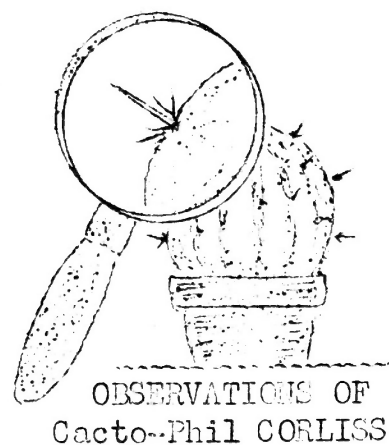
I have used echinopsis offsets for grafting stock more than any other variety of cactus. They grow easily and rapidly and while you may have to check the grafted plants every week to knock off new offsets, this is relatively easy compared to the removal of basal offsets from the cereoid types and wounds are not as likely to become infected. In growing the offsets prior to using them as stock I plant them crowded in temporary pots with little sun. This makes them grow tall, both because there is no room for lateral growth and because of the shade.

### SEPTEMBER PESTS--MITES AND LARVAE

September can often be an hot month in San Diego. There should be no relenting in the fight against red spiders which thrive mightily in hot weather. Their slender web strands are usually a warning of their presence, but lack of growth and plant discoloration (brown or rusty green) should arouse suspicions and cause you to check your plants with a magnifying glass. Frequent gentle spraying with water will wash off the spiders but their destruction is possible only with a miticide such as kelthane or possibly a good systemic insecticide. September is also the month for caterpillars (larvae of various moths) to give most trouble. It calls for systemic insecticides and constant vigilance with sharp eyes and agile fingers or tweezers. It is important to discover the larvae before they have created a cavern in the body of your choicest specimens which may then succumb to virus or fungus.

### SUPERMARKET NOPALES

We note that Von's markets are offering "nopales" pads at 39¢ a pound. Is it possible our recipe for nopales tacos last month created such a demand for this delicacy?



OBSERVATIONS OF  
Cacto-Phil CORLISS

C S S A ELECTION for  
1975 OFFICERS and BOARD MEMBERS ----

Watch for the election notice and list of nominees and ballot in the SEP-OCT JOURNAL. Only Journal subscribers are eligible to vote. The slate of nominees for 1975 as presented by the nominating committee, barring unforeseen changes, may be as follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THREE TO BE ELECTED		
PRESIDENT --- William C. LOCKWOOD	Mary BIRDSONG	Martin L. MOONEY
VICE-PRES --- Leo J. PICKOFF	Joseph CLEMENTS	Manny SINGER
SECRETARY --- Virginia F. MARTIN	Bill COOK	Joyce TATE
TREASURER --- Mary P. GLADE	Janet HUCKABY	Sam WILLIAMS

. . . . .

PRIDE OF MADERIA

Emily Park has received seeds of "Pride of Maderia" which she wishes to share with Club members who are interested in growing exotic plants. The seeds will be available at the next meeting in small numbers, perhaps six or so, to those interested in growing unusual plants from seed.

The plant may or may not be Boussingaultia, it's difficult to say by looking at the seeds. All we know at this time is that the seeds are going by the name (common) shown above--"Pride of Maderia". If you are a relatively young member and are willing to accept a challenge along with the opportunity to grow a plant in your garden you can point to as "Pride" . . . the opportunity is yours.

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----- I N P A S S I N G -----

As it must come to all persons, death came on August 18th to our long time friend and Club member Minnie Mogil. Minnie was a spontaneous friend to all members and she thoroughly enjoyed working with plants in her garden.

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MORNING SCENE FROM MY BEDROOM WINDOW by Audrey JOHNSON

This morning, before starting my morning chores, I looked out of the window to admire our latest project, the landscaping of our very own small canyon. I was particularly thrilled with the way the cactus and succulents, small trees and shrubs were beginning to meld in with the area. As my eyes slowly travelled up to the first landing, where we had installed a new bird bath, I was delighted to realize that it had already been "discovered", and I saw a number of birds thoroughly enjoying their dip in in the morning sun. Water flew in all directions as they hopped in and out of their bath. Finally, they had had enough for the time being and they flew off refreshed and no doubt renewed after such a hot, dry and dusty summer!

With their going, I became aware of the familiar and distinctive call of my old friends, the quail family, further along the hillside. In a few moments they emerged onto my rocky slope--all eleven of them--to see what goodies I had left out for them--all too few at that time, unfortunately. However, I was privileged to examine them closely for a time and I was amazed to see how quickly those tiny birds of a few weeks ago had grown into fine, handsome lads and lassies.

Believing in "togetherness" as quail apparently do, I wondered hopefully whether one day I might have the pleasure of feeding the next generation on my rock. I'm not sure how this works, and I intend to get some information from my Audubon friends at our next meeting.

Reluctantly I dragged myself from the window and returned to my morning duties. Our new bird bath had provided an interesting and refreshing early morning episode for me too!

S P E C I F I C   E P I T H E T S

Mary Lou CARGILL, Fort Worth, Texas

(Continued from Aug., 1974)

coronatud .....	refers to crowned or wreathed
corrugatus .....	wrinkled
corynodes .....	shaped like a club
costatus .....	ribbed
crassus .....	Latin for thick (dense or solid)
crini .....	hair
crinitus .....	hairy or having long hair
crispatus .....	curled or curly
cristatus .....	crested or plumed, forming a fasciation
culcitus .....	formed like a cushion
cumulatus .....	increased or enlarged, heaped up
curtus or curtus ..	short
curvatus .....	bowed, curved or bent
cuspidate .....	tipped with a sharp rigid point
cuspidatus .....	spear pointed
cylindricus .....	cylindrical in form
dasy .....	thick, rough or woolly
dealbatus .....	whitened or covered with an opaque or white powder
decipiens .....	deceiving or false
declinatus .....	turned away or bent aside
decorus .....	handsome or beautiful or suitable
decumanus .....	larger, or immense
decumbens .....	lying down or falling down
deficiens .....	failing, weakening or incomplete
defixus .....	fixed or made fast
deflexus .....	bent down turned aside or turned away
defloratus .....	absence of flowers
dehiscens .....	split open or gaping
dejectus .....	low-lying, hanging down
delicatus .....	charming, alluring or pleasing to the senses
deltoides .....	shaped like a triangle
demissus .....	hanging down, weak, dwarfed or drooping
depauercatus .....	impoverished
dependens .....	hanging down
depressus .....	flattened or low-lying, or flattened on upper surface
deustus .....	burned or burnt-colored
di-, dia- .....	two-, twice-
dichotomous .....	regularly divided by pairs from bottom up
diformis .....	irregular (sometimes diformis)
diffusus .....	loosely spreading
digitatus .....	fingered or divided like fingers on a hand
dilatatus .....	widened or expanded
diminutus .....	very small
dis- .....	Latin prefix 'apart' or 'the opposite of'
discipes .....	having a thick base

SPECIFIC EPITHETS, continued

discolor .....	two-colored, or of a different color
disectus .....	deeply cut
dispar .....	unlike, unequal
distans .....	separate or remote
distortus .....	distorted or deformed
diurnus .....	opening only during the day
divaricatus .....	wide spreading
divergens .....	inconstant or different, spreading
dubius .....	doubtful or uncertain
dumetorum .....	of the thorn bushes or the thickets
e-, ex- .....	Latin prefix meaning 'from' or 'out of'
ebulū .....	dwarf
eburneus .....	ivory-white in color or texture
echinatus .....	set with spines
echinulus .....	spiny
ecostatus .....	ribless
elegans .....	choice, elegant or tasteful
elongatus .....	elongated or lengthened
epi- .....	Greek prefix meaning 'upon' or 'above'
erectus .....	upright growing
erinaceus .....	prickly
erio (eryo) .....	woolly
exaltatus .....	tall or lofty
exaltus .....	elevated
exasperatus .....	very rough
excelsus .....	lofty, excelling
eximius .....	exceptional or uncommon, distinguished, choice
expansus .....	spread out
f	
fasciatus .....	banded, crested
fasciculatus .....	in dense clusters
fastigiatus .....	erect growing
ferox .....	fierce
ferreus .....	hard, firm or unyielding, long lasting as iron
firmus .....	firm, strong or stout, solid in texture
flavidus .....	yellowish
flexilis .....	pliant, supple
floccose or floccosus .....	woolly
-formis .....	-shaped, -formed
formosus .....	beautifully formed
fragilis .....	fragile, brittle, easily broken
frangulus .....	breakable
fulgens .....	shining or blazing
furfuraceus .....	scaly
gemini .....	twin or double
germinans .....	sprouting
giganteus .....	huge, giant size

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MEMBERSHIP is open to all persons interested in growing cacti and other succulents and exotic plants. Membership is \$5.00 on an annual basis. Persons joining at other times may obtain back issues of Espinas y Flores for the period of their membership so long as back issues are available.

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"Never say die". A. Staghorn  
 Audrey JOHNSON, Escondido

Goeff and I had little to add to the Club's exhibit at Cal Expo (Del Mar) this year, but we did offer, rather nobly, we thought, to uproot a nicely growing specimen of a "Staghorn" cactus to serve as part of the background in an exhibit. Thus, on Sunday morning we somewhat painfully managed to dig our prickly specimen out of the ground, stow him in the rear of the car and make tracks for Del Mar. Upon arrival, to our dismay we found that the background plantings were finished and many of the foreground plants were already in position.

Somewhat disappointed, back we went to Escondido to reverse the procedure. And what a job that was! Both of us were 'pierced' during the replanting. And I even managed to sit on some broken-off pads of the plant while helping Goeff to steady it! We were never able to set it exactly right.

"Don't feel too badly" said Helen Hegyi, consolingly. "That's just about par for the course when exhibits at Cal Expo are concerned." We practically admitted to defeat while trying to 'stage' our Staghorn cactus.

Cactus are made of sterner stuff as we learned a few days later. Several colorful flowers and a number of nice fat buds have appeared since our staging attempt. Our spiny, spunky Staghorn is as fit and flourishing as ever.

Ricky Latimer admitted surprise at seeing our Staghorn in flower. He said that his own plant had never bloomed. We must have been doing something right! Maybe it liked its brief visit to Cal Expo. Uprooting it may have spurred it on to greater efforts. Does anyone know more about Staghorns---from experience?

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