

Espinas y Flores

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

Vol. XIV, No. 3.

March, 1979

March Meeting

Saturday, March 10th, 1979
1:30 pm
Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park

Epiphyllums

by Rick Latimer

The March program will feature a slide presentation by Rick Latimer, 1st Vice-President of the SDCSS. Rick is also a member of the Epiphyllum Society and edits their monthly bulletin. His slide show and talk will pertain mainly to Epiphyllums, though he has promised to include a few other flowering cacti and succulents from his garden.

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CACTUS-OF-THE-MONTH

Thelocactus

Dr. R. E. Monroe

The genus Thelocactus (nipple cactus) was originally proposed by Britton and Rose (1937) for ca. 12 species of Echinocactus which were later expanded to 17 species by Backeberg (1977) and 30 species by Borg (1959). Although some authors still prefer to include this group of plants under Echinocactus (Weniger, 1974) a recent comprehensive review by Glass and Foster (1977a,b) consider Thelocactus as being closely related to Ferocactus and Echinofossulocactus (differing in the seed) and somewhat related to Gymnocactus and Turbinicarpus. However, regardless of its nearest ally(s) the plants are best considered as Thelocactus under the subtribe Echinocactanae.

The plants are widely distributed from south central Texas through the Chihuahuan desert of Mexico (San Pedro and Monterrey south to San Luis Potosi) and then on to Queretaro where an isolated complex occurs.

The plants are single to caespitose and either spherical to elongate with distinct tuberculate ribs, and usually with stout spines. The areoles bearing the spines carry an "extension" which is usually called a "long areole" from which the flowers arise. The flowers are usually large, showy and range from white, yellow or red, but some species possess rather small, nondescript flowers (Thelocactus roseanus of some authors).

Typical species (and flower color) found in collections are: T. hexadrophorus (silvery white), T. bueckii (dark purplish red to magenta), T. conothele (rose lavender, purple or white), T. rinconensis (white, pale yellow or with a pink midstripe or deep magenta), T. heterochromus (reddish purple), T. tutensis (white or yellow or reddish to rose with a reddish midstripe) and T. bicolor (purplish rose). The most common plant in collections, however, is T. bicolor (the glory of Texas) and its varieties which possesses not only beautiful flowers but nicely colored spines as well.

All of the Thelocactus can be grown outdoors in full sun, but some protection should be provided in the winter during years of prolonged, heavy rains. Usually, one can grow them outside in the San Diego area without worry. Soil mixes to use vary from collector to collector, but the usual supersoil-sand (1:1) is sufficient and the plants should be watered weekly during summer when some species will reward the hobbyist with several blooming periods from May to August.

A fertilizer somewhat weak in nitrogen is preferred (ca. 5%) and pests can usually be controlled by Cygon • 2E (when necessary).

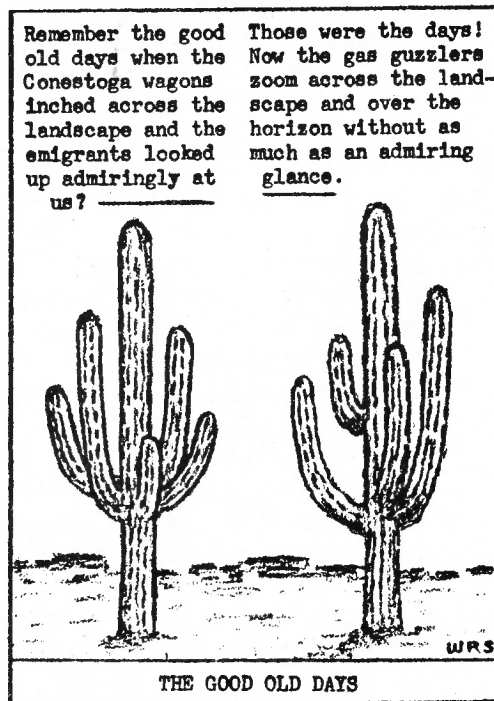
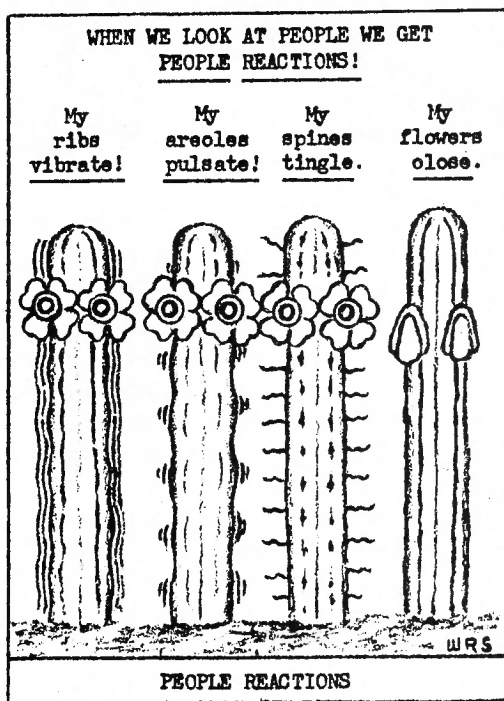
REFERENCES CITED

- Backeberg, Curt. 1977. Cactus lexicon. Blanford Press, England; pp. 487-491.
- Borg, J. 1959. Cacti. Blanford Press, England; pp. 341-347.
- Britton, N. L. and J. N. Rose. 1937. The cactaceae. Dover Publ., Inc., N. Y.; Vol. IV, pp. 6-13.
- Glass, C. and R. Foster. 1977a. The genus Thelocactus in the Chihuahuan desert, Part I. Cact. Succ. J. XLIX: 213-220.
- . 1977b. The genus Thelocactus in the Chihuahuan desert, Part II. Cact. Succ. J. XLIX: 244-251.
- Weniger, D. 1974. Cacti of the southwest. Univ. of Texas Press, Austin; pp. 85-88.



ANNUAL DESERT GARDENS WALK

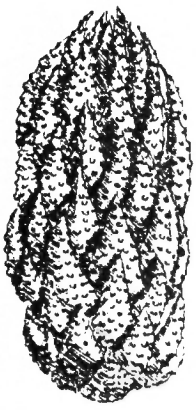
The Anza-Borrego Committee of the Desert Protective Council will hold its annual walk on Sunday, March 18th at 11 am at the new Visitor Center, near Anza-Borrego Desert State Park Headquarters at the west end of Borrego Valley. There will be tours of the new Visitor Center as well as archeology and paleontology demonstrations. Wildflower, bird and general desert walks, including a "100 inch" walk, will be led by State Park Rangers. For further information call (714) 767-5311.



SUCCULENT-OF-THE-MONTH

HAWORTHIAS

by Rick Latimer



H. reinwardtii
f. *brevicula*

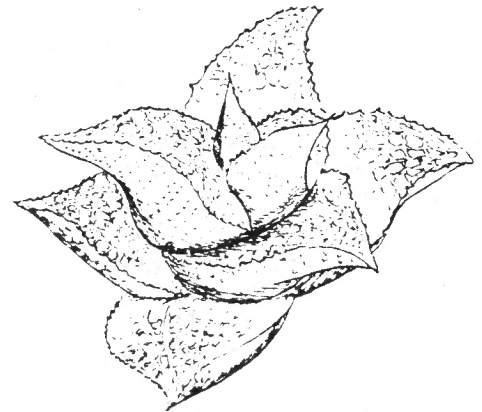
The genus *Haworthia* is named for the English botanist Adrian Haworth, whose name is also found on such plants as *Senecio haworthii*. Originally included in *Aloe*, it is not as closely related to *Aloe* as is the genus *Gasteria*. Haworthias are native to South Africa (mainly in the Little Karoo and eastern Cape Province) and South West Africa.

Haworthia flowers are usually white with pale green, grey, brown, pink, or yellow-green stripes in the center of the petals.

As with all members of the Lily family, there are six petals/flower.

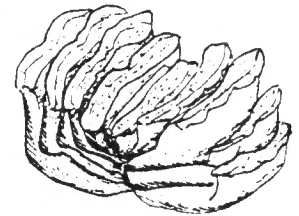
However, Haworthias are unusual in that the flower is not radially symmetrical, but has its petals in two sets of three, upwards and downwards.

The genus *Astroloba* (formerly *Apicra*) has been separated from *Haworthia* by some botanists, because its flowers are regular around instead of a two-tipped arrangement. This genus is native to southeastern Cape Province. And from *Astroloba* has then come the genus *Poellnitzia*, because it has dark red-orange flowers, similar in appearance to that of an *Aloe* or *Gasteria*. There is only one species, appropriately called *P. rubriflora*. It is native to southern Cape Province.



H. tessellata v. *parva*
= *H. venosa* ssp. *recurva*

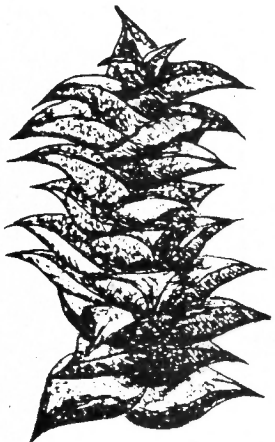
Haworthias are generally small, rosette-shaped plants that are seldom over three inches in radius, sideways or upwards. The roots are often quite shallow. Some species are more columnar like *H. reinwardtii* or *H. viscosa*, or like most of the few *Astrolobas*, such as *A. foliosa* or *A. deltoidea*. Some species have long thin leaves like *H. graminifolia*. At the other end of the scale are the flat species such as *H. retusa* (after which *Ariocarpus retusus* was named) or *H. truncata*.



H. truncata f. *tenuis*

Leaves may be highly textured with teeth (*H. herbacea*), hairs (*H. bolusii*), "pearls" (*H. attenuata* or *H. margaritifera*), linear ridges (*H. limifolia*), or may be smooth

(*H. marginata*). Many species have various kinds of windows on their leaves like *H. truncata* (terminal bars), *H. tessellata* (triangles and squares), or *H. cymbiformis* (ovals). In general, the "soft" species (like *H. cymbiformis*) prefer less sun, while the "hard" species (*H. reinwardtii* or *H. truncata*) prefer a little more sun. In habitat, plants are frequently protected by the shade of grass, bushes, or rocks. Haworthias make good house plants. Plants seem to be active in the Spring and Fall and dormant in the Winter and Summer. Flowers may occur about any time of the year. A fine selection of Haworthias was exhibited by member Ron Ulman at our last Open House. The color of Haworthias range from a very light green, as in *H. cymbiformis*, to a very dark green, as in *H. nigra*. If you do not like the color green, then Haworthias are not for you!



H. viscosa

References

Bayer, M.B. *Haworthia Handbook*.

Jacobsen, Hermann. *A Handbook of Succulent Plants*, I: 226-229;
II: 530-608, 739-740.

Pilbeam, John W. *The First Fifty Haworthias*.

_____. *The Second Fifty Haworthias*.



New Publications

Agaves of Baja California by H.S. Gentry. Published by the California Academy of Sciences, 1979. Describes and identifies the 23 known species of *Agave* from Baja California, including four species and eight subspecies which are newly described. Contains keys to all species and is illustrated with line drawings, photographs (including 13 habitat photographs in color), maps and idiographs. Available from the Desert Botanical Garden Bookstore, P.O. Box 5415, Phoenix, AZ 85010 for \$8.50 a copy postpaid.

Ecology of the Saguaro: II issued by the U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 242 pages, illustrated. Presents the results and conclusions of experiments and observations on the reproduction, germination, establishment, growth, and survival of the majestic Saguaro to the age of first reproduction. Part I of this work, a paper presented at a 1971 Philadelphia conference, dealt with the role of freezing weather on Saguaro populations. Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. \$4.00.

The Anza-Borrego Desert Region by Lowell and Diana Lindsay. Published by Wilderness Press, Berkeley, 1978. 165 pages, illustrated. This guide book to Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and the BLM's Yuha Desert Unit contains brief introductions to the geology, plants, animals and history of the area and a large, foldout map, providing an overall view of the region, as well as detailed maps showing the most popular hiking and backpacking areas. There is also a section on arid-area travel and special precautions which will add to the visitor's enjoyment and safety. Sixty-five trips along 700 miles of jeep trails, paved roads, and hiking routes are described, giving details of over 300 points of historic and natural interest. \$5.95.

PESTS OF SUCCULENT PLANTS

PART I. Fungus Gnats or Sciara Flies

—Dr. R. E. Monroe

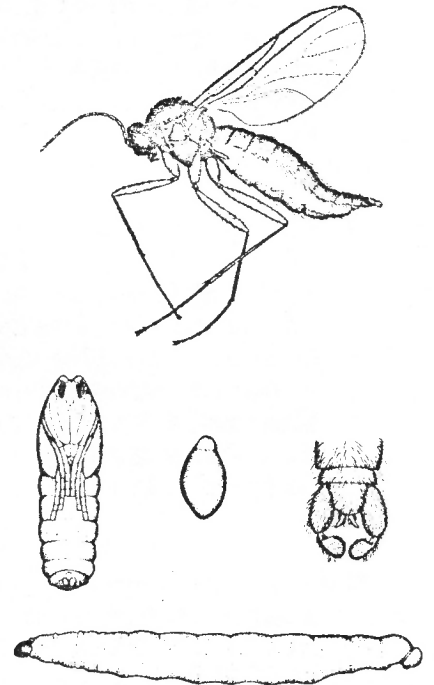
In Southern California when winter rains increase dampness and humidity, tiny, gnat-like, black flies are often seen flying and walking on cacti and other succulents, especially those that are grown under shade cloth or in green houses. Too, it is this time of year that many of these plants are lost to rot, yet few growers have ever connected the fact that one may cause the other.

Systematics -- Cole (1969) recognized 13 genera of fungus gnats (Diptera: Sciaridae) that were known to occur in America north of Mexico; however, the main genera that cause problems in our area are *Sciara* sp. and *Bradysia* sp. The status of the species is difficult to unravel and their taxonomy remains, at present, an enigma.

Plant damage -- Although many different types of plants may be attacked (succulents, mushrooms, bedding plants, etc.), the fly causes considerable damage per year in succulents alone. Normally, the fly is considered as a detritis feeder, eating away at fungus and other organic material in soil of potted plants, etc. However, the larvae often "graze" on the surface of plant bodies or roots of small plants and this surface-grazing induces rot to set in which, in turn, attracts more flies. Thus, sciarid flies have been known to destroy whole flats of seedling plants and nice aged specimen plants as well. I consider this fly as our worst pest.

Biology -- The adults are very small sooty-gray or nearly black, long-legged, slender gnat-like flies from 1-2 mm long (Metcalf *et al.*, 1951). These adults deposit their eggs in clusters of 2-30 in the soil, usually next to plants; each female is capable of ovipositing 100-300 eggs total. The eggs hatch in 4-6 days into white, legless maggots which feed on the fungus, etc., in the soil (or the rotting material of a dying plant). After 5-14 day and three moults, the larvae form a flimsy cocoon in or on the soil and shortly moult into pupae. Five or six days later, the adults emerge. An interesting behavior of the adults is "wing-flashing" (alternate raising and lowering of the wings).

Control -- Drenching the soil with Sevin[®] (Carbaryl) is a sure but expensive way to kill off the larvae; even the adults will be killed within a short time should they walk on treated soils. Hanging No Pest Strips[®] in closed greenhouses will help kill the adults, but the strips should always be removed several hours before one be allowed to enter to work with the plants (some resistance problems have been noted locally to No Pest Strips). Plants kept dry in the winter months are seldom ever bothered by sciarid flies and when the warm, dryer months



Sciara macfarlanei Jorjes, family Sciaridae.
Adult female, pupa, egg, male hypopygium, and larva.

of summer arrive the fly seems to melt away and completely disappear only to return the following winter.

References Cited

- Cole, Frank R. 1969. The Flies of Western North America. Univ. of Calif. Press, Los Angeles, pp. 127-130.
- Metcalf, C. L., W. P. Flint and R. L. Metcalf. 1951. Destructive and Useful Insects, Their Habits and Control. McGraw-Hill, New York, pp. 834-835.



NEWS FROM QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS

As I started my publicity for the Spring Sale - the "Fun and Funds Festival" - it occurred to me that three months before the Sale sounds like a good time to start thinking about getting your cuttings started.

As you all know, the proceeds from this Sale go, in their entirety, towards the upkeep and development of our beautiful Gardens. And so, to all those of you who have so kindly contributed plants in the past, I would say: Please get those cuttings started. To any new members who would like to help, I will say more of the same. We can do with all the assistance that we can get!!

I wonder how many of you have already been to Quail Gardens to view our new waterfall? It is already "a thing of beauty" and promises to be "a joy forever." This enormous and beautiful waterfall was designed by Mr. Torzeski, the talented artist and landscape designer, with the assistance of Mr. Lafontaine. The funds were bequeathed by Mildred McPherson, a recently deceased Trustee of the Foundation, and it will be known as The Mildred McPherson Memorial Waterfall.

Since the plantings around the waterfall are now beginning to meld in with the lovely surrounding landscape, it has been decided to plan the dedication on Sunday, March 11th, as close to Arbor Day as possible. Invitations will be extended to many of Mildred McPherson's friends, who were concerned in her many and varied activities; to various dignitaries of the Parks and Recreation Departments; and to the Board of Supervisors, so this promises to be a very special occasion. We will be delighted to see as many of you as can manage to attend. Refreshments will be served in the Ecke Family Building.

— Audrey Johnson
Publicity Chairwoman & Trustee
Quail Gardens Foundation, Inc.

QUOTES and Notes — by JBM

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

Common names for cacti and succulents are in good supply at the supermarket but our club members rarely use them. We have learned that many of these names are the colorful fabrications of the huckster and generally are inexact, variable and sometimes a little silly - all of which might be a good antidote for scientific exactitude. They do have a certain usefulness, however, and many are recorded in our literature.

For example, how about this baker's dozen for a kitchen window, starting with, naturally:

WINDOW PLANT	(<u>Fenestraria rhopalophylla</u>)
CLIMBING ONION	(<u>Bowiea volubilis</u>)
LEMON VINE	(<u>Pereskia aculeata</u>)
BOSTON BEANS	(<u>Sedum stahii</u>)
PERUVIAN APPLE	(<u>Cereus peruvianus</u>)
CRAB CACTUS	(<u>Schlumbergera truncata</u>)
PEANUT CACTUS	(<u>Chamaecereus silvestrii</u>)
PLOVER EGGS	(<u>Adromischus cooperii</u>)
SPICE CACTUS	(<u>Hattiora salicornioides</u>)
STRAWBERRY CACTUS	(<u>Echinocereus enneacanthus</u>)
GOOSEBERRY KLEINA	(<u>Senecio herreianus</u>)
CINNAMON CACTUS	(<u>Opuntia microdasys 'Rufida'</u>)

and optionally, of course:

TOOTHPICK CACTUS	(<u>Stetsonia coryne</u>)
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Or a few for the Zoo:

GRIZZLY BEAR	(<u>Opuntia erinacea 'Ursina'</u>)
HEDGE HOG	(<u>Echinocereus engelmannii</u>)
MULE	(<u>Ferocactus wislizenii</u>)
BEAVER TAIL	(<u>Opuntia basilaris</u>)
ELEPHANT BUSH	(<u>Portulacaria afra</u>)
HAIRY TOAD PLANT	(<u>Stapelia hirsuta</u>)
PANDA PLANT	(<u>Kalanchoe tomentosa</u>)
RATTLESNAKE	(<u>Crassula teres</u>)
TIGER'S-JAWS	(<u>Faucaria tigrina</u>)
ZEBRA HAWORTHIA	(<u>Haworthia fasciata</u>)

This sort of listing could go on and on since there is a large supply of common names and many ways to group them, so how about something offbeat and indigenous - like lower Broadway after midnight:

CURIOSITY PLANT	(<u>Cereus peruvianus 'Monstrosus'</u>)
GOLDEN TORCH	(<u>Trichocereus spachianus</u>)
SCARLET PAINT BRUSH	(<u>Crassula falcata</u>)
DEVIL'S TONGUE	(<u>Ferocactus latispinus</u>)
FIRE BARREL	(<u>Ferocactus acanthodes</u>)
JEWELLED ALOE	(<u>Aloe distans</u>)
PAINTED LADY	(<u>Echeveria derenbergii</u>)
LITTLE CANDLES	(<u>Mammillaria prolifera</u>)
MANY FINGERS	(<u>Sedum pachyphyllum</u>)
PRINCESS-OF-THE-NIGHT	(<u>Selenicereus pteranthus</u>)

and for the next day, if needed:

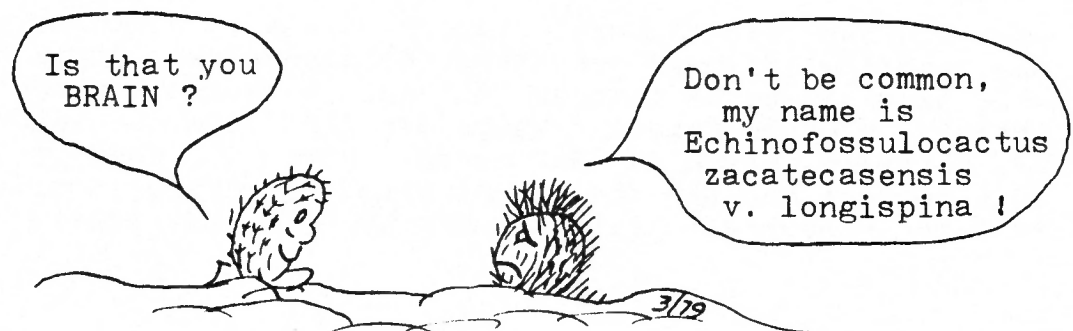
MEDICINAL PLANT	(<u>Aloe barbadensis</u>)
ROSARY VINE	(<u>Ceropegia woodii</u>)

There are many books that list the common names of the older, well known cacti and succulents. Most of the above names are from:

The World of Cactus & Succulents, Ortho Books,
Chevron Chemical Company, 1977, \$3.98

Cactus and Succulents, A Sunset Book,
Lane Publishing Co., 1978, \$2.95

These recent paperback books are well done, profusely illustrated with superb color, filled with new ideas and are available at local nurseries.



Charles M. Wills

We recently received word of the death of one of our long-time members, Mr. Charles M. Wills of Honolulu. Mr. Wills passed away December 24, 1978. In 1962 Mr. Wills founded the Hawaii Cactus and Succulent Society and a section of the Koko Crater Botanical Garden was dedicated to him in 1973. We know that he will be missed by all who knew him and offer our condolences to his widow, Jessie.

UPCOMING EVENTS

The San Gabriel Valley Cactus & Succulent Society will present "Cactus Fever" — their annual show and plant sale — on Saturday, March 10th (10 am to 5 pm) and Sunday, March 11th (8 am - 5 pm) at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia, California. For information regarding the show, please contact Show Chairwoman Jeanne Pruitt — (213) 338-3436.

There are two Green Thumb Shows scheduled this month at the San Diego Wild Animal Park. On Saturday and Sunday, March 10th and 11th, the Palm Society will sponsor displays in Nairobi Village. On Saturday and Sunday, March 31st and April 1st, the San Diego Chapter of the California Native Plant Society will have displays in Nairobi Village.

Anza-Borrego State Park has recently concluded a study of the rare and endangered plants that occur within the park. The results of this project indicate the need for a monitoring program, which would provide valuable information concerning any changes in the density and distribution and whether or not plants presently not regarded as endangered are becoming so.

Funding for such a program is not available, so the park is inviting volunteers. They would participate in the 1st Annual Anza-Borrego Rare Plant Walk, to be held on two weekends, March 24-25 and April 7-8. Orientation meetings will be held at the park March 17 and 31, at 1 p.m. each day, in the park Maintenance Facility at Palm Canyon. These meetings will provide information on plant identification, mapping procedures and instructions on how to hike in the desert with safety. You don't have to be a professional (or amateur) botanist to participate in this program, only willing to learn, look, and, especially, to walk. For more information, contact Jim Dice — 276-6739 (eves.).

The San Diego Natural History Museum is offering three all-day desert wildflower bus tours to Anza-Borrego State Park for what promises to be another fantastic flowering season on the western Colorado Desert. Trips are scheduled for Saturday, March 17; Saturday, March 24; and Sunday, April 1. Cost is \$12 for Museum members and \$15 for non-members. For more information, contact the Museum's Activities Department — 232-3821.

On Sunday, April 1st (9 am - 4 pm) the Living Desert Reserve in Palm Desert is holding a PLANT SALE featuring Sonoran Desert native plants, as well as many non-natives. This is a good opportunity to purchase plants and also visit this most interesting reserve. From Palm Desert, take Portola Road south and follow signs to the Reserve.

The Desert Botanical Garden in Phoenix is holding its Annual Sale of Unusual Plants, including hard-to-find and newly introduced trees and shrubs, cacti, and other succulent plants, on Saturday and Sunday, April 7 and 8, from 9 am to 5 pm each day.

NOTES & NEWS

An "Interest Finder" — questionnaire will be provided to all members at the March meeting (as you sign in at the reception table). It is hoped that each member will take advantage of this opportunity to express his/her likes, dislikes, or suggestions for improvement in any area of the Society's activities. It is important that you take the time to fill out this questionnaire for, in addition to giving information about the membership to the officers, board members, and committee chairmen, it provides you with the chance to give your input on various issues and questions which are decided upon at the monthly board meetings. Please take the time to fill out your "Interest Finder."

Congratulations are in order this month to Dr. Ron Monroe for his excellent article, complete with two color photographs, on *Hoodia pillansii* which appears in the latest issue of *Ashingtonia*: volume 3, numbers 3 & 4, August 1978 (no we're not late with our congrats — it just arrived last week!).

A reminder that the following people have signed up to provide refreshments at the March meeting:

Peg Bryant, Angela Burdis, Evelyn Chatham, Nita Cotten, Rose D'Attilio, Eleanor Dice, Vangie Englert, Maria Fisher, Puth Stockton, and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Taylor.

Winners of the "Bragging Plant" competition for February were:

- 1st: Tony D'Attilio — *Pachypodium namaquanum*
- 2nd: Augie & Crystal Pfeiffer — *Sedum multiceps*
- 3rd: Joan Johnson — *Crassula X "Morgan's Beauty"*

Perlso Lewis and Veryl Snowhill still have name tags available for any new members who might wish to purchase them. Cost is \$2.00 each. See Perlso or Veryl at the Reception Table at the March meeting.

February's Members Monthly Display Table was a most interesting exhibit of epiphytic cacti of the subtribe Rhipsalidanae by Warren Buckner. March's display, by Rick Latimer, will feature a display of "geometric" plants. Volunteers are still needed to set up displays for the coming months. Contact Martin Mooney: 427-6796.

An outstandingly beautiful exhibition of cacti and succulents was seen by some 20,000 visitors at last month's Green Thumb Show at the San Diego Wild Animal Park. The following members of the Palomar and San Diego Cactus & Succulent Societies are to be congratulated on their excellent displays and hard work in putting on this event:

Rose and Tony D'Attilio, Donna Dixon, Dorothy Dunn, Phyllis Flechsig, Floyd Gable, Mildred Gregory, Chuck and Olga Holtzer (from Imperial County), Audrey and Geoff Johnson, Sophie and Oliver Loyland, Katherine MacDonald, Verna and John Pasek, Doris Rake, Don and Dorothy Seamon, Suzanne and Bob Taylor, Betty Wollrich, and the ladies at Quail Botanical Gardens.

If you have not already done so, you should pick up your 1979 membership card from Treasurer Joan Johnson, as they will be required in the future to check out books from the library (at least until the librarian recognizes many of our new members). Also, at last month's board meeting the board approved a four book limit per member at the request of librarian Betty Athy.

If there are any members out there who do not save the envelopes that your *Cactus and Succulent Journal* comes in, your editor would greatly appreciate receiving them in the future. We are required to mail our foreign subscriptions in an envelope and these work wonderfully, with some doctoring of the addresses. So recycle those envelopes!

And, as a parting shot, remember — it's not too early to begin potting up those cuttings, starts, etc. for our Annual Sale in June. Any contributions will be welcomed.

CSSA NOTES

We recently received the following note from CSSA President Virginia Martin:

I should like very much to issue you, the members of the San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society, a "Special Invitation" to attend the 18th Biennial Convention of CSSA, May 21-25, 1979, at which time the 50th Anniversary of the Society will be offi-

cially celebrated. This is going to be a wonderful week of tours, programs, activities, plant sales and time to visit with the many, many conventioners who will be attending.

Very truly yours,

Virginia
Virginia F. Martin,
President

Editor's Note — If you have not already done so, you may obtain more information on the convention, as well as registration forms, by sending a stamped, self-addressed No. 10 envelope to the CSSA Convention Committee, c/o Virginia Shambeau, Registrar, 8354 East Woodlawn Street, San Gabriel, CA 91775.



Deadline for the April issue is March 24th.

San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society

Officers

President - Tom Hamecher 440-6245
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Education:
Cacti - Dr. Ronald Monroe
Succulents - Richard Latimer and Dr. Leroy Phelps
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Bragging Table - Shirley Berry
Member's Monthly Display - Martin Mooney
Historian: Richard Latimer
Library: Elizabeth Athy
Membership: Joan Johnson
Open House:
Plant Exchange Table: Ethel Standish and Frances Johnson
Plants & Supplies Table: Carl McLeod
Programs: Richard Latimer
Publication: Jim Dice (ph. 276-6739 or 276-2589)
Reception: Perlso Lewis and Veryl Snowhill
Regalement: Nancy Roth
Representatives:
Balboa Park Desert Garden -
Quail Botanical Gardens - Audrey Johnson
S.D. Botanical Garden Foundation -
S.D. Floral Association - Verna Pasek

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 \$6.00 per family. Single copies of *Espinas y Flores* are 50¢.

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Address Correction Requested