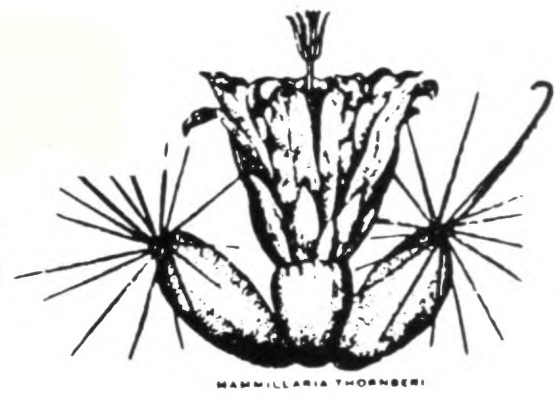


good fun ! Espinas y Flores

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



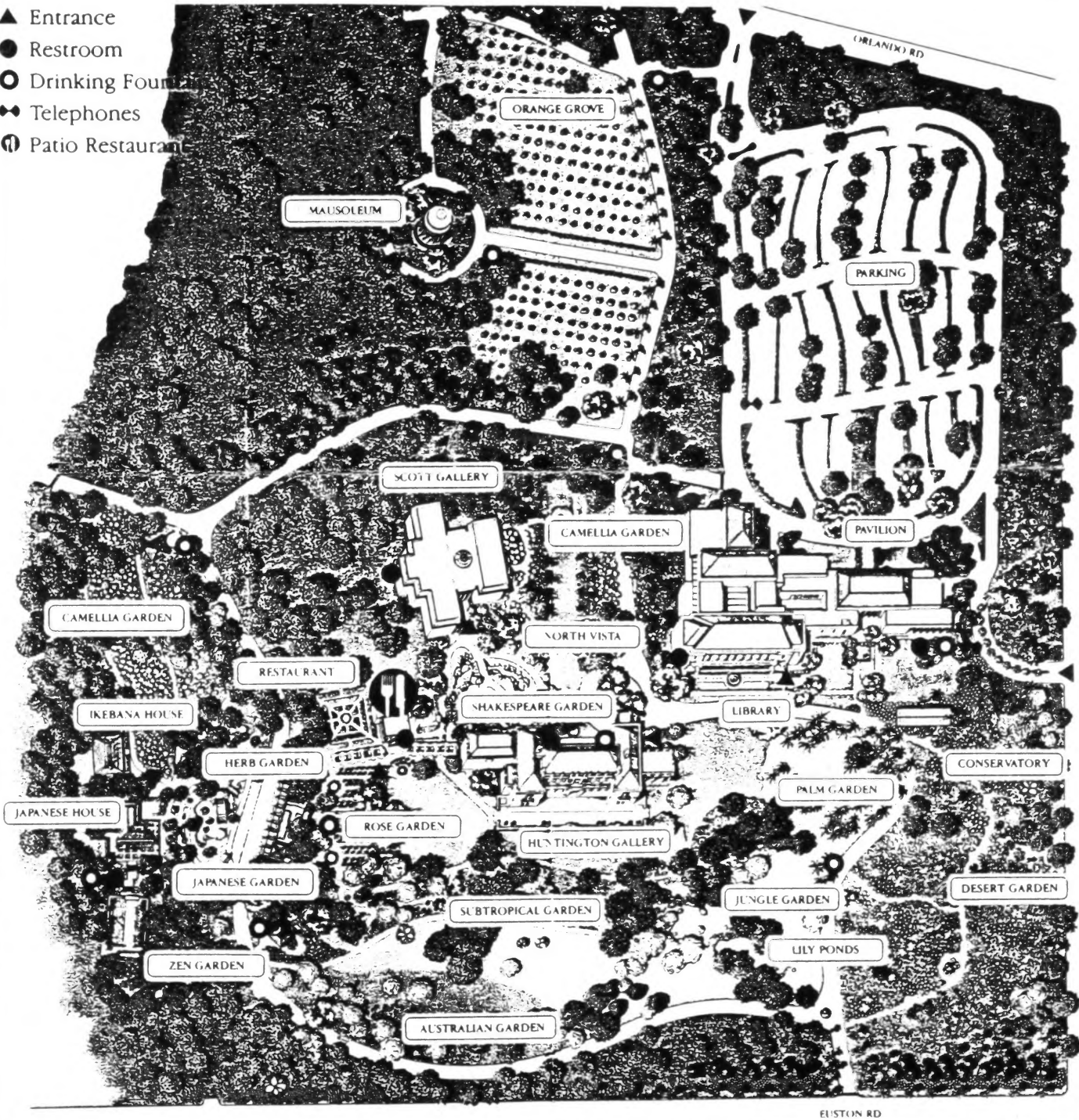
MAMMILLARIA THOMBERI

VOLUME XXV11, NUMBER 11, NOVEMBER 9, 1991

△ North

HUNTINGTON BUS TRIP TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!

- ▲ Entrance
- Restroom
- Drinking Fountain
- ◆ Telephones
- Ⓜ Patio Restaurant



T H E · H U N T I N G T O N

PROGRAM FOR NOVEMBER:
STEVE HAMMER FROM NEW MEXICO ON CONOPHYTUMS
SEE PAGE TWO FOR THIS SPECIAL TREAT!!

PROGRAM FOR NOVEMBER


CAN'T MISS THIS ONE!!!... FROM THE MABEL GRANDE SPHAEROID INSTITUTE IN BELEN, NEW MEXICO, WE BRING YOU "DEAR MABEL", THE INIMITABLE STEVE HAMMER, WORLD EXPERT ON CONOPHYTUMS AND OTHER UNUSUAL MIMICRY PLANTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA!! STEVE JUST RETURNED FROM ANOTHER SOUTH AFRICAN EXPLORATION EXPEDITION AND IS CURRENTLY ENTRENCHED WITH HIS MONOGRAPH ON "CONOS". HE WILL ALSO EXPOUND ON THE "SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH" OR ANY OTHER MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS THAT THE MEMBERSHIP WISHES TO BRING IN AND HAVE IDENTIFIED OR JUST SHOW OFF! DON'T MISS THIS WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY!!

BRAG TABLE: "SHOW AND TELL"
ANY SPECIAL PLANT,
BUT ESPECIALLY MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS

THANKS TO AMNA CORNETT FOR DOING SUCH A GREAT WRITE-UP ON LAST MONTH'S CACTUS OF THE MONTH, GYMNOCALYCIUM, AND BRINGING IN SO MANY NICELY GROWN SPECIMENS. THANKS TO BOB KENT FOR HIS KNOWLEDGEABLE REPORT AND TALK ON THE SPECIFICS OF HAWORTHIAS SPECIES TYPE LOCALITIES, TAXONOMY, AND NOMENCLATURE.

* PLEASE!!!! IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ILLUMINATING A PARTICULAR GENUS OR INTEREST THAT WOULD FIT INTO OUR SCHEDULE OF CACTUS OR SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH FOR 1992, PLEASE, PLEASE, PLEASE... CONTACT BEVERLY KIRKEGAARD OR PHYLLIS FLECHSIG. THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF OUR CLUB ACTIVITIES AND WE NEED YOUR PARTICIPATION!!!!





THE HUNTINGTON
LIBRARY • ART COLLECTIONS • BOTANICAL GARDENS
1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, California 91108 • (818) 405-2160 FAX 405-0225

BOTANICAL DIVISION

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL
HUNTINGTON SUCCULENT PLANT SYMPOSIUM


October 8, 1991

Michael Buckner & SDCSS

With the Eighth Huntington Succulent Plant Symposium come to a successful conclusion, we want to thank you and other SDCSS members for participating in a stimulating and memorable event. The consensus seems to be that this was our best Symposium yet.

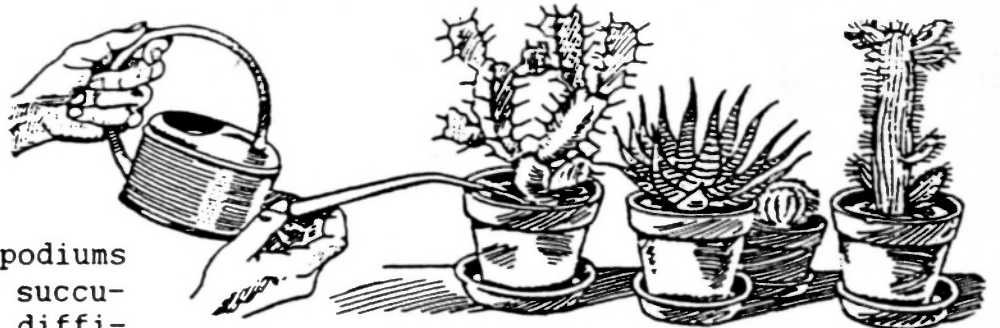
Thank you for your gift of the 15 year old *Brachychiton* which made a fine addition to our Rare Plant Auction. This gift helped us defray the costs of the Symposium and made the Auction even more exciting.

Again, thank you for your gift and your participation.

Best regards,

John N. Trager
Curator
Desert Collections

"From All Corners"

by Shirley Berry



Many of us who grow Pachypodiums place a high value on them in our succulent collections. Some are more difficult in cultivation than others. Perhaps this summary of an article by Werner Rauh in the December 1965 National Cactus & Succulent Journal (Great Britain) will shed some light on their natural habitats in Madagascar and the conditions under which they grow.

Professor Rauh states: "All Madagascan Pachypodiums are extreme xerophytes which store considerable quantities of moisture in their bodies and are therefore able to survive long dry periods. The white flowering species are found on the whole west coast of the Island where the rainfall is negligible. Only *P. lamerei* and *P. decaryi* are purely rock dwellers.

P. rutenbergianum is more widespread than any of the others and is indifferent to soil conditions, being able to live on limestone, sand, or rock. *P. lamerei* and *P. geayi* live on limestone in a wooded area on the southern part of the Island.

The yellow flowering species, however, thrive in the central plateau growing on granite and gneiss hills, exposed to the full glare of the sun.

During the dry winter months, when the only moisture available is nightly dew, the plants have to survive daytime temperatures of unbelievable heat. During the dry spell the bodies of the Pachypodiums shrink to such an extent that they feel soft, and on pressing, they act like a sponge. After the first rainfall, they feel full and solid again.

P. rosulatum has the largest area of distribution. It flourishes on solid rock as well as limestone and sandstone. *P. densiflorum* and *P. horombense* live only in granite and gneiss localities, while *P. brevicaulis* prefers quartz. *P. baronii* can be found on dry naked gneiss and on limestone.

The African Pachypodiums differ from the Madagascan, apart from their flowers only in minor points. The African bodies are more woody, the thorns on the

flowering branches are longer, and the lobes surrounding the ovary are more reduced.

When starting imported plants, use tall pots and a mixture of sand, leaf mould, peat and vermiculite in equal proportions. The pots are then immersed in pumice and very little water given. The air should have a high moisture content, and morning and evening spraying must take the place of the nightly dew. As soon as the bodies have filled with water and the first leaves appear, watering can be increased. As soon as the new roots form the plants must be moved to a slightly heavier mixture. From the beginning of November to the end of February additional lighting should be given at night, i.e., Gro-Lux fluorescent tube lighting."

Perhaps none of you members grow Pachypodiums with the method used by Professor Rauh. Whether you do or don't, we'd like to know your horticultural methods. Send your comments on this subject to Joyce Buckner it will be of interest to all of us who love these beautiful plants.

DE MORGAN, AUGUSTUS (1806-1871)

English writer

Great fleas have little fleas upon their
backs to bite 'em,

And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so
ad infinitum.

And the great fleas themselves, in turn,
have greater fleas to go on;

While these again have greater still, and
greater still, and so on.

—A Budget of Paradoxes

P.S. SHIRLEY, THAT WAS A TERRIFIC SLIDE
SHOW!!! THANK YOU!!!

SUCCULENT OF THE MONTH

DINTERANTHUS By Elizabeth Athy

The genus *Dinteranthus* Schwant., subtribe fourteen of the subfamily Mesembryanthemoideae, is named after Professor K. Dinter, who found the first plants on a trip to Namibia and wrote of them in 1924.

It is restricted, in distribution, to northwestern Cape Province and southwestern Namibia. The six species and subspecies are:

microspermus; *microspermus* ssp. *puberulus*; *pole-evansii*; *vanzylii*; *wilmotianus*; *wilmotianus* ssp. *impunctatus*.

Growing in spring and fall, *Dinteranthus* do best in bright, indirect light, or full sun, if you happen to live near the coast. They appreciate thorough watering during their growing seasons, with light misting throughout their dormant periods.

Most plants, after aging and producing long stems, languish and, in some cases, even die. The exception is *microspermus* ssp. *puberulus*, which clumps readily and is happily left in its' pot for a very long time.

When I am unhappy about the sight of a long, leggy plant, I snip the heads in the fall, dry and re-root them.

Another, more difficult, way to obtain new plants is to sow seed. When doing so, remember that *Dinteranthus* have the tiniest seed of all the Mesembs and, since they require light to germinate, should be sown on the surface of the soil.

All *Dinteranthus* have beautiful, yellow flowers, with the exception of *pole-evansii*, which has a bi-colored, yellow and white bloom. Flowering takes place in late summer and fall.

It is interesting to note that the species *vanzylii* was first placed in genus *Lithops*, then, in 1951, put into *Dinteranthus*. Authorities, today, believe it should be re-classified as *Lithops*.

At our next meeting, on November ninth, Steven Hammer, of Mesa Garden, Belen, New Mexico, will share a fascinating, beautiful hybrid of *Dinteranthus* "Stonethrow". In addition, Steven will bring, for all to enjoy, *Dinteranthus* from his personal collection.



LETTER
POSTAGE
REQUIRED

THE HUNTINGTON
LIBRARY, ART COLLECTIONS AND BOTANICAL GARDENS

Desert Garden Conservatory. This 3,000 square foot conservatory houses over 2,000 species of succulent plants. Many of the plants were collected in their native habitats and require a controlled environment for their successful propagation and growth.

CACTUS OF THE MONTH

SCHLUMBERGIA By Helen Barkdoll

Schlumbergera, an epiphytic or lithophytic cacti, whose habitat is in the mountains of S.E. Brazil, has been known at various times under the generic names of Cereus, Epiphyllum, Phyllocactus, Epiphyllanthus, Zygocactus and Schlumbergera. They are separated from other genera by their distinct flower tube and nectar chamber.

In 1858, C. Lemaire first named the genus Schlumbergera in honor of F. Schlumberger, who owned the largest cacti collection in France at that time. *S. russelliana* was named in honor of the Duke of Bedford who is of the Russell family.

Unaware of Lemaire's work, Schumann gave it the genus name *Zygocactus*, which is often used today to differentiate the toothed Thanksgiving time blooming plants (*truncata* hybrids) from the after Christmas blooming plants with scalloped margins and more radial flowers (*russelliana* hybrids). Many of the local nurseries and supermarkets sell "*Zygocactus*" around Thanksgiving, then change the name to "Christmas Cactus" before that holiday. The commercial plants are seasonal merchandise and are seldom available after the holidays except in specialty stores, or by mail order. The later blooming radial flowering *Schlumbergera* X *buckleyi* (*bridgesii*) being an exception.

Christmas Cacti are probably the most popular winter flowering cacti grown by people who are not cacti growers and are often neglected by those who are avid cacti collectors. These plants make marvelous table decorations and can be kept from year to year. Old specimens occasionally can be found over 30 years and a yard wide. Most plants are used as holiday decorations and are considered "throw-away" plants, to be replaced next year with the latest new hybrid.

Schlumbergera are short day plants, which means they need at least 12 to 13 hours of darkness to initiate bud formation. They like cool weather,

shaded locations and fast draining soil. They are often forced in a greenhouse to produce their flowers for the holiday trade.

There are many commercial hybrids available developed by hybridizing between the available species and the other hybrids. Many of the flower colors are temperature sensitive. A pink tinge will develop on the tube of many white or light colored flowers in cold weather. Gold Charm, a *Cobia* hybrid, is a deep golden yellow when grown above 70 F but will be a faded washed out flower at lower temperatures.

There are over 200 recognized hybrids developed from the five species



E. RUSSELLIANUM GAERTNERI.



CACTUS OF THE MONTH
SCHLUMBERGIA By Helen Barkdoll

SCHLUMBERGERA obtusangula

HABITAT Rio de Janeiro, Serra do Caparado, Pico de Bandeira, Brazil.
Growing on rocks
SEGMENTS dark grey-green round or slightly angled, 5-8 mm thick up to 10 cm. long, horn colored soft spines.
FLOWERS rose-red, slightly zygomorphic, 4-4.5cm. long, mostly single flowers in end areole, flower tube white.
FRUIT yellow-green, pear shaped

SCHLUMBERGERA opuntioides

HABITAT mountains in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo, Brazil
SEGMENTS look like little prickly pear cacti, with short horn colored bristles to spines,
FLOWERS small zygomorphic rose-magenta with lighter tips to the petals that curl back at the tips, blooms in late spring.
FRUIT greenish white to yellow, indistinctly 4 ribbed

SCHLUMBERGERA orssichiana

HABITAT Rio de Janeiro, Serra do Mar, Brazil, around 3000 feet altitude.
SEGMENTS flat large segments, 7-7 cm. long, 3-4 cm. wide, like thick leather, margins strongly toothed and often undulated, redish margins
FLOWERS large, up to 20 petals, white with rose margins, up to 9 cm. long, 9 cm wide, short tubed, flower hooded; petals do not reflex, often appear in multiples in the end areoles several times a year usually in Jan-Feb and again in Aug.-Sept.
FRUIT Greenish-yellow to white, slightly 5-6 ribbed

SCHLUMBERGERA russelliana

HABITAT Rio de Janeiro, Oregelgebirge, 4400-6000 feet altitude.
SEGMENTS pale green, flat, margins alternately crenated, 1-2.5cm. long, .5-1cm. wide, minute bristles in end areoles.
FLOWERS rose-magenta, bell shaped radial flowers, 6cm. long, 4 cm. wide, petals curve back at tips, Jan-Feb.
FRUIT yellowish-green, 4-5 ribbed, carmine red.

SCHLUMBERGERA truncata

HABITAT Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 300 feet altitude, epiphyte to bushy lithophyte.
SEGMENTS Flat, more or less toothed, crenated, dark green, 6cm. long, 3cm. wide.
FLOWERS strongly zygomorphic, orange-red, Oct-Nov.
FRUIT rose-red,

SCHLUMBERGERA kautzkyi

A new Schlumbergera plant, collected by Roberto Kautsky, near a mountain called Pedra Azul, in Brazil, is a likely candidate for species designation, Currently it is being classified as a variety of *S. truncata* (1991)

HABITAT Esperito Santos, Brazil.

SEGMENTS flat, dark green, 3-4 cm. long, 1.5-2.5 cm. wide, 1-2 sharp teeth tinged with red edges, red margins on segments.

FLOWERS magenta pink, 5 cm long, 2.7 cm. wide, zygomorphic, held upright, Oct-Nov.

FRUIT yellow-green with reddish tinge, 4 ribs

References

Bartlott, W & McMillan, A.J.S. New Species of Schlumbergera.

Bartlott, W & Rauh, W Notes on the Morphology, Palynology, and Evolution of the Genus Schlumbergera Lemaire (Cactaceae)

Britton & Rose The Cactaceae.

Ewald, E. Epiphytic Cacti

Horobin, J. F. & McMillan Schlumbergera truncata var. kautzkyi.

Latimer, R. The Holiday Cactus.

McMillan, A.J.S. Christmas Cacti.

VHS VIDEO TAPES RELATED TO THE DESERT

AND/OR DESERT PLANTS

<u>Nova</u> ??	"A Desert Place"	
<u>Nature</u> 5-26-85	"Namaqualand - Diary of a Desert Garden"	
<u>Nature</u> 3-9-86	"Saguaro - Sentinel of the Desert"	
?? 7-24-86	"A Desert Blooming"	(Chihuahuan Desert)
<u>The Nature of Things</u> 9-7-86	"The Desert"	(Sonoran Desert)
<u>The Living Planet</u> 11-6-86	"The Baking Desert"	
<u>Nova</u> 3-31-87	"The Desert Doesn't Bloom Here Anymore"	
<u>Nature</u> 4-12-87	"A Wilderness Like Eden"	
<u>Nature</u> 9-26-87	"The Flowing Oasis"	
<u>Nova</u> 4-19-88	"The Hidden Power of Plants"	

COMPILED BY ELEANORE HEWITT



E. Russelianum Gaertneri.



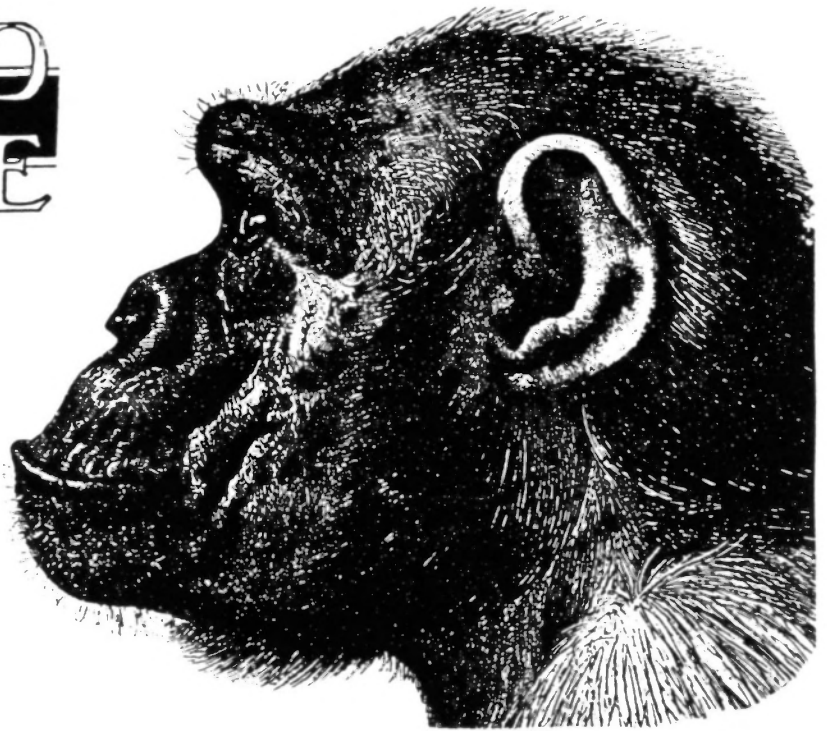
E. truncatum (grafted).

WISE AND OTHERWISE

Michael Buckner

"**H**oly Earth Mother, the trees
and all nature are
witnesses of your thoughts and
deeds."

—WINNEBAGO INDIANS



"ALTHOUGH THE ROOTS OF THE IDEA THAT THE EARTH IS A LIVING BEING ARE VERY OLD IN WESTERN THOUGHT, JAMES LOVELOCK, AN ENGLISH ATMOSPHERIC CHEMIST, MADE THE MOST DRAMATIC MODERN STATEMENT OF THE IDEA IN THE MID-1970'S WITH HIS GAIA HYPOTHESIS. THE ANCIENT GREEKS USED THE TERM "GAIA" TO REFER TO NURTURING EARTH GODDESS. LOVELOCK REMOVED THE THEOLOGY AND DRESSED THIS CONCEPT IN THE CLOTHING OF BIOCHEMISTRY. THE PLANET, HE BELIEVED, GRADUALLY CREATED AND PRESENTLY MAINTAINS A SELF-REGULATING ENVIRONMENT WHICH NOT ONLY SUSTAINS THE LIFE OF ITS COMPONENTS BUT IS ITSELF ALIVE. FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE INDIVIDUAL BEINGS AND SPECIES SUCH AS Homo sapiens WERE TO THE EARTH AS CELLS AND ORGANS WERE TO THEIR OWN BODIES - PARTS OF INDIVISIBLE WHOLES. IT FOLLOWED THAT JUST AS IT MADE NO SENSE TO VALUE OR RESPECT A BRAIN CELL OR A LIVER APART FROM THE ENTIRE ORGANISM ON WHICH IT DEPENDED FOR LIFE, SO A PROPER ENVIRONMENTAL ETHIC DEMANDED ASSIGNING VALUE TO THE WHOLE EARTH. SINCE HUMANS WERE THE ONLY MORALLY CONSCIOUS MEMBERS OF THIS COMMUNITY, THE BRAIN CELLS OF GAIA, THEY HAD THE UNIQUE CAPABILITY OF RESTRAINING THEMSELVES IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE CONTINUING WELFARE OF THE EARTH-BEING TO WHICH THEY BELONGED. ALL THIS IMPLIED THAT THE PLANET POSSESSED THE TRADITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ETHICAL CONSIDERABILITY: CONSCIOUSNESS, THE ABILITY TO FEEL PAIN, AND AN INTEREST OR CAPACITY FOR WHAT MIGHT BE TERMED HAPPINESS. THE EARTH, IN SHORT, WAS REGARDED AS A SUPER-BEING WITH RIGHTS PRIMARY TO THOSE OF THE LESSER BEINGS, AND THE MOST FAR-REACHING OF THE BIOCENTRIC ENVIRONMENTALISTS CALLED UPON HUMAN-KIND TO ACKNOWLEDGE AND ACT UPON THIS REALITY.

THE RIGHTS OF NATURE by Roderick Frazier Nash, 1989, U. of Wisc Press

"In 1952 a single pad of an anonymous dimstore Opuntia fell into the soil beneath one of the greenhouse benches. It turned out to be one of the South American tree-type Opuntias, probably O. brasiliensis, and today it possesses an unlimited ceiling and a trunk like a Japanese wrestler's thigh. The roots and the base of the cactus are pressing up against the water pipes and are an insidious threat to the heating system. And I recall, with recurrent alarm, how a maple seedling can crack a sidewalk. Accordingly, someday I going to require an axe - and three Bloody Marys. Every summer this critter shoots up through the open vents, en route to space, and has to be sawed back come closing-up time in September. It is a profuse bloomer, in yellow."

By Marjorie Wihtol in "GREENHOUSE NOTES" CSSA JOURNAL #4, 1971

WISE AND

In the details of Linnaeus' (Carolus Linnaeus 1707-1778) argument we begin to see both the boldness of his emphasis on sexuality and why some contemporaries called him salacious. The twenty-three classes of flowering plants were distinguished on the basis of the "male" organs (i.e., the relative length and number of stamens). His twenty-fourth class (Cryptogamia), of the plants like mosses which appeared flowerless, were distinguished into orders on the basis of their "female" organs (the styles or stigmas). He made up their names from Greek words with plain sexual and generative overtones, drawing on such Greek words as andros (male), gamos (marriage), gyne (female). He described the class of Monandria as like "One husband in a marriage," the Diandria as "Two husbands in the same marriage. The poppy (Papaver) and the linden (Tilia), being Polyandria, he observed, showed "Twenty males or more in the same bed with the female." His Philosophia Botanica (1751) continued to insist on the calyx as a nuptial bed (thalamus) with the corolla acting as a decent curtain (aulaeum)....

We cannot be surprised that proper professors were troubled by such explicitness..... Even an accomplished botanist like the Reverend Samuel Goodenough (1743-1827), a vice-president of the Royal Linnaean Societies who had a plant, goodwinia, named after him, could not conceal his embarrassment at "the gross prurience of Linnaeus' mind....A literal translation of the first principles of Linnaean botany is enough to shock female modesty. It is possible that many virtuous students might not be able to make out the similitude of Clitoria." As late as 1820, even the iconoclastic Goethe was still hoping that young people and women could be shielded from Linnaeus' gross "dogma of sexuality."

From THE DISCOVERERS by Daniel Boorstin, c. 1983, Random House

OTHERWISE

THE SAME IS TRUE OF YOU AND ME (THAT WE ARE MADE UP OF VARIOUS ADMIXTURES AND COMBINATIONS OF THE 98 STABLE ELEMENTS); OUR BODIES ARE NO MORE NOR LESS THAN CHEMICAL ELEMENTS BORROWED TEMPORARILY FROM OUR ENVIRONMENT TO WHICH THEY WILL BE RETURNED. THERE THEY MAY BEGIN THE WHOLE CYCLE OF LIFE ANEW, ONE PART OF THE GREAT COSMIC SYSTEM WHICH WORKS TO ONE SET OF RULES: MATTER AND ENERGY, WHICH ARE BUT TWO FORMS OF ONE AND THE SAME THING, CAN NEITHER BE CREATED OR DESTROYED; ALL SYSTEMS, BE THEY ALIVE OR DEAD TEND TO RUN DOWN, THAT IS TO DISPERSE THE ENERGY ASSOCIATED WITH THEM.

From BELLAMY'S NEW WORLD-A BOTANICAL HISTORY OF AMERICA
By David Bellamy, c. 1983, British Broadcasting Corp

THE COVER ART PIECE IS FROM AN AQUAPRINT BY ARTIST-WRITER WILLIAM J. SCHALDACH IN OUR OCTOBER ESPINAS y FLORES WAS TAKEN FROM "PATH TO ENCHANTMENT - AN ARTIST IN THE SONORAN DESERT", c.1963, MacMillan, N.Y., out-of-print. THE PLATE READS, "A COYOTE CARRIES ITS PREY, AN ANTELOPE JACKRABBIT, TO ITS DEN ACROSS THE MOONLIT DESERT."

HUNTINGTON

BUS TRIP TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!

"When you are having fun - time flies" and thus the consensus of the happy participants to the "First Annual Huntington Botanical Garden Trip", (Incidentally, its an art museum and library, too!) was that it only seemed we were there for fifteen minutes in spite of the fact we left at 9:00am and arrived back in San Diego before 6:30pm. The four & one-half hours at the Huntington were well enjoyed by the 45 individuals (twenty Palomar C&S Society participants along with N.County President Eleanore Hewitt) and highlighted by an in-depth behind the scenes tour of the Desert Garden, Cactus & Succulent Conservatory, propagational areas, cold frames (John Donnel Rubutia & Sulco' Cactus Collection) and seed houses by curator of Desert Gardens, Joseph Clements.

We were greeted on arrival by John Trager, curator of Desert Collections, and then after a brief history of the Huntington, we were escorted into the phenomenal collections house which John is primarily responsible for. Highlights of this extensive collection as pointed out by Joe Clements, are the African succulents collected and nurtured from the early 1920's. We were able to view magnificent specimens of *Welwitschia Mirabilis* (= *Bainesii*) in flower with male staminate inflorescence cones on two plants and one female inflorescens on a large plant growing in a planted rockery.

Much note taking and photography took place before we left to tour the thirteen acre Desert garden area which Joe is responsible for (with only four full-time helpers!) The garden meanders down and around a natural arroyo and many of its plantings are grouped according to geographical regions. Of particular interest were the spiny trunked chorisias, both "Speciosa" pink and "Insignis" white in full bloom and a full grown *Furcrea McDougali* with a 40 foot high inflorescens literally loaded with thousands of bulbils, living off-sets. We strolled up the grassy knoll past the water lily ponds to the tropi-



cal plantings to view the largest succulent in the collection, the herbaceous tree-bush *Phytolacca dioica*, the mon-strose Umbu Tree from Argentina, nearly twenty feet across in trunk (Joyce thinks it was more than 20' -let's ask Joe).

Time for lunch and then we viewed all of the propagational areas and the "International Succulent Institute" rarities.

Then it was everyone on their own (several of us went for the sprinklers or the nearest air-conditioned space at this point!!) to continue the garden tour (see map on front page), or to the world famous library to view the Dead Sea Scrolls (the only replicas for public viewing), Shakespeare manuscripts, the Gutenberg Bible, or off to the art museum to enjoy "Blue Boy" by Gainsborough and "Pinky" by Lawrence and many, many more noteworthy bronzes, tapestries, ceramics and paintings. Also there was a exhibition of the famous Pasadena architects: Green & Green.

Myself, I headed back to the rare succulent conservancy until Joyce came to extract me, least I be the last one on the bus.

We all had a wonderful afternoon and hope that we can repeat the trip next year with two full buses instead of just one. A very special thanks to the Huntington staff, to Tom Doty - our driver from Sundance Coach Lines, and particularly to Joe Clements: Hats off, you are a scholar and a gentleman, Thank you for the tour!!!

CHRISTMAS PARTY AWARDS BANQUET

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1991 @ 1:00 (not 1:30, please take note)
ROOM 101, CASA DEL PRADO, BALBOA PARK

MERRY CHRISTMAS! WE HOPE TO SEE YOU ALL AT OUR ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY & BANQUET. FOR MANY YEARS THE SOCIETY HAS GIVEN EACH MEMBER IN ATTENDANCE A HIGH QUALITY CACTUS OR SUCCULENT AT CHRISTMAS MEETING.

BECAUSE THIS IS A CATERED CHRISTMAS DINNER, PLEASE SEND IN YOUR RESERVATION FORM AND PAYMENT BY DECEMBER 1st TO ENSURE ENOUGH FOOD AND GIFT PLANTS FOR ALL.

THE DECEMBER MEETING IS ALSO FOR THE PRESENTATION OF SEVERAL SPECIAL AWARDS IN APPRECIATION TO OUR MANY HARD-WORKING MEMBERS. AND WE WILL INTRODUCE THE 1992-1993 BOARD MEMBERS AND NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

WE WILL HAVE OUR REGULAR CHRISTMAS GIFT EXCHANGE AFTER DINNER. IF YOU HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED BEFORE, IT WORKS LIKE THIS:
CHRISTMAS PLANT EXCHANGE: ANY MEMBER OR GUEST MAY PARTICIPATE; ALL YOU DO IS BRING IN A CACTUS OR SUCCULENT PLANT WHICH IS DESIRABLE. IT SHOULD BE IN GOOD CONDITION AND NICELY POTTED. INCLUDE A LABEL THAT IDENTIFIES THE PLANT ON ONE SIDE AND HAS YOUR NAME ON THE OTHER SIDE. THE FIRST PLANT TO BE SELECTED WILL BE AUCTIONED OFF AT END OF MEETING. THE PERSON WHO BROUGHT IN THE FIRST SELECTION GETS FIRST CHOICE OF ALL REMAINING PLANTS. WHENEVER A PLANT IS SELECTED, THE PERSON WHO BROUGHT IT GETS THE NEXT CHOICE, SO THE MORE APPEALING THE PLANT THAT YOU BRING IN THE EARLIER YOU WILL GET YOUR CHANCE AT THE "GEMS". PLEASE, ONE PLANT PER PERSON. WHAT A TERRIFIC WAY TO GIVE, RECEIVE, AND BROADEN YOUR PLANT COLLECTION! ALL AT THE SAME TIME!!

PLEASE! LET'S ALL PARTICIPATE AND HAVE SOME FUN!!

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: S.D.C. & S.S.
SEND TO: MRS. LAURA DEMERRITT C/O SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 33181 HILLCREST STATION - 102
SAN DIEGO, CA 92163-3181

DEAR LAURA,
YES! PLEASE RESERVE CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR MEMBERS @ \$7.50 EACH:

MEMBER NAME _____

MEMBER NAME _____

PLEASE RESERVE CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR GUESTS @ \$10.00 (SORRY, NO GIFT)

GUEST NAME _____

GUEST NAME _____

I WISH TO ATTEND MEETING & RECEIVE GIFT PLANT, BUT PREFER NOT TO HAVE DINNER

MEMBER NAME _____

HOLIDAY BUFFET MENU

ROAST TURKEY WITH SAGE DRESSING
MASHED POTATOES WITH GIBLET GRAVY
HOT BUTTERED CORN
TOSSED GREEN SALAD WITH TOMATOES & TWO DRESSINGS
RELISH TRAY INCLUDING FRESH VEGETABLES
CRANBERRY SAUCE
ROLLS AND BUTTER
COFFEE, TEA, FRUIT PUNCH OR WINE
APPLE OR PUMPKIN PIE

**CHRISTMAS BANQUET
REGISTRATION FORMS
SEND IN BY DECEMBER 1st**

Palomar

Cactus and Succulent Society

October 21, 1991

San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society
c/o Michael Buckner - President
4659 Pescadero
San Diego, CA 92107

Dear Michael,

I would like to extend a sincere thank you on behalf of the members of the Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society who were able to participate in the bus trip to the Huntington Gardens on October 19, 1991. There were 18 of us and I believe I can say without reservation that we all enjoyed ourselves immensely. The weather may have been hot, but I don't think any of the PCSS members would have missed the experience for the world.

We have been fortunate to have been invited to join your group for two such bus trips now, and believe you have done a fine job of organizing them. Please keep us in mind for any future trips, and we will do the same for your members.

Thank you again.

Cordially yours,

Eleanore Hewitt

Eleanore Hewitt

President-Palomar Cactus & Succulent Society

P. O. Box 840 • Escondido, CA 92033

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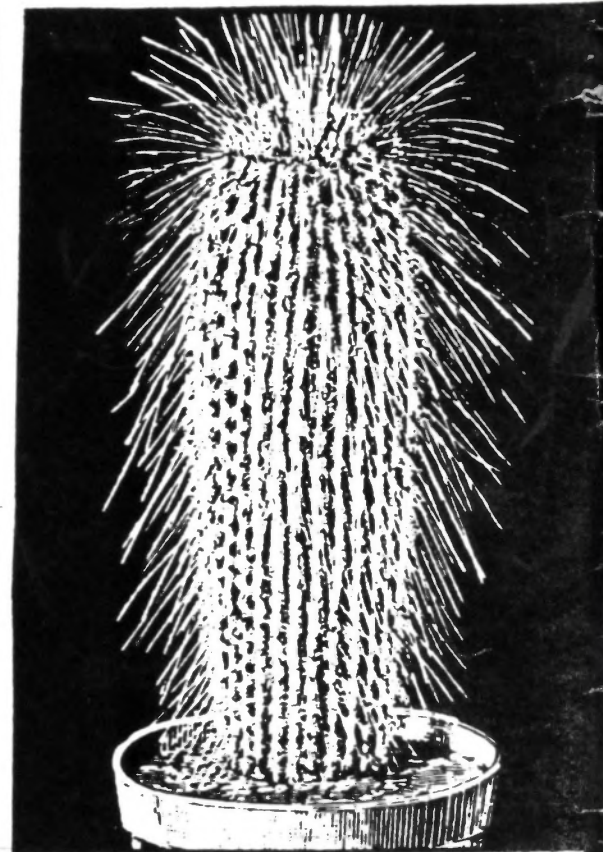
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Rare Succulents

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.

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