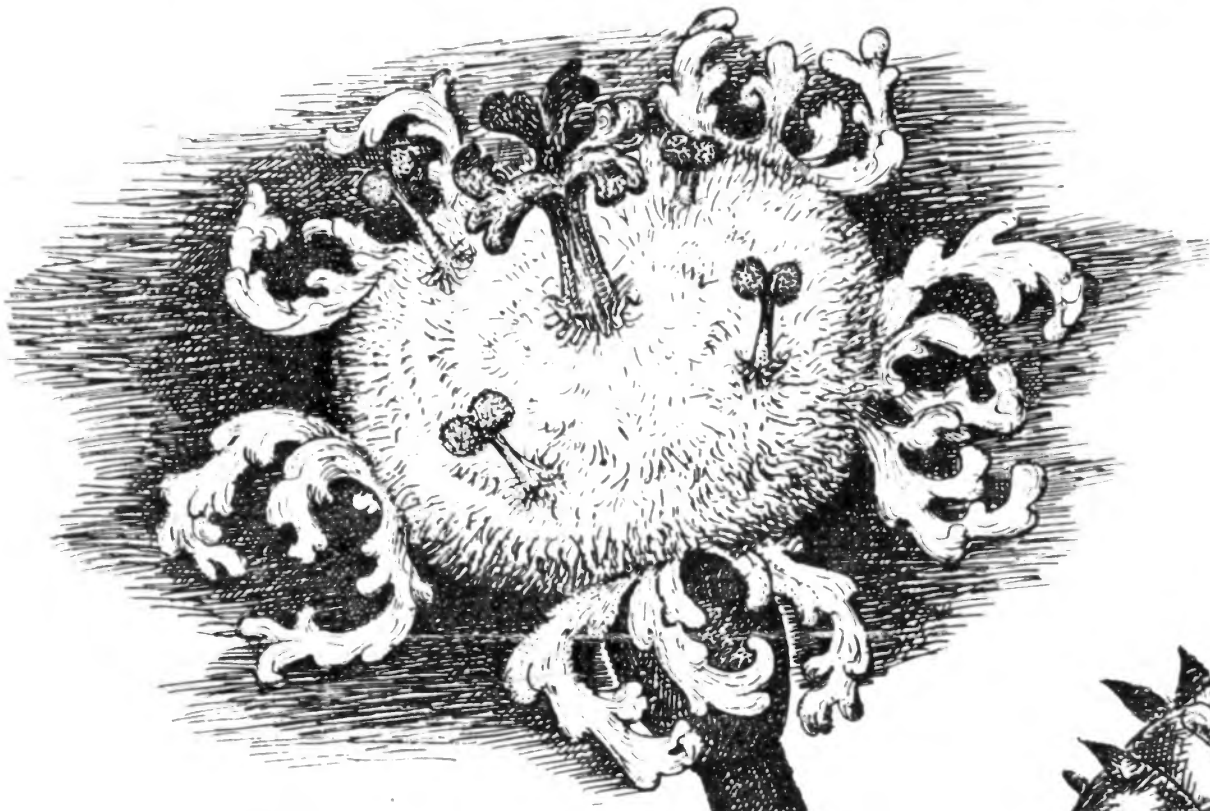


SIGN UP FOR THE BUS TRIP!

Espinas y Flores

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

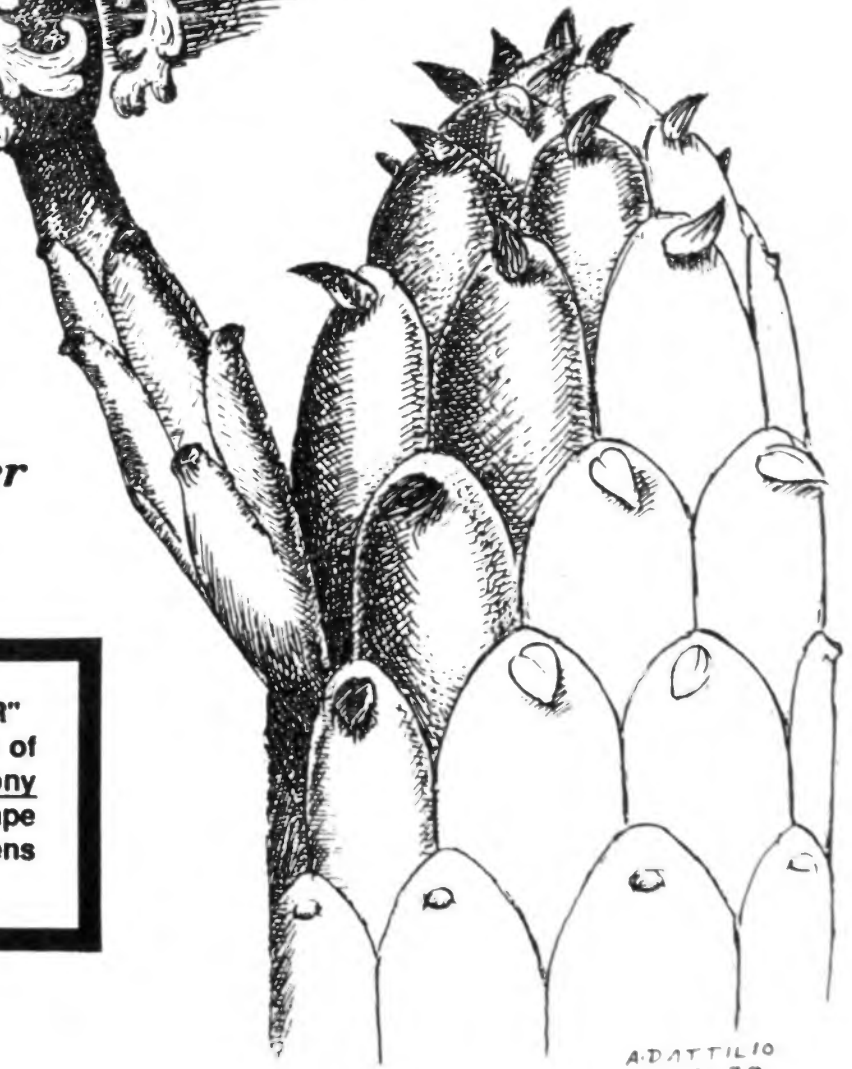
VOLUME XXVII NUMBER EIGHT SATURDAY AUGUST 8 1992



August Program:

"The Starflowers"

by Joseph Betzler



OUR COVER: "IN BAROQUE SPLENDOR"
Original never before published ink study of
Euphorbia Inermis by member Anthony
D'Attilio. This Euphorbia from the Cape
Provance has a green pistil with gold stamens
and is very fragrant. Thanks Tony!

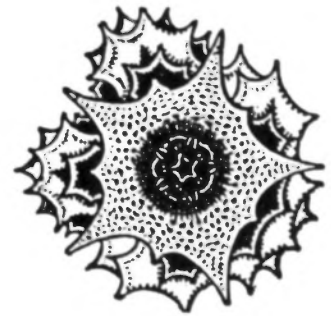
A. D'ATTILIO
9-79

August Program: "The Stapelieae" "The Starflowers"

by Joseph A. Betzler



Joey Betzler will give a slide show of this succulent family's genera and unique features. Grants from the Huntington Botanical Gardens and the CSSA have enabled Joey to study this family in the Richtersveld of South Africa. Joey has his M.S. in Botany from San Diego State University. Please bring in any Stapeliads you want to show or have identified.



NEWS FLASH: JOEY HAS INVENTED A METHOD OF UTILIZING A VIDEO CAMERA WITH HIS MICROSCOPE AND WILL PRESENT A LIVE DEMONSTRATION OF THE POLLINIZATION PROCESS OF STAPELIADS. THIS IS A HISTORICAL FIRST FOR SDC&S MEMBERS!!

PLEASE BRING GOODIES FOR THE REFRESHMENT BREAK!



**PLEASE TAKE NOTE... DATE CHANGE!
INTER-CITY CACTUS & SUCCULENT SHOW
BUS TRIP - SUNDAY AUGUST 23, 1992**



THE SECOND ANNUAL BUS TRIP TO THE LOS ANGELES ARBORETUM HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM SATURDAY THE 22nd TO SUNDAY THE 23rd - WE ARE SORRY IF THIS CAUSES ANY INCONVENIENCE, HOWEVER, WE NEED AT LEAST 30 INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED TO AFFORD CHARTERING A BUS. PLEASE GIVE LAURA DEMERRITT YOUR CHECK @ AUGUST MEETING OR SEND CHECK TO SDC&SS (P.O. BOX ON BACK COVER). IF YOU'VE ALREADY SENT IN A CHECK BUT, ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND SUNDAY, YOUR CHECK SHALL BE RETURNED. SPACE IS LIMITED TO 47 PEOPLE. FIRST POSTMARK DATES WILL BE THE FIRST PEOPLE TO BE SEATED; AND SEATS UP FRONT, AS WELL AS, THROUGHOUT THE BUS WILL BE RESERVED FOR NORTH COUNTY MEMBERS WHO GOT THEIR CHECKS IN EARLY. COST PER PERSON IS \$18.00 AND INCLUDES ENTRY INTO ARBORETUM. WE WILL LEAVE FROM BALBOA PARK (THE PARKING LOT BEHIND ORGAN PAVILION) PROMPTLY @ 9:00 AM; BUS WILL THEN STOP AT THE LA COSTA EXIT OF INTERSTATE 5 (CALTRANS CAR POOL PARKING LOT) @ APPROX 9:30 AM FOR OUR NORTH COUNTY MEMBERS AND PALOMAR CLUB MEMBERS. THE L.A. ARBORETUM IS A WONDERFUL PARK WITH MANY BOTANICAL WONDERS - AND TAKING AN AIR-CONDITIONED BUS IS THE ONLY WAY TO GO!! WE SHALL LEAVE LOS ANGELES @ 4:00 PM AND SHOULD ARRIVE BACK BETWEEN 6:00 AND 7:00 P.M. THERE IS PLENTY OF ROOM IN LUGGAGE COMPARTMENT FOR LUNCH COOLERS AND ANY PLANTS YOU MAY PURCHASE. MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL JOYCE @ 222-3216.



**And you're
invited..**

Cactus and Succulent

CALENDAR
1992 SHOW SCHEDULE

Aug. 22 & 23 - Southern California Inter-City Show, sponsored by the Long Beach Cactus Club, Los Angeles C&S Society, and San Gabriel Valley C&S Society, at the L.A. County Arboretum in Arcadia. Even the British say this is the largest cactus and succulent show in the world. Open show. More info, Larry Grammer 310/5991146.

Aug. 28, 29, 30 - San Francisco County Fair Flower Show. Northern California's largest competitive plant show, representing all the horticultural societies in the greater Bay Area. In its umpteenth year.

Sept. 12 & 13 - Sacramento C&S Society hosts the biennial Northern California Inter-City Show at the Sacramento Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento. More info, 916/443-9413.

Sept. 12 & 13 - Cactus & Succulent Society of California holds its annual Show & Sale at the Lakeside Garden Center in Oakland.

Sept. 19 - Huntington Succulent Symposium at Huntington Botanical Gardens, 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Talks, sales, rare plant auction. More info 818/405-2160.

The 7th Annual 1992 INTER-CITY

For information

Larry Grammer 213 599-0856
Woody Minnich 805 944-2784
Charles Spotts 818 341-7613

Cactus & Succulent SHOW

SAT. & SUN. AUG. 22 & 23 from 9:00 to 5:00

GIANT PLANT SALE
LARGEST SHOW EVER!!!

At the Los Angeles County Arboretum
301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, CA

Sponsored by the Los Angeles, Long Beach & San Gabriel Valley
Cactus and Succulent Societies



HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS
NINTH SYMPOSIUM on SUCCULENT PLANTS
Saturday, September 19th, 1992

Program "Strategies for Survival"

- *Plant Adaptations of Desert Environments*
Arthur C. Gibson, University of California at Los Angeles, California
- *Parasitism Among the Flowering Plants*
Job Kullt, University of Victoria, British Columbia
- *Cryptic Conophytums and Mimicking Mesembs*
Steven Hammer, Spheroid Institute, Belen, New Mexico
- *Desert Resurrection, the Ecology and Physiology of Selaginella lepidophylla*
Bill Eichmeyer, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
- *Avoiding the Drought: Desert Annuals*
Richard S. Inouye, Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho
- *Adaptations of Madagascan Succulents*
Werner Rauh, University of Heidelberg, Germany
- *In Search of South African Geophytes*
Michael Vassar, Van Nuys, California

Other Events

- Succulent Plant Sales
- Silent Auction of Rare and Unusual Succulents
- Mexican style picnic in the Rose Garden, Friday evening with the A.A.B.G.A.

Lunch

Continental breakfast and registration start at 8:00. Programs begin at 8:45 a.m. until 8:00 p.m. This includes speaker presentations, silent auction refreshments, lunch, optional banquet.

Location

Friend's Hall
THE HUNTINGTON Library, Art Collections, Botanical Gardens
1151 Oxford Road
San Marino, California 91108
(818) 405-2162, FAX (818) 405-0225

Registration

Symposium	\$55.00
Friday Picnic	\$20.00
Symposium Banquet	\$30.00

To register: Mail your name(s), address, and a check for the appropriate amount to:

The Huntington Botanical Gardens
c/o Succulent Symposium
1151 Oxford Road
San Marino, California 91108

Registration deadline is September 9th, 1992

We cannot guarantee that meals will be provided for late registrants.

**BOTANICAL SHOWS BALBOA PARK
ROOM 101, CASA DEL PRADO**

Aug. 15 & 16	San Diego Fern Society 14th Show	Sat: 1pm-5:00pm	Sun: 10am-5:00pm
Aug. 22 & 23	San Diego Bromeliad Society 18th Show	Sat: 1pm-4:30pm	Sun: 11am-4:30pm
Aug. 29 & 30	San Diego Turtle & Tortoise Soc. 18th Show	Sat: 10am-5:00pm	Sun: 10am-5:00pm
Sept. 19 & 20	Heartland African Violet 3rd Fall Show	Sat: 1pm-5:00pm	Sun: 10am-4:30pm
Sept. 26 & 27	San Diego Bonsai Club Fall Show	Sat: 10am-5:00pm	Sun: 10am-5:00pm
Oct. 3 & 4	Sogetsu School of Ikebana - S.D. Branch	Sat: 11am-4:30pm	Sun: 11am-4:30pm
Oct. 17 & 18	Palomar District Flower Show	Sat: 11am-4:30pm	Sun: 10am-4:00pm
Oct. 24 & 25	San Diego Co. Orchid Soc. Fall "Mini" Show	Sat: 12pm-5:00pm	Sun: 10am-4:30pm
Oct. 31 & Nov. 1	Balboa Park African Violet Soc. Fall Show	Sat: 10am-4:00pm	Sun: 10am-4:00pm
Nov. 7 & 8	San Diego Tropical Fish Soc. 35th Show	Sat: 12pm-6:00pm	Sun: 9am-4:30pm
Nov. 22	Sumi-e Painting & Ikebana 17th Annual Show		Sun: 11am-4:00pm
Dec. 4 & 5	San Diego Floral Assoc. Christmas Show	Fri: 5pm-9:00pm	Sat: 11am-9:00pm

(Christmas on the Prado)

YOU CAN HELP

FOOD VOLUNTEERS FOR AUGUST???? PLEASE VOLUNTEERS WE NEED YOU!! DIANE & BILL CROWLEY WILL NOT BE AT AUGUST MEETING TO SERVE YOU PUNCH AND REFRESHMENTS - IF THE CLUB DOES NOT GET NEW REGALEMENT COMMITTEE VOLUNTEERS, THE REFRESHMENT BREAK WILL BE STRICTLY DO-IT-YOURSELF AND DON'T MAKE A MESS!! SO IF YOU'D LIKE TO DO SOMETHING FOR YOUR CLUB THAT WOULD BE GREATLY APPRECIATED BY ALL FELLOW MEMBERS PLEASE GIVE MICHAEL OR ONE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS A CALL AND VOLUNTEER!

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SALE OF ALL PLANTS LEFT OVER FROM JUNE SHOW AND PLANT SALE AT THE AUGUST MEETING. ALL PLANTS WILL BE AT LEAST 50% OFF - SO BRING SOME BOXES AND YOUR CHECKBOOKS!

A most successful picnic at Crown Point Shores was attended by some sixty plus members. Forty-four rare and beautiful plants were auctioned off. All the homemade potluck dishes were delicious and there were enough hamburgers even for Whimpy! A very special thanks to new members: Geri & Larry MaHaffy for "manning" the BBQ - they did a great job cooking all those burgers!

WANTED: Volunteers to help maintain the World Renowned Baja Hill at the Wild Animal Park. We need you!! Call Joey Betzler @ 239-0804.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF DORIS RAKE

We were all very saddened by the loss of Doris Rake, an active member of the San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society for 18 years. Doris was born in Seattle, Washington in February of 1914; after World War II she moved to Kingman, Arizona. The Arizona desert kindled dormant interest in Doris. She spent the rest of her life involved in collecting and learning about Native American baskets, jewelry, and tending to her desert succulent garden. She was rightfully proud of her beautiful garden and it gave her many hours of pleasure.

Doris was secretary of our society for two years when Warren Buckner was president. She is survived by a son, Larry, and daughter, Stephanie (who may be needing our help in maintaining that beautiful garden), seven grandchildren and three great granddaughters.

A new trophy, The Doris Rake "Memorial Cup" for Best Agave was donated to the club by in her honor by her family. Donations American Cancer Society.

"THE SHIP"

I am standing upon the seashore. A white ship at my side spreads her white sails to the morning breeze and starts for the blue ocean.

She is an object of beauty and strength, and I stand and watch her until at length she is only a speck of white cloud where the sea and sky meet and mingle with each other. Then someone at my side exclaims, "There, she's gone!"

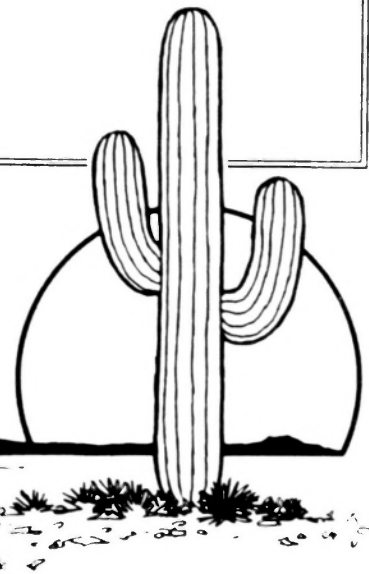
Gone where? Gone from my sight, that is all. She is just as large in mast and spar as when she left my side, and just as able to bear her load of living freight to the place of her destination. Her diminished size is in me, not in her.

And just at the moment when someone at my side says, "She's gone" there are other voices ready to take up the glad shout, "Here, she comes!"

And that is dying.

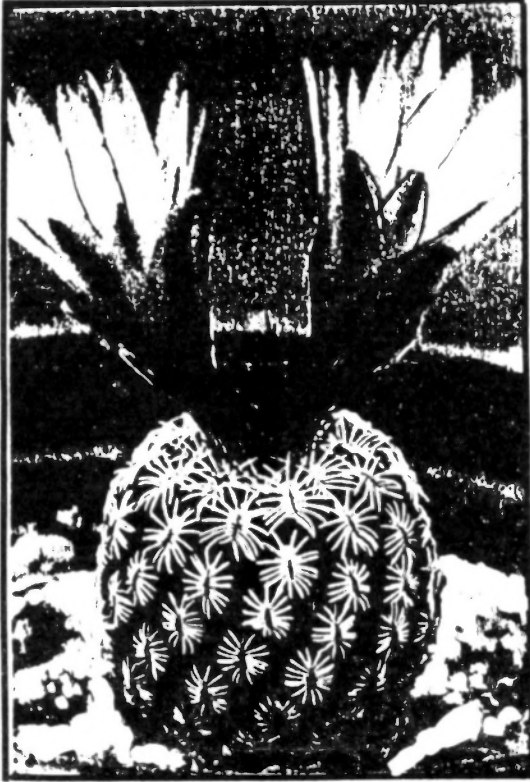
Author unknown

Two new trophies for the 1993 June Show: The Doris Rake Trophy - Best Agave and The Lydia & Russell Evans Trophy - Best Euphorbia II - donated by Russell Evans.



CACTUS OF THE MONTH

TURBINICARPUS by Joseph Clements



Turbinicarpus pseudomacrochele

Turbinicarpus are a group of small inconspicuous plants from the Chihuahuan Desert of Central Mexico. The first description of any species within the genus was given in 1927 by Bödeker who described it as *Echinocactus schmiedeckianus*. Several attempts in name combinations followed until 1937 when Backeberg and Buxbaum gave this group of plants the name *Turbinicarpus*. Many varieties and species were only recently described leading to several new names. Most authors today tend to align this group with *Toumeyana* or *Strombocactus*.

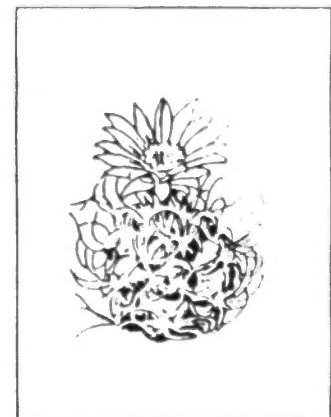
Turbinicarpus species form a neat, rather tight group of plants similar in body form to *Lophophora* with spines that are papery, hairy, or feathery. Often they are pulled low to the ground by large, tapering, fusiform roots. Body color varies from bluish green to grey. Fruits are turbin-shaped, from whence the genus gets the name, berries that split longitudinally to form a basal pore through which the seeds fall. The distribution of seeds is by ants, wind or rain run-off leading to a very limited range for each species. Glass and Foster state that because of the effects of this seed dispersal mechanism, problems in dealing with this group are complex. Mini-populations are scattered across the hill tops of a rather restricted area of San Luis Potosi. Yet within each colony the characteristics are constant. One might stand at one colony location and see four or five other distinct populations.

To the collector, *Turbinicarpus* are one of the most desirable plants of the Cactus family. They are small, clean, neat and fairly easy to grow. In cultivation they require a well-drained mix and bright light, but not in full sun. Watch out for the watering and feeding for if they are over-fed, they tend to split. Growing them from seed is easy, just let them come up in the pot.

DESIRABLE SPECIES:

T. lophophoroides - similar to *Lophophora*, this popular species develops plenty of wool at its apex from which large, pink flowers emerge. Watch your watering with this one as it splits easily. Type locality is Tablas San Luis Potosi.

T. schmiedeckeanus - Glass and Foster have expanded this species to include several former species at the varietal level. It makes the largest clumps in the genus clustering to mounds of six inches, with grey wispy spines and white flowers. The distribution is North Eastern San Luis Potosi, Neuvo Leon and Tamaulipas on rocky hill tops where it is often trampled and eaten by goats.



T. schmiedeckeanus

CACTUS OF THE MONTH

TURBINICARPUS

by Joe Clements

T. pseudopectinatus - Resembling a golf ball and popular with the collector for its neat spination. Spines radiate from each areole to completely cover the body. Flowers are variable from white to violet. Type locality is Palmillas Tamaulipas.

T. pseudomachrochele - Fine and curling spines form a crown around globular stems which in time forms small clumps. Flowers are white with pink central stripes. Distribution is from San Luis Potosi to Queretaro.

T. lauii - This unique *Turbinicarpus* is somewhat different in body texture with a shiny green body rather than a matte finish as most. Spines are glassy white with blackish tips and slightly curved around the body. Type locality is the gypsum hills near Buena Vista, San Luis Potosi.

T. valdezianus - This beautiful, small plant, less than one inch, is covered with white, feathery plumose spines that hide the entire plant body. Plants found in Saltillo typically have reddish, violet flowers. But at other locations in the Nuevo Leon and Zacatecas most of the flowers are white.



Turbinicarpus schmidickeanus



Turbinicarpus valdezianus

References cited

Cullmann, W., Götz, E., Gröner, G., 1986, The Encyclopaedia of Cacti, Alpha Books, England, p. 308-310.

Glass, C. & Foster, R., 1977, A Revision of the Genus *Turbinicarpus*, Cactus and Succulent Journal (U.S.), Vol. 49, p. 161-176.

Innes, C. & Glass, C., 1991, Cacti, Portland House, New York, p. 299-302.

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PAGE 8

...: I PLEDGE TO MAKE THE EARTH A SECURE AND HOSPITABLE HOME
FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS "

SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH
CARALLUMA N.E. BROWN TO GILBERT
One Hundred Years of Change

The modern genus Caralluma is one of the thirty or so genera of the sub-tribe Stapelieae within the Milkweed family (Asclepiadaceae). These Asclepiads are closely related to the Apocynaceae (Pachypodium, Adenium and Oleander). Distinguishing characteristics are seed types, flowers and follicle production. Stapeliads produce mats of succulent stems, as in Orbea variegata or upright subshrubs such as Hoodia gordonii. The genus Caralluma was erected by Robert Brown in 1811.

Robert Brown took Stapelia and split off three genera that still stand: Huernia, Piarranthus and Caralluma. He was the first English botanist to embrace a natural system of plant classification which grew into our present taxonomic concept. Before this time it was thought that a species was static and few characters were used to classify plants. The boundaries that R. Brown included for the three taxa listed are honored to this day. The first example of Caralluma that Brown had in mind was an Indian plant C. adscendens (originally as Stapelia adscendens by Roxburgh in 1795). The generic epithet is reportedly derived from the native term for the plants, Car-Allum.

In 1892 Nicholas Edward Brown (not Robert Brown) consolidated (lumped) Caralluma from a lot of different genera at the time: Desmidorchis Ehrenberg in 1829, Boucerosia Wight & Arnott in 1834, Hutchinia Wight & Arnott in 1834, Apteranthes Mikan in 1835, Sarcocodon N. E. Brown in 1878, Quaqua N. E. Brown in 1912, Spathulopetalum Chiovenda in 1912 and Sarcophagophilus Dinter in 1923. In 1937 White and Sloane published The Stapelieae in three volumes. The first volume contains 242 pages devoted to Caralluma. The genus was split into 9 groups and about 113 species at this time. Upon study of this work it was apparent that the concept of Caralluma by White and Sloane contained some errors. Some members of other genera (Stapelia and Pectinaria) were erroneously incorporated and several groups were very weak i.e. the carnosa-incarnata and marlothii groups are very similar. All this said, The Stapelieae is a monumental work that stood for 40 years. It is a must for any serious student of the tribe and as it falls to modern classification schemes, the photographs and drawings are still valuable. This and N. E. Brown's concept all started to fracture into smaller taxa in 1978.

In 1978 L. C. Leach published Taxonomic Series No. 1. In it he splits Orbea from Stapelia and Orbeopsis from Caralluma. Leach also creates another genus Pachycymbium. This new genus consists of five of White and Sloane's Caralluma species that have been consolidated into two Pachycymbium species. These form three genera that are more closely related to each other than to their original 'parent' genera. In 1980 Leach again strikes some Caralluma members to the genus that he has resurrected, Tridentea. P. V. Bruyns in 1981 removed one Caralluma to pectinaria and refined the genera Pectinaria and Stapeliopsis. Again in 1983 Bruyns resurrects Quaqua (created by N. E. Brown in 1879) and transfers Cape region and Namibian 'hard-stemmed Carallumas' here. While some students of Stapelieae are still digesting the resurrection of Quaqua; M. G. Gilbert publishes his 'Caralluma' paper (1990). He takes all the 'Ango' members of Caralluma (characterized by mottled stems and tapering prominent tubercles) and transfers these to Leach's - Pachycymbium. This taxa extends from the bottom of the Arabian peninsula down eastern Africa to southern Africa.

SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH: CARALLUMA

So, in 1992, the modern concept of Caralluma consists of four subgenera and three unclassified taxa (Gilbert 1990) listed below:

Subgenus Caralluma consists of stapeliads with tapering stems, small rudimentary leaves obvious and flowers born on or near the tips of the tapering stems. About 20 species occur from Asia to east Africa and possibly Namibia.

Subgenus Urmalcala, members of this small group have green stems with rounded angles. The flowering cushion appears below the top of the stems, technically a many flowered subapical extra-axillary umbel. The few members in this group can be found at the extreme northern range of the stapeliaceae.

Subgenus Boucerosia consists of about 28 species. Common character are normally four angled stems of a uniform color. The tubercles are poorly defined and leaves soon lost or callused over and part of a hardened ridge (C. foetida). The flowers are borne in terminal clusters, sometimes opening simultaneously. These species fit into several loose associations: the umbellata - indica group from India, the europaea - hexagona group from northern Africa, Europe to the near east.

Subgenus Desmidorchis consists of 5 species from similar localities as previous subgenus but the flowers are fewer in number and flower scars are born on the stem angles.

The 'adenensis - speciosa' group from southern Arabia and eastern Africa is listed without a subgeneric epithet. Gilbert comments that information on the Arabian species is insufficient and with a thorough study the number of taxa will likely be reduced. The African members are distinct and well known. Currently 10 species are listed. These plants tend to be robust and erect growing. Flowers are produced in strictly terminal umbels

Two isolated species are named and no apparent affinities are listed, they are:

C. acutangula commonly known as C. retrospiciens with its unique 'H' shaped stems and stem angles that do not callus over. The flowers are produced in a large conspicuous terminal umbel. This species is found in northern Africa, Kenya, Somalia and Arabia.

C. penicillata has unknown affinities because of its unusual umbel formation and the location of these umbels. Probably related to the subgenus Desmidorchis. This species can be found on both sides of the Red Sea.

Caralluma is much changed from what White and Sloane had in mind. This too, is different from the idea that N. E. Brown had one hundred years ago. As strange as it may seem Caralluma is now closer to what Robert Brown had in mind. Many plants have been discovered in the intervening years. I believe that the picture is clearer than it was before 1978. Fifty years ago there were 113 species, now there are about 60 (20 of these are 'new' discoveries).

Not all investigators will be happy with the Caralluma / Pachycymbium split, some will not even recognize the changes. I think the new work has merit, though there are some points that I may not agree with. The modern goal of taxonomy is to elucidate relationships between species. It is important to keep a perspective of what taxonomy is, it is a man made concept. There are no simple solutions and there will always be changes in our view of classification of plants.

If you want to talk about culture or other species just ask. I am always happy to talk about Stapeliads.

Bibliography

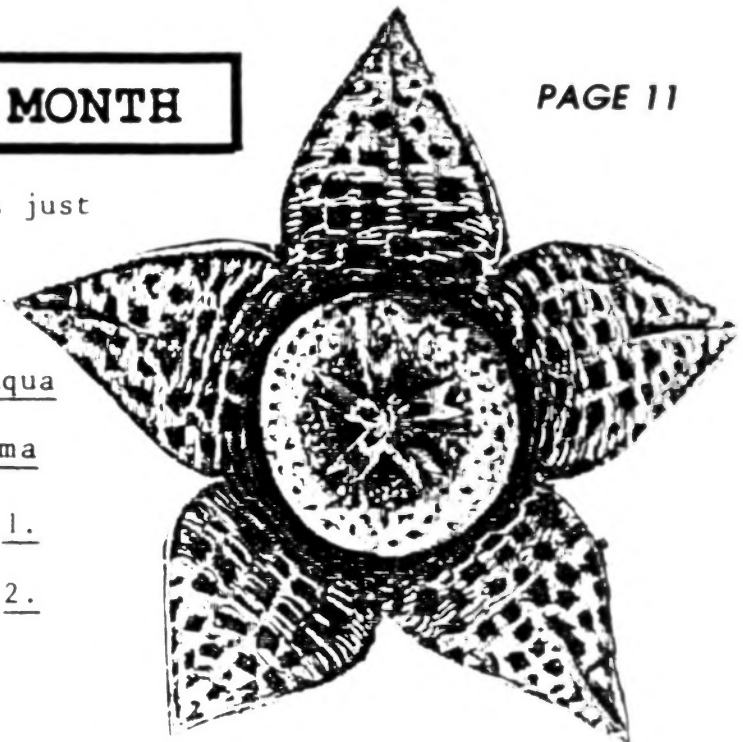
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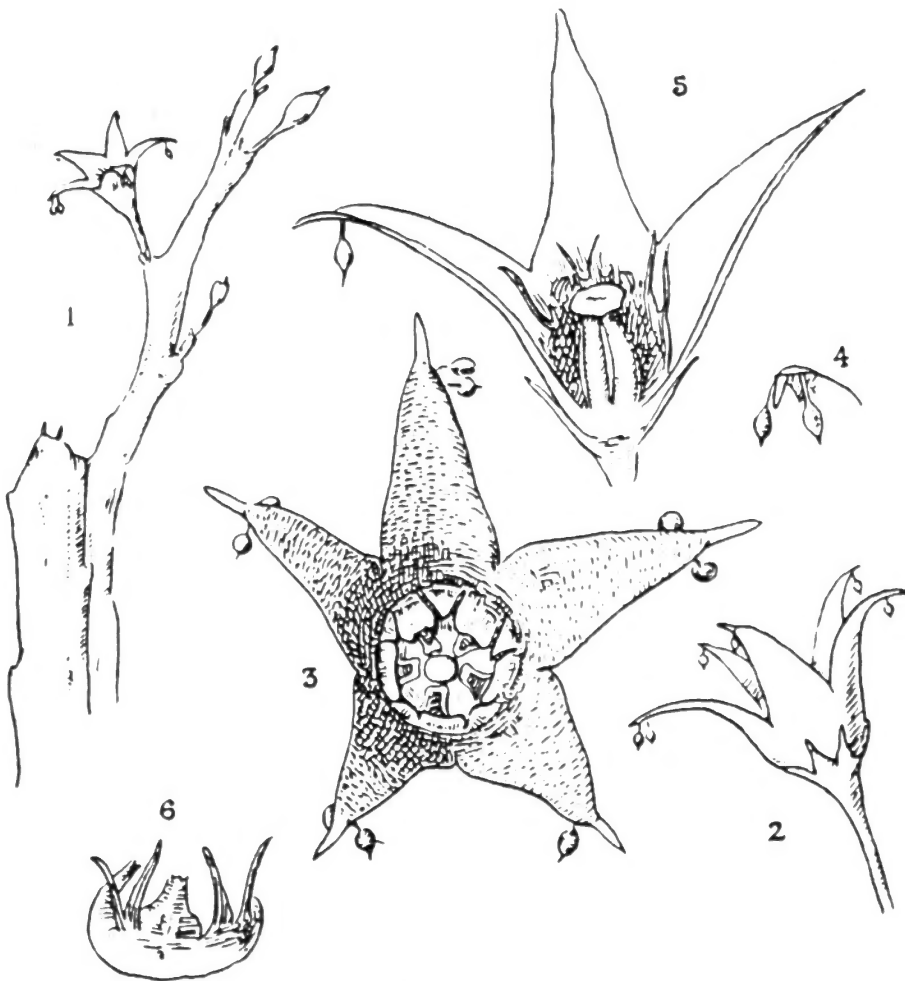
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Leach, L. C. 1980. Excelsa, Taxonomic Series No. 2.

White, A. and B. L. Sloane. 1937. The Stapelieae

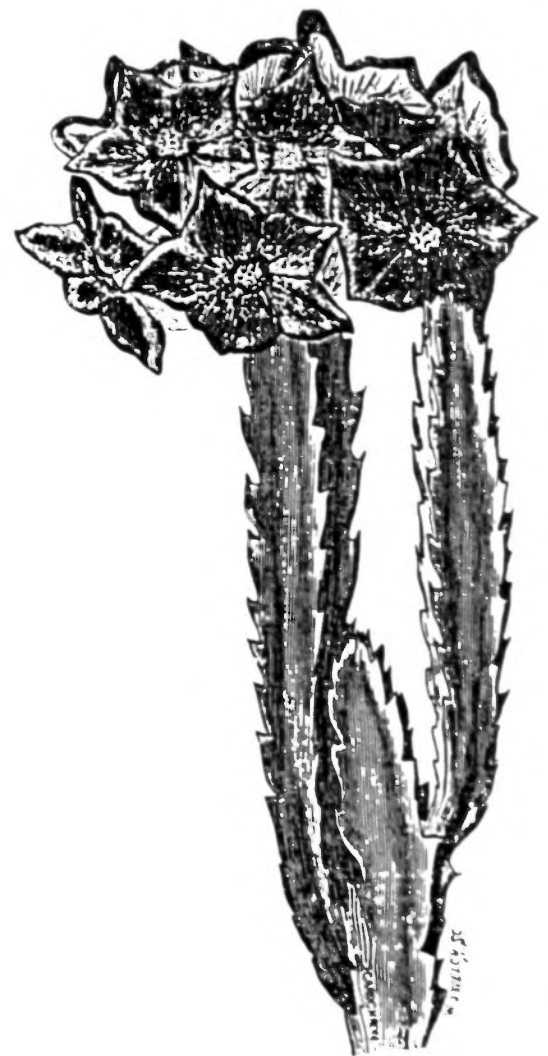


PLEASE BRING IN YOUR STAPELIADS - ANY GENUS - ANY SPECIES - ANY UNIDENTIFIED PLANTS - THANKS



CARALLUMA STALAGMIFERA.

1. Stem and inflorescence (somewhat enlarged).
 2. Flower, side view.
 3. Flower from above.
 4. Apex of petal, showing mucro and appendages.
 5. Flower in section.
 6. Part of corona.
- Figs. 2-6 much enlarged.



-CARALLUMA CAMPANULATA: FLOWERS BROWNISH-PURPLE.

FROM ALL CORNERS by Shirley Berry

*The One Year Anniversary of "From All Corners"
Congratulations Shirley & Thank you very much!!*



Discocactus horstii is a stunning plant, sure to appeal to any plant collector, but from my personal experience, the chances of growing it to some maturity are minimal. I wish I had known the following growing requirements that were published in the March 1979 National Cactus & Succulent Journal.

Tom Jenkins states in this article that he knows of many disillusioned cactophiles who would never again attempt to grow this plant. He says that basically it is an easy plant to grow.

To quote him: "In the early years following its introduction many plants of this species were lost. I feel that there was not enough habitat information available and many of the nurserymen were terrified of it. Consequently the poor plants were left to their own devices, sitting in bone dry compost or grit, the idea of watering being taboo. Of course, if you want fossils, that is the way to treat them. Dehydration is the greatest enemy of *Discocactus horstii*. The habitat is certainly not arid, in fact quite the reverse. It is warm and moist. Collected plants do suffer, by the time the collector has been in the field five or six weeks and then returned to base, they must have already lost a considerable amount of water. Then they are packed and sent across the world dehydrating all the time. So what does one do?"

"Well, I can tell you what we do, and in the past two years we have had more than 90% success with this species on its own roots."

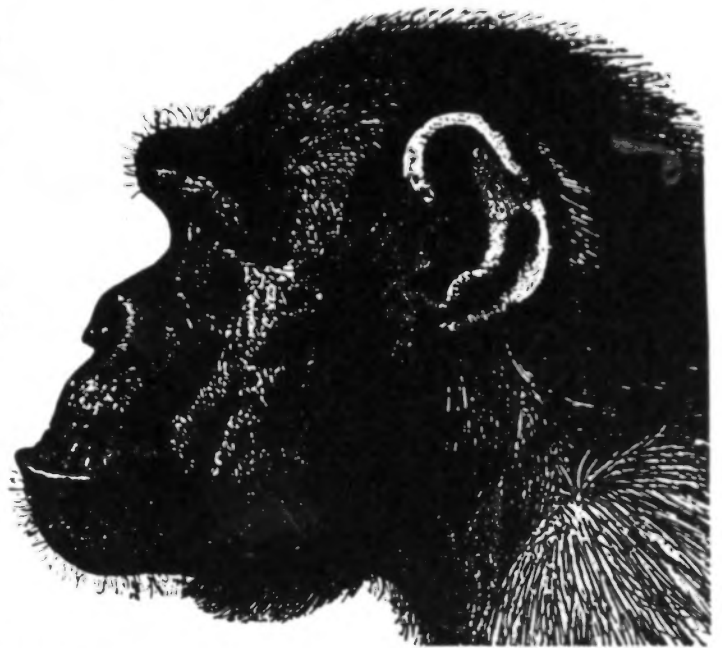
This author's friend was a great explorer of Brazilian habitats and was quite free with information. He advised, "Grow it like a big plant."

Tom Jenkins goes on to say, "Horrible advice to some, no doubt, but he is absolutely right. In fact I find the greatest ease in rooting plants in live sphagnum moss, no grit or sand is necessary. It is easy to keep the moss evenly moist, and this maintains a humid atmosphere around the plant body. I've actually got one of these plants growing in live sphagnum moss in a plastic bag and it looks superb... With regard to winter conditions, I feel that the temperature should be maintained above 10c for this plant, and a little moisture supplied to the base of the roots... at least this works for me."



"The whole marvelous panorama of Life that spreads over the surface of the globe is, in the last analysis, transformed sunlight."

Ernst Haeckel (1834-1919)



**WISE AND
OTHERWISE**

by Michael Buckner

"Tradition requires that a name have some scientific relevance, but if taxonomists are remarkable patient, they sometimes overtax their imaginations or simply run out of nomenclatural steam. Whole genera have been given anagrams of their discoverer's wife's name, or anagrams of their habitats, i.e., Africa or Carolina. One organism was named Golfingia, "in honor of golf". To help colleagues come up with better names, the late and legendary paleontologist Roland Brown wrote a curious book, *Composition of Scientific Words*, and published it at his own expense (though he was, among other things, one of the museum's famous misers). In this fat lexicon of terms in several languages which might be applied in nomenclature, he brightly argued against unspeakable complexity, such as the names chosen for two amphipods found in Lake Baikal: *Leurophthalmoechinogammarus crassus* and *Siemienkiewicziechinogrammarus siemienkiewicz*. (note from typist to Michael - never again!) Brown also widely objected to boring redundant "simplicity, simplicity, simplicity" (to borrow from Thoreau's emphatic replication) and took issue with designating prime subspecies as *Bison bison bison*, *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis* and *Rattus rattus rattus*. He concluded: "Nomenclature need not compete with the Hallelujah Chorus."

From "The National Museum of Natural History", by Phillip Kopper, Abrahms, 1982.

"North out of (Cabo) San Lucas, the dirt road is lined with trash. The well-traveled paved roads here at the tip (of Baja) sparkle with beer cans and bottles. It is my contention that the motoring Mexican reads only the first line of the highway sign: DEPOSITO DE BASURA and ignores the second: A 500 METERS."

From "A Desert County Near the Sea", *A Natural History of the Cape Region of Baja California* by Ann Zwinger, Harper & Row, 1961.

"I BELIEVE IN GOD, ONLY I SPELL IT NATURE."

Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959)

PAGE 13

WISE AND

An interesting little history of the name *Euphorbia*, by the ancient Roman writer Pliny, tells us that the original name for the individual plants of the spurge family, dates back to the time of Julius Caesar and Juba II, a king of Northern Africa. At that time the plant was known as *Euphorbium*, not *Euphorbia*, as it is today, under which name it is found listed in the old Gardener's Dictionary of Philip Miller, published in 1733 in London, England.

It is almost impossible to ascertain the exact time this genus was named *Euphorbia*, but a careful search has revealed the fact that the King Juba I lived about a half a century before Christ.

King Juba I is known historically for but one thing, that is, that he fought with Pompey against Caesar. His son, Juba II, was fairly well educated at Rome, and later wrote many books on various subjects, among which was one *De Euphorbia herba*. Pliny tells us that Juba II discovered an herb with a milky sap on Mount Atlas, which he found useful as a medicine for certain purposes not explained.

The name of Juba's physician was Euphorbus, which by chance also means "well-fed" in Greek. Perhaps Euphorbus was fat, which was what gave birth to the thought in the mind of King Juba when he said, "Since the plant looks well-fed, with its thick stalk and abundance of milky juice, and since, like Euphorbus, it also heals the sick, we'd better call it *Euphorbia*."

Euphorbus was no second-rate doctor, for besides being physician to King Juba II of all Mauretania, history tells us he also cured Augustus Caesar of a disease from which he suffered for many years, with *E. verum*, synonymous with the plant we know today as *E. antiquorum*.

Apparently, Linnaeus, who chose the name in 1753, knew the history of Juba and his famous doctor, for while all our botanical names start from Linnaeus, he found it convenient to use many names of earlier authors.

In later years, Prof. Philip B. Webb and Dr. Sabine Berthelot did honor to King Juba when they described a new euphorbia, discovered in the jungles of the Canary Islands, by naming it *E. Regis-Jubae*.

From *EUPHORBUS*, M.D. by Clarence L. Clum, *The Euphorbia Review*, Vol 1. #1 Jan 1935.

OTHERWISE

"My father considered a walk among the mountains as the equivalent of churchgoing."

Aldous Huxley (1894-1963)

Southern California Cactus & Succulent Societies (1992)

Thanks to the Sunset Cactus & Succulent Society for this compilation.

	monthly meeting/information	meeting location
GATES CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY	1st Wednesday, 7:30 pm 714/793-5395	San Bernardino County Museum 3034 Orange Tree Lane Redlands CA
LONG BEACH CACTUS CLUB	4th Sunday, 1:00 pm 310/866-1555	Community Room Jacoboni Library 5020 Clark Avenue Lakewood CA
LOS ANGELES CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY	2nd Monday, 7:30 pm 818/367-0864	Odd Fellows Hall 15236 Parthenia Avenue Sepulveda CA
ORANGE COUNTY CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY	4th Tuesday, 7:30 pm 714/522-6996	First Presbyterian Church 11832 Euclid Avenue Garden Grove CA
PALOMAR CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY	4th Saturday, 12:45 pm 619/753-3651	Joslyn Senior Center 724 North Broadway Escondido CA
SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY	2nd Saturday, 1:30 pm 619/222-3216	Majorca Room (101) Casa del Prado Balboa Park San Diego CA
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY	2nd Thursday, 7:30 pm 213/920-3046	Los Angeles State & County Arboretum 301 North Baldwin Avenue Arcadia CA
SANTA BARBARA CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY	1st Friday, 7:30 pm 805/649-2924	Louise Lowry Davis Center 1232 de la Vina Street Santa Barbara CA
SOUTH COAST CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY	2nd Sunday, 1:30 pm 310/675-5843	South Coast Botanic Gardens 26300 Crenshaw Boulevard Palos Verdes (Peninsula) CA
SUNSET SUCCULENT SOCIETY	3rd Monday, 8:00 pm 310/822-1783	Felicia Mahood Center 11338 Santa Monica Boulevard West Los Angeles CA

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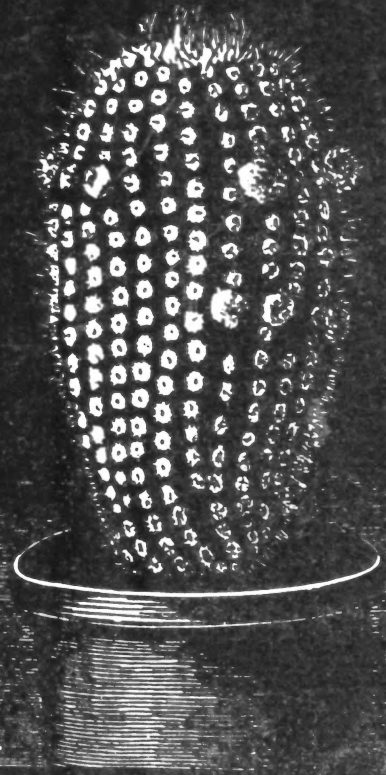
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The San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society, Incorporated is open to all persons interested in growing cacti or other succulent and exotic plants. Meetings are held the second Saturday of each month at 1:30 P.M. in Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Board of Directors meetings are held at 11:00 A.M. prior to general meetings. Annual dues are \$10 per single member per year, and \$5 for each additional member of same household. Single copies of *Espinas y Flores* are \$1 per copy sent within U.S.A. Affiliated with the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Incorporated.

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