

OUR 30TH YEAR

Espinas y Flores

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

Volume XXVII, Number 4 April 13, 1991



MAMMILLARIA THORNERI



HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO US

- WHAT: 30TH BIRTHDAY PARTY BUFFET FIESTA
WHEN: MAY 11, SATURDAY @ 12:30 PM
ON HOUR EARLIER THAN OUR REGULAR MEETING.
- PROGRAM: SLIDE SHOW RETROSPECTIVE OF OUR THIRTY YEAR HISTORY BY RICK LATIMER, HISTORIAN AND HISTORICAL DISPLAY TABLE OF OUR SCRAPBOOKS, MEMORABILIA INTRODUCTION OF LIFE MEMBERS AND OLD FRIENDS.
- COST: COST TO MEMBERS IS \$5.00 EACH. NON-MEMBERS ARE WELCOME, COST IS \$12.00.
- HOW: PLEASE FILL OUT RESERVATION FORM AND SEND WITH CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO: S.D.C.&S.S., P.O.BOX 33181, HILLCREST STATION - 102, SAN DIEGO, CA. 92163-3181 OR GIVE RESERVATION AND CHECK TO LAURA DE MERRITT, TREASURER AT APRIL MEETING.

Let's celebrate

PROGRAM FOR APRIL

IN THIS ISSUE:
CARTOON CONTEST RESULTS
AND MAY BIRTHDAY PARTY FIESTA
INFO AND MEXICAN LUNCH RESERVATION
FORMS, WHICH MUST BE RECEIVED
BY FRIDAY, MAY THIRD!!!!

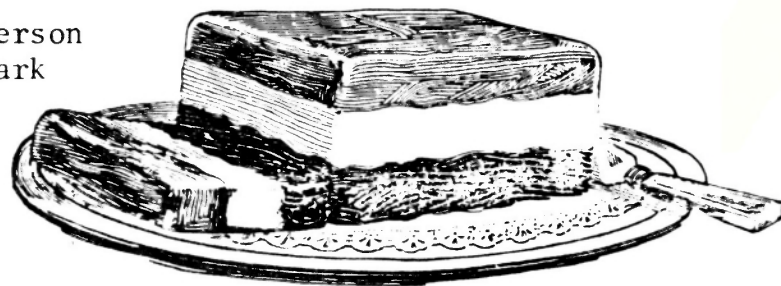
PROGRAM: 1:30PM, SATURDAY APRIL 9th
ROOM 101 CASA DEL PRADO - BALBOA PARK
JOE WUJCIK, OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY, WILL
PRESENT A PROGRAM ON PREPARING YOUR
PLANTS FOR BLUE RIBBONS. JOE, A GREAT
ARTIST SPECIALIZING IN CLAY CERAMIC
CONTAINERS, WILL TALK ABOUT "POTS FROM
THE POTTERY PRODUCTION PROCESS TO THE
SHOW TABLE.

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REFRESHMENT VOLUNTEERS FOR APRIL

Mary Holman	Susan Barker
Beverly Kirkegaard	Anna Cornett
Tom DeMerritt	Ted Nelson
Bob Taylor	Paul & Marylyn Henderson
Virginia Innis	Charles & Joanne Clark
The Buckners	Elibet Marshall
Peg Hilliard	Ethel Standish
Jeannette Dutton	Sandy & Cathy Frost
Bob & Sue Marder	Virginia Natwick



SHOW SCHEDULE FOR APRIL

Apr 13 & 14	San Diego Rose Society 64th Annual Show (Balboa Park Club - Balboa Park)	Sat: 2pm-6pm	Sun: 10am-5:30pm Admission: \$1.50
Apr 14	Convair Garden Club 41st Annual Rose Show		Sun: 1pm - 4:30pm
Apr 20 & 21	San Diego-Imperial Co. Iris Soc. 26th Show	Sat: 12pm-5pm	Sun: 11am-4:30pm
Apr 27 & 28	San Diego Bonsai Club 26th Annual Show	Sat: 11am-5pm	Sun: 11am-5pm
May 4 & 5	Heatland African Violet Soc 10th Show	Sat: 1pm-5pm	Sun: 11am - 5pm
May 12	San Diego Epiphyllum Society 21st Mother's Day Show		Sun: 11am-5pm

NEWSLETTER DEADLINE

April 27 ----- Thanks

WISE AND OTHERWISE

by Michael Buckner



"BOTANICAL LATIN IS BEST DESCRIBED AS A MODERN ROMANCE LANGUAGE OF SPECIAL TECHNICAL APPLICATION, DERIVED FROM RENAISSANCE LATIN WITH MUCH PLUNDERING OF ANCIENT GREEK WHICH HAS EVOLVED, MAINLY SINCE 1700 AND PRIMARILY THROUGH THE WORK OF CARL LINNAEUS (1707-78), TO SERVE AS AN INTERNATIONAL MEDIUM FOR THE SCIENTIFIC NAMING OF PLANTS IN ALL THEIR VAST NUMBERS AND MANIFOLD DIVERSITY. THE PROPERTY OF NO ONE NATION OR LINGUISTIC GROUP, LATIN HAS, IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS NEUTRALITY, BECOME WORLD-WIDE."

WILLIAM T. STEARN 1983

JOHN LINDLEY WROTE IN 1832, BEFORE THE REVELATION OF DARWIN'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION A DEFINITION OF SPECIES WHICH IS THE MOST SUCCINCT THAT I HAVE READ. "A SPECIES IS AN ASSEMBLAGE OF INDIVIDUALS AGREEING WITH EACH OTHER IN ALL ESSENTIAL CHARACTERS OF VEGETATION AND FRUCTIFICATION, CAPABLE OF REPRODUCTION BY SEED WITHOUT CHANGE, BREEDING FREELY TOGETHER AND PRODUCING PERFECT SEED FROM WHICH PROGENY CAN BE REARED."

"HOLOTYPE" is a taxonomic word meaning the specimen designated to bear the name of a species. The holotype is selected by the scientist /explorer /discoverer as the plant most representative of the mean characteristics of the plant in determination. Holotypes are chosen because concepts of the species may change at a later date and biologists must have a criterion for assigning the original name. If later taxonomists decide that two species were inadvertently mixed together in the first description, then the original name will pertain to the group inclusive of the holotype specimen deposited in a Herbarium or designated scientific institution.

" THIS CORPORATION IS A NON-PROFIT PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION AND IS NOT ORGANIZED FOR THE PRIVATE GAIN OF ANY PERSON. IT IS ORGANIZED UNDER THE NON-PROFIT PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION LAW FOR PUBLIC AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES. THE CORPORATION SHALL PROMOTE THE KNOWLEDGE AND STUDY OF, AND SPONSORSHIP OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, PUBLIC EXHIBITS AND GARDENS AND SUCH OTHER ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO INCREASE APPRECIATION FOR CACTI AND SUCCULENT PLANTS."

SEC II OF S.D. CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY'S ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Odds and Evens to Beginnings and Ends

by Michael Buckner

ONE MILLION THANKS AND TONS OF GRATITUDE TO ERIK ALTONA, OUR BARRISTER MEMBER WHO ALONG WITH DANA ADAMS, AND IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT CHUCK ADAMS HAVE PERSISTED WITH TEMERITY TO PROCURE OUR INCORPORATION STATUS, OUR TAXES THIS FIRST YEAR, AND ARE CURRENTLY WORKING TO MAKE US A TAX EXEMPT ORGANIZATION. WE ARE TALKING ALOT OF CONSTERNATION AND SERVICE ABOVE AND WAY BEYOND THE HORIZON. HATS OFF, OUT WITH THE BIN LIDS, TAKE A BOW... WE COULDN'T DO IT WITHOUT YOU.....

YES, GNAT CATCHERS DO CATCH GNATS! NOT VERY NATTY, NAUGHTY ME...SORRY, GNAT AND TYPO CATCHERS. WE WILL ACT IMEDIATLY. AND CATHY, NOT SANDY FROST IS ONE YEAR OLDER. SANDY HAS TO WAIT FOR HER BIRTHDAY. AND JIM KAMPWIRTH FROM C&J CACTUS. WE LOOK FORWARD TO JIM AND CARL AS JUDGES IN JUNE. SORRY FOR THE MISSPELLINGS.... IMMEDIATELY!

Thanks to Charlie Glass for the slide show lecture, a real tongue-in-cheek living errata of his new book co-authored with Clive Innes of England, "CACTI", with over 1200 species illustrated and identified. In this book all Notocactus species became Parodias ("The English taxonomists aided and abetted by the Argentinians" quoth Glass) and there are a few "Mammillaria switcharoos". Mammillaria Dodsonii becomes M.Deherdtiana var. Dodsonii (Bravo) Glass & Foster. Dolichoth eles, Bartschellas, and Cochemieas are all Mammillarias in this updated taxonomical system. There are some new plants recently described, including the beautiful Mammillaria Anniana, named for Annie Laui by Charlie. Charlie illucidated the fact that inquiring minds all want to know, that "Myrtillocactus is the hussy of the cactus world, sleeping around with all the other genera" and this is well illustrated by Xmyrtgerocactus Lindsayi Moran (M.Cochal X Bergerocactus Emoryi) and Xmyrtillenocereus Hybridus (Stenocereus Dumortieri X M. Geomertrizens). We will have the updated errata and photo credit pages for all who purchased the book at our April meeting.

REWARDING, WAS TO SAY THE LEAST FOR YOU LUCKY MEMBERS ABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PRE-MEETING NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM LIBRARY RARE BOOK AND ART EXPOSE' AND HERBARIUM TOUR WITH MEMBER JIM DICE (PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY, S.D. CHAPTER) AND HEAD LIBRARIAN CAROL BARSII. YOU CAN TELL THAT CAROL ENJOYS HER WORK BY HER APPARENT PLEASURE AT REVEALING TO US THE REDOUTE' BOTANICAL ARTWORK (DE CONDOLLE, BOTANIST) AND THE FABULOUS ELLEN BROWNING SCRIPPS SPONSORED COLLECTION "WILDFLOWERS OF CALIFORNIA" BY ACCOMPLISHED NATURAL HISTORY ARTIST ALBERT VALENTINE IN 1909-1912 AND CONSISTING OF 1200 DETAILED WATER COLOR PLATES, MANY OF THEM ILLUSTRATING THE CACTUS AND SUCCULENTS OF CALIFORNIA. THERE WERE MANY HAPPY RADIANT PEOPLE AND IF YOU COULDN'T PARTICIPATE, MAYBE WE'LL BE ABLE TO DO THIS WORTHWHILE VENTURE AGAIN NEXT YEAR. HOPE SO! THANK YOU CAROL AND JIM.

PLEASE NOTE THAT WE FINALLY HAVE A NEW POST OFFICE BOX (ON BACK PAGE) TO DIRECT ALL YOUR CORRESPONDENCE. ANNUAL SHOW SALES CHAIRMAN, MICHAEL BUCKNER, WOULD LIKE TO COMMUNICATE WITH ALL INDIVIDUALS PLANNING ON PARTICIPATING IN THE ANNUAL SHOW SALES JUNE 1 & 2. PLEASE CALL MICHAEL 222-3216 WITH YOUR INTENDED INVENTORY APPROXIMATIONS, IDEAS, ETC. JUNE IS COMING UP QUICKLY SO PLEASE DON'T HESITATE..... SUPPORT YOUR CLUB!!!!

CACTUS OF THE MONTH

REBUTIA

by Phyllis Flechsig

Rebutias are deservedly popular because they are small, free-flowering plants that will fit into a limited space. Add to that the ease of growing most of them, and it can readily be seen why they are favorites of so many growers.

The first named Rebutia was described by Karl Schumann in 1895: Rebutia minuscula. He named the genus for a French cactus dealer, P. Rebut. Later on, other botanists described the closely related genera Aylostera, Digitorebutia, and Mediolobivia; recent workers have lumped these under Rebutia, and by now more than 100 more-or-less valid species of Rebutia have been named. In addition, there are innumerable invalid names, horticultural names, and varieties. As you can see, the result is a good deal of confusion in their nomenclature, but even so there are many well known and distinctive species for us to grow.

All Rebutias are dwarf cacti, globular or cylindrical, producing offshoots from the base. Spines vary a great deal, from minute to long bristles, but hard, sharp spines do not occur. Flowers are borne in a ring around the base of a plant. Colors range from near white (uncommon) through yellow and orange to red or lavender. A few species, especially in the R. pygmaea group, have two-toned flowers in lovely shades of pink or salmon. Most Rebutias have small tubercles, arranged more or less into shallow ribs.

Culture is easy for most Rebutias, but they are definitely pot plants in our climate, and are apt to disappear (or be eaten by garden pests) if put in the ground. They will take winter cold if they are dry, as they are native to high altitudes of the east slope of the Andes, growing there from about 5,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level, from Bolivia to northwest Argentina. They come from grasslands, not hot deserts, and need some shade. Many are self-fertile, and are easy to grow from seed, blooming while quite young, but seed must be very fresh. Propagation is also easy from offshoots, which usually detach easily.

Choice kinds to grow are, for example, R. heliosa, a lovely plant with tiny spines and orange flowers; it is less easy to grow than most others, however; the plant body should not ever get wet. Other choice ones: R. marsoneri, whose yellow flowers begin to bloom as early as January; R. kupperiana, with robust brown spines and large bright red flowers; R. violaciflora, with pink flowers; R. krainziana, with prominent white areoles, minute white spines, and large red flowers; and R. naryaecense, with pink and white flowers.

Chief pests to watch out for are mealybugs and spider mites. Mite damage makes the skin of a plant look tan and hard. Drench

SUCCULENTS-OF-THE-MONTH

Convolvulaceae

by Rick Latimer

This family is known as the Bindweed, Morning Glory, or Sweet Potato family. This family includes plants that are herbaceous and woody and are often climbers. This family is distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions and are excluded from Antarctica and the extremely northern areas of North America and Eurasia. The name for the family and the word 'convolution' have the same ancestor from the Latin language. To be convolute means to be rolled together longitudinally, as a floral bud with its petals and/or sepals overlapped successively. Of course, when looking at some of the twining stems on some of the weedier members of this family, one also thinks of the word 'convolution!' The plant families that are closely related to this one are the Polemoniaceae (Phlox), the Boraginaceae (Forget-me-not) and the Solanaceae (Potato, Nightshade, Tomato, Chili Pepper, Tobacco, Jimson Weed, Mandrake, and Petunia).

This family consists of about 50 genera and about 1,800 species. The strangest plants in the family belong to the genus Cuscuta. This genus has plants that are practically devoid of chlorophyll and as expected, are parasites. We know these plants as "Witch Hair" or "Dodder" and see them in our backcountry. In Baja Cuscuta veatchii seems to prefer Pachycormus and Bursera. I have never seen flowers but they are described as being small and white. The leaves are reduced to microscopic scales. The stems are of course twining, slender, and orange colored and have food absorbing suckers on them. Another well known plant with miniature flowers (also not seen by me) in this family is Dichondra repens, which never fulfilled its promise to replace grass in southern California. The most important plant in this family as far as economic uses go is the sweet potato or Ipomoea batatas. There are hundreds of varieties of which some are incorrectly called yams (true yams are in the very unrelated genus Dioscorea). Originally from Central America, this plant is an important cash crop worldwide. And who is to say this species is or is not a succulent?

The word 'ipomoea' derives from the Greek 'ips' = worm and 'homoios' = similar. Flower colors in this genus range from pink to red to purple and to blue and white. There are about 300 species. There are several African species with underground tubers such as I. holubii and I. bolusiana. Unlike the majority of the caudiciforms, these plants have large bisexual flowers (morning glories of course) borne conveniently close to ground level. The caudex of these species is sensitive to rot in the dormant season, so plants in pots are grown above the ground (where they are better appreciated). I. leptophylla is from the Wyoming-Nebraska-New Mexico-Texas region. The common names are Bush Moonflower, Manroot, and Man-of-the-Earth. The roots are said to be as big as a man's body and very hard to extract and were roasted by the "Indians" in time of

famine. An endemic plant from Baja is I. jicama, which lives in the wild from San Ignacio down to the Cape Region. Another species that lives in Baja (but not necessarily succulent) is I. pes-caprae. Seeing this plant for the first time on the beach in the Cape Region, I thought that the kudzu (Pea Family) had made a beachhead. However the reddish-purple flowers told of its true affinity. It is not a Baja endemic - its habitat is 'circumtropical'. A species that Lit Phan has helped popularize in our society is I. platense from the Rio de la Plata in Uruguay. A similar plant lately seen at our society is I. balante - 'Blackie' with reddish-black palmate leaves.

Another interesting genus is Merremia. Flowers are usually white or yellow or orange in color. An exception is M. semisagitta from Saudi Arabia with salmon pink colored flowers. The famous M. tuberosa or "Wood Rose" is also interesting, because the seed pods dry into 'wooden roses'. M. aurea is a Baja endemic. In October of the last year, there were many beautiful canopies of vines with hundreds of yellow flowers in the Cape Region of Baja. The seed pods are miniature wood roses which contain a few velvet black seeds. The plants are said to have an edible tuber.

REFERENCES:

- Sheila Collenette, An Illustrated Guide to the Flowers of Saudi Arabia
V. H. Heywood, Flowering Plants of the World
Hortus III
Horst Kuntzler, NMCR (old) Seed List [Madelyn Lee did this research]
Gordon D. Rowley, Caudiciform & Pachycaul Succulents
Ira L. Wiggins, Flora of Baja California



Succulent-of-the-Month

GASTERIAS (Liliaceae)

By Dorothy Dunn

Gasterias, along with Aloes, Haworthias, Bowieas and Bulbines, belong to the Liliaceae family, which also includes such varied and non-succulent relatives as asparagus, onions, tulips and lilies. They were initially classified as Aloes by Linnaeus. The genus currently contains about 100 described species, and stands today as a classic example of taxonomic chaos. Edgar Lamb said of them: "Gasterias have been in cultivation for a very long time and there are many unnamed hybrid plants in cultivation which defy identification." Doreen Court, in The Succulent Flora of Southern Africa, states that "It is very probable that at least three-quarters or more of these specific names will not survive the test of a full-scale field investigation of the group".

Gasterias are native entirely to South Africa, with the center of distribution being the eastern Cape Province. Some complexes occur in the southern Karroo District and northwards to Namaqualand and Namibia, while others range over into Natal and the southeastern Transvaal. In habitat they grow in the shade of other bushes, from sea level up to the cooler mountain slopes.

The generic name Gasteria is derived from the Greek and means "stomach" or "belly". This refers to the swollen, belly-like lower part of the flower tube, which is very pronounced in some species. All species have distichous (two-ranked) leaves when young, and some retain this habit throughout life, as in the G. pillansii complex. For example, in G. armstrongii (thought by some to be a hybrid) this juvenile, or distichous form remains constant, and mature plants of this species are very striking. Botanists call this type of "arrested juvenility" neoteny, a term borrowed from zoology. However, most species spiral with age, and juvenile and mature forms of the same plants can look so different that in many cases different names have been given to the same species - hence the taxonomic confusion.

Adding to this confusion, Gasterias hybridize very readily, not only among themselves but with other members of the Liliaceae, particularly Aloes (x Gastrolea) and Haworthias (x Gasterhaworthia). The usual Aloe parent seems to be either A. aristata or A. variegata, and in some hybrids this is quite obvious.

Gasterias are remarkably tough and drought-resistant. In cultivation they can be grown much like Haworthias, in that they need good drainage and a fair amount of shade. However, they are not as touchy as Haworthias in many respects and do not seem to experience the periodic loss of roots which tends to be an inevitable part of the annual cycle of some Haworthia species. Like Haworthias, they are mainly winter growers. Although quite slow-growing, most species are ridiculously easy to propagate.

Since most of them cluster prolifically, it is a simple matter to remove and root the small offsets, most of which detach from the parent plant complete with roots. Also, all species can be grown from leaf-cuttings, and you do not even need an entire leaf to accomplish this (however, you do need patience - they are slow!). Larger leaf can be cut in half, and each section will root and produce several plants. They can, of course, also be grown from seed, but this is not usually recommended because of the previously-mentioned tendency to hybridize. Hummingbirds love Gasteria, Haworthia, and Aloe flowers alike, and visit all three indiscriminately.

Gasterias seem to be relatively pest-free. The most serious affliction is probably the black spots which appear on the leaves of some species - cause unknown. In size they range from the diminutive and charming G. liliputana through the dark, reptilian beauty of G. batesiana to the very large and imposing G. acinacifolia, whose leaves have been known to reach a length of one meter. Although Gasterias are often overlooked by collectors, being somewhat overshadowed by their relatives the showier Aloes and the more elegant Haworthias, they are nonetheless a worthwhile group to cultivate, and all species are useful either as pot plants or as striking landscape subjects for shaded areas.

Literature consulted:

Barkhuizen, B.P.	<u>Succulents of Southern Africa</u>
Chidamian, Claude:	<u>The Book of Cacti and Other Succulents</u>
Court, Doreen:	<u>Succulent Flora of Southern Africa</u>
Haselton, Scott:	<u>Succulents for the Amateur</u>
Lamb, Edgar and Brian:	<u>Popular Exotic Cacti in Color</u>



Odds and Evens to Beginnings and Ends

Congratulations to Anna Cornett on her retirement from the University of California Medical Center in Hillcrest. As a long overdue present Anna is treating herself to an excursion of Western Australia leaving on April Fools Day. But, she promises to be back in May for our 30th Birthday Fiesta. Oh, by the way she will have some great stories to tell about her scientific adventures collecting and banding rare and endangered lizards on three desert islands in Jurian Bay. She also hopes to photograph and visit the indigenous site of Anacampseros Australus. Bon Voyage and Good Luck!

Also, Brunhilde Scheffler is off on a fabulous adventure; a South America trip with Galapagos stopover and highlight: Machu Picchu!!

BIRTHDAYS THIS MONTH THAT WE KNOW OF; PLEASE LET US KNOW IN ADVANCE IF YOU WANT YOURS PUBLISHED. HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO ELIZABETH GOMES, JEANETTE DUTTON, AND MARILYN HENDERSON!!

I was very pleased to visit our lady editor, Mary Aubuchon (and Coach Bud) in her home. She has a delightful collection of "kitchen witches" from around the world; "over a hundred I quit counting". Favorites include German Fraulein witches, Salem Massachusetts witches, and one wonderful Mexican broomflyer, her favorite of all. Bud and I discovered that we both collect (collected!) Edgar Rice Burroughs' TARZAN series books. (Difficult to find in fine condition with fine dust jackets and now very expensive. I have seen pristine dust jackets sell for over \$200 without the book!) Mary was also working on a beautiful knit sweater and when I inquired about her interest she replied that her nimble fingers were always busy and informed me that the weaver in the club is Beverly Kent. Beverly has a "commissioned" woven art piece in a North County bank. Anybody else out there have any unusual hobbies or interests?

THANKS TO BOB KENT FOR HIS PRESENTATION OF SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH, ASTROLOBAS AND POELLNITZIA. THANKS TO PHYLLIS FLECHSIG FOR ECHINOFOSSULOCACTUS (THE OLD STENOCACTUS) AND TO MADELYN LEE FOR THE BRAG TABLE. RUDY LIME BROUGHT IN A BEAUTIFUL SARCOCAULON VANDEREITEI WITH WHITE FLOWERS WHICH STARTED MUCH DISCUSSION ON WHETHER WHITE & PINK FLOWERS COME FROM SAME SPECIES OR IF THE BLOOMS ARE DIFFERENT COLORS IN DIFFERENT YEARS SECONDARY TO CLIMATE, SOIL, ETC. JOHN WILLIAMS BROUGHT IN A NICE CRASSULA "MORGANS PINK", BEVERLY KIRKEGAARD, ELIBETH MARSHALL, SHIRLEY BERRY, SANDY FROST, AND PHYLLIS FLECHSIG ALL PARTICIPATED. THANKS TO EACH OF YOU IN THIS IMPORTANT "SHARE AND TELL" EDUCATIONAL PROCESS. PARTICIPANTS WELCOME!! THIS MEANS YOU.

Welcome new members Jayne Walther, Robin Natwick, Al & Rachel Evans, and George & Jerry Plaisted! George has to be the busiest man on earth as he is president of the San Diego Epiphyllum Society, San Diego Geranium Society, S.D. Exotic Plant Society and S.D. Fern Society. George must have great support and backup....yes, Jerry?? Keep up the great work.

"THE PEOPLE, YES, THE PEOPLE AND OVERHEAD A SHOVELFUL OF STARS..."
CARL SANDBURG

"THERE IS A KIND OF SUCCESS THAT IS INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM PANIC."

Edgar Degas

ONE INEXORABLE RULE OF ETIQUETTE IS THAT YOU MUST TALK TO YOUR NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOR AT A DINNER TABLE. YOU MUST, THAT IS ALL THERE IS ABOUT IT! AT DINNER ONCE, MRS. TOPLOFTY, FINDING HERSELF NEXT TO A MAN SHE QUITE OPENLY DESPISED, SAID TO HIM WITH APPARENT PLACIDITY, "I SHALL NOT TALK TO YOU - BECAUSE I DON'T CARE TO. BUT FOR THE SAKE OF MY HOSTESS I SHALL SAY MY MULTIPLICATION TABLES. TWICE ONE ARE TWO, TWICE TWO ARE FOUR..... "AND SHE CONTINUED THROUGH THE TABLE, MAKING HIM ALTERNATE WITH HER. AS SOON AS SHE POLITELY COULD, SHE TURNED AGAIN TO HER OTHER COMPANION. from Emily Price Post 1922

"Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?"
"That depends a good deal on where you want to go," said the cat.
"I don't much care where" said Alice.
"Then it doesn't matter which way you go," said the cat.
"... so long as I get somewhere," Alice added as an explanation.
"Oh, you're sure to do that," said the cat, "if you only walk long enough." Lewis Carroll from Alice in Wonderland

"I WAS DELIGHTED AT MANAGING TO KEEP MY PLANTS GOING BECAUSE I HAD HEARD SOME HORROR STORIES ABOUT IT BEING DIFFICULT TO GROW IN CALIFORNIA, WHERE I HAVE ALWAYS BELIEVED A WALKING STICK WOULD ROOT IF YOU LEANED ON IT TOO LONG." JOHN PILBEAN

CACTUS & SUCCULENT JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
DEC 1990, REFERRING TO MAMM. HERNANDEZII

HOMELAND SUNNY HOMELAND

MICHAEL BUCKNER
KALANCHOE ORGYALIS
AND OPUNTIA MOLESTA
HEADED SOUTH INTO THE SUN
TO GO TO A FIESTA.

THEY STROLLED ALONG TOGETHER
TOOK THEIR TIME TO PRANCE
ANY TUMBLEWEEDS IN THEIR WAY
THEY GAVE THE SPINY LANCE.

FEARLESS AND FOOLHARDY
THEY LEFT THE DESERT SUN
ON INTO THE TROPICS
THEY WENT TO HAVE SOME FUN.

BUT ALL ALONG THE WAY
THE CUMULUS CLOUDS GATHERED
THE WIND IT DID WHIP UP
IT RAINED UNTIL THEY LATHERED

OH, WHAT HAS NOW BEGOT US?
IS THIS OUR SORRY LOT?
FOR LEAVING OUR SUNNY HOMELAND
AND THEY BOTH BEGAN TO ROT



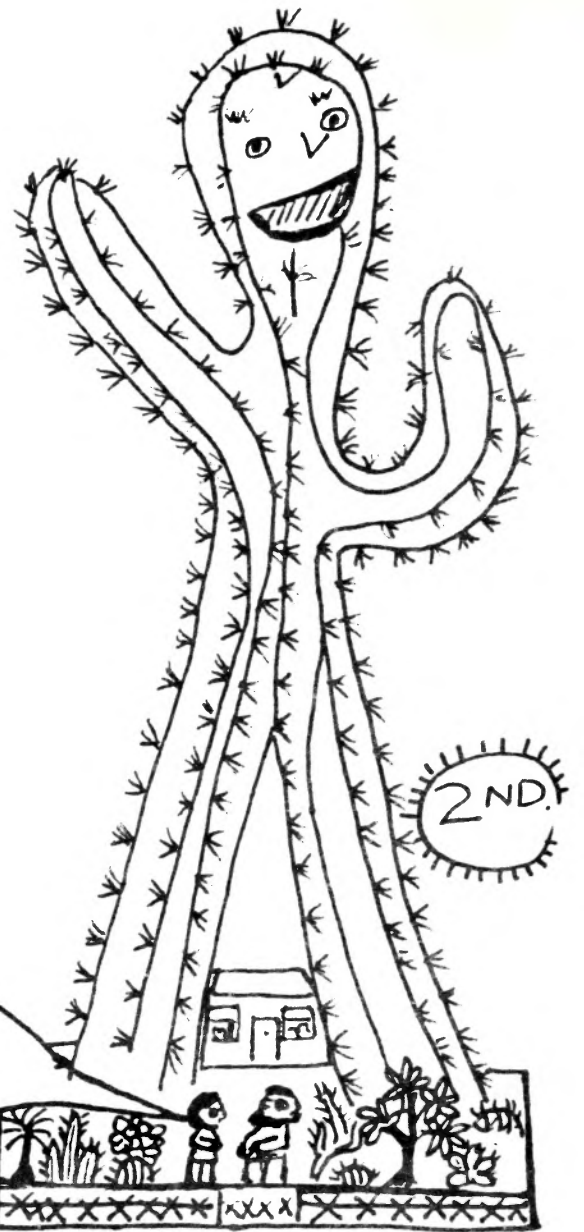
CARTOON CONTEST RESULTS... YES!

Rudy WHO?



1^{ST.}

ROBERT NATWICK

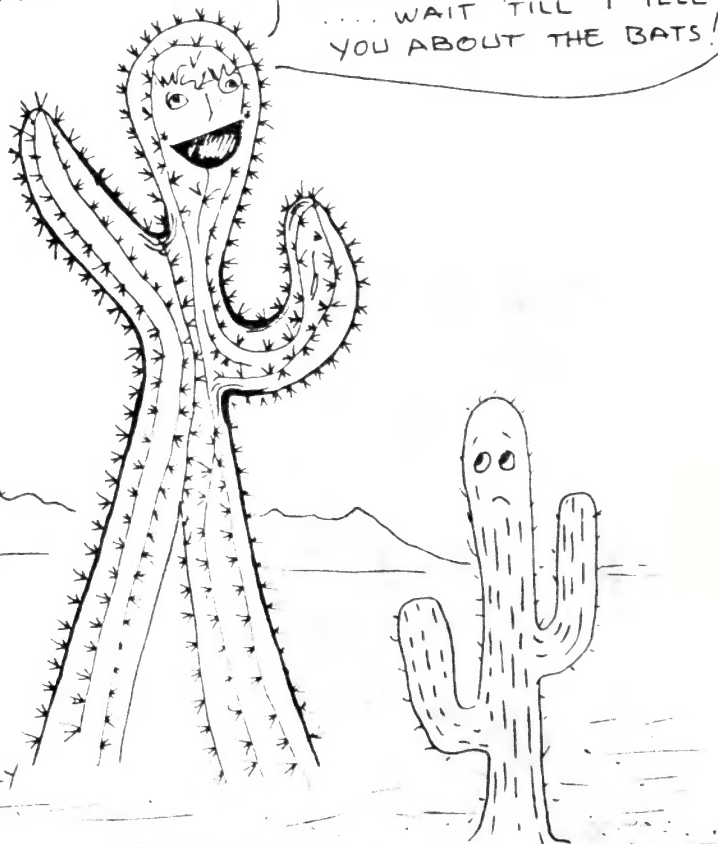


2^{ND.}

I told you to check the size before you planted it.

3^{RD.}

IF YOU'VE A HARD TIME BELIEVING THE BIRDS AND THE BEES, ... WAIT 'TILL I TELL YOU ABOUT THE BATS!



S. BERRY

Our compliments to your imagination!

Thanks to All who entered FIRST \$25.00 (script at Plant sales table) to Robert NATWICK, second to "Z" (Anonymous), let us know, please for \$15.00, and to Shirley BERRY for \$10.00. More to publish next month and another contest, so sharpen up those pencils! THANKS...

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

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222-3216
Vice President - Mitch Bahr
571-0912
Secretary - Joyce Buckner
222-3216
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571-5127
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530-2551

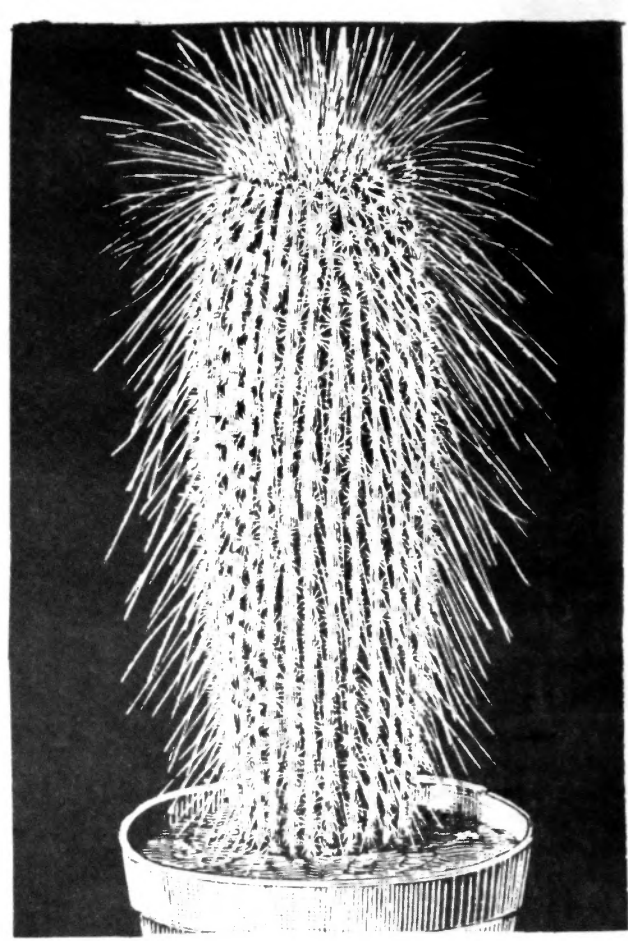
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Rare Succulents

The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society, Inc. 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¢. Affiliated with the Cactus & Succulent Society of America, Inc.

San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society, Inc.

P.O. Box 33181

Hillcrest Station 102

San Diego, CA 92163-3181

VISITORS WELCOME



ESPINAS Y FLORES

Editor
Mary Aubuchon
1058 5th Avenue
Chula Vista,

CA 91911

619-427-3388

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