



Espinas y Flores

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

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April Meeting

Saturday, April 5th, 1980
1:30 pm
Casa del Prado, Room 101, Balboa Park

"Search of Succulents in West Tropical Africa"

by Len E. Newton

This early program will feature a presentation, with slides, by Dr. Len E. Newton on the succulents of West Tropical Africa. Dr. Newton, a well-known lecturer, botanist and writer of scientific papers, is associated with the Dept. of Biological Science, University for Science & Technology, Kumasi, Ghana. With John Lavranos, he has made several extensive collecting trips to the Yemen Arab Republic where they have discovered numerous new species of plants. Too, Dr. Newton is a member of the San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society.

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Succulent-of-the-Month

ECHEVERIA & PACHYPHYTUM

by Rick Latimer



The Crassula family is divided into six subfamilies. The Cras-suloideae may be differentiated from all the others first, because the number of stamens is the same as the number of pistils and petals (most-ly five). In the remaining five subfamilies, the stamen number is twice the number of pistils and petals. The Kalanchoideae and Sem-pervivoideae may be split off next, since the former has four parted petals that are more or less tubular and the latter has flowers with six to thirty-two flower parts (with the stamen count being twice these values). The remaining three subfamilies usually have flowers with five petals, five pistils, and ten stamens. The Cotyledonoideae and the previous three subfamilies are largely Old World. Inflorescences of the Coty-ledon are more or less tubular. The Echeverioideae is New World while the Sedoi-deae is both Old and New World in habitat. These six subfamilies (Berger 1930) are not always easily differentiated. A case in point is the boundary between Echever-ioideae and the Sedoideae. Generally, in the Echeverioideae the petals are almost always united at the base, mostly erect, at least in the lower half, and often thick; the floral stem is lateral (as with Aloes); and the plants are often relatively "large". Whereas in the Sedoideae the petals are mostly distinct, widespreading, and thin; the floral stem usually is terminal (as with the rest of the Crassula-ceae and Agaves); and the plants commonly are "smaller". There are exceptions that have caused much heartache to anyone who has foolishly thought that they have finally established a definite key to the species involved. Within the large and diverve genus Sedum, various species have the petals erect and more or less united at the base; various species have lateral floral stems; and various species are relatively "large". Also there are many transitional species that have been placed into "trans-itional" genera, such as Pachyphytum.

The genus Echeveria has a range of well over 4,000 miles, extending from southwestern Texas (E. strictiflora) to northwestern Argentina (E. peruviana). The greatest concentration of species is found in Mexico, especially in the three states of Hidalgo, Oaxaca, and Puebla. This genus follows the American Cordillera throughout, few or no species are found below 3,000 feet and some reach an altitude of over 14,000 feet. With very few exceptions, the individual species are only rarely abundant in any one locale. The reason for this is the definite preference of Echeverias for rocks, cliffs, steep slopes, and recent lava flows; possibly due to lessened competition from other plants. Climatically, most Echeverias belong in warm temperate and subtropical regions and are habituated to summer rains and a dry, almost rainless winter. Fog plays an important role also. Echeverias should not be thought of as desert plants.

The roots of Echeverias seem to be quite superficial. In their native hab-itats, they usually live in small crevices in which only a small amount of soil has been collected. Taproots are practically unknown. Roots readily form from the ends of detached leaves. On one hand, there are the Echeverias with "large" stems (as in the series Gibbiflorae) that may attain a height of several feet and a thickness of nearly two inches; while on the other hand, there are the Echeverias with "re-duced" stems (plants that clump like Semperviviums, e. g. E. elegans). There is quite a step from such tiny leaves as are found on Evbella (12 mm. long and 2mm. broad) to E. dactylifera (450 mm. long and 300 mm. broad and weighing 15 oz. fresh ½ oz. dry). Leaf colors may range from white (E. subrigida), to blue-white (E. derenbergerii), blue (E. shaviana 'truffles'), purple speckled (E. purpusorum),

purple striped (E. nodulosa), dark green (E. harmsii), light green (E. pallida), black-brown (E. affinis), to red (E. multicaulis) and pink (E. shaviana 'pink frills'). Besides the smooth and/or chalky leaf species, there are some fuzzy ones such as E. setosa. The most outstanding Echeveria inflorescence shape present on certain species is what is known as a scorpioid cyme, a helicoid cyme, or a cincinnus (see the drawing). The flower at the top of the arch is the one in bloom. Those flowers that are farther back down towards the plant are past blooming. The flowers out toward the end will each bloom in turn. Other inflorescence shapes are arranged more irregularly. The flowers themselves are usually not all that outstanding. Flower colors are mostly pink or red with yellow or green tips, but there are also yellow, white, and green (E. rosea-an epiphyte) flower.

This genus has been hybridized with unprecedented results with such foliar beauties as "Chantilly", "Zipper", "Morning Light", "Curly Locks", and "Paul Bunyan" with its peculiar pecan shaped-warts. Two older hybrids are "pulp-oliver" and "set-oliver". They have the lantern type large flowers. Two famous southern California hybridizers are Dick Wright and the late Helen McCabe. There are many intergeneric hybrids-Sedeverias, Pachyverias, and Graptoverias.

The closely related genus Pachyphytum differs from Echeveria in, among other things, bearing on the inside of each petal an appendage which consists of a thin layer of cells, perhaps to exclude unwanted pollinators. The most famous species is P. oviferum with round chalky leaves that give it its common name of "Moonstones" and red patches on the inside of the petals.

REFERENCES:

L. Carruthers and Ron Ginns, Echeverias.

Reid Moran, "Resurrection of Cremnophila (Crassulaceae)", CSSA-Journal (50), p. 139-146.

Eric Walther, Echeveria.

We wish to give credit to Abbey Garden Press (Glass & Foster) for the excellent picture (Gasteria batesiana) which was used in R. Latimer's article in the March issue of Espinas y Flores.

Anza-Borrego Spring Bus Trip

A few more bus seats are available for Club members who would be interested in viewing the wildflowers and cacti while they are still in bloom. The airconditioned bus will be leaving southwest of the Organ Pavilion in Balboa Park on Sunday, May 4 (date change), at 8 am. The fee is \$8.00, and members will be boarding in the sequence that their money is received. Jim Dice will be our guide. Each member is urged to take a lunch, liquids, hat and sunglasses. Contact Warren Buckner for reservations.

We will be taking the scenic route out through Highway 8, to El Cajon; then Highway 67 to Ramona; then Highway 78 to Santa Ysabel; then 79 to S22 (pass S2 to Montezuma Grade); then the bus will stop at Culp Valley (S22); then a two hour lunch break at Borrego Palm Canyon Campground (picnic grounds and amphitheater). The bus will return to San Diego by way of Yaqui Pass and Earthquake Valley (S3); then S2; then Highway 8 to Balboa Park. The bus will be returning about 6 pm (approximately).

Cactus-of-the-Month

Cleistocactus Lemaire

Frank C. Thrombley

Cleistocactus (klis-to-kak-tus)
Cereus Group

A genus of slender-stemmed, columnar plants which branch from the base or the sides. The name of April's cactus-of-the-month is derived from Greek "closed cactus". The name refers to the flowers which are zygomorphic and do not expand at their open ends.

The species are all South American. Distribution ranges from Central Peru through Eastern Bolivia to Northern Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. They live in relatively high altitudes ranging from 460 meters in the Andean foothills to 2800 meters in Bolivia and Peru.

The flowers are borne on the sides and on the upper part of the stems or columns. The flower colours range from yellow, orange, green, red and combinations of same. Only one species, from Peru (*C. Morawetzianus*), has white flowers. The fruits are dense and finely scaly, not large; seeds mostly numerous. The fruits, like the flowers, have a wide range of colors including black.

The spines are predominantly fine, generally hairlike with rather firm spines interspersed. The firm spines are all needle-like. The colors are honey-brown, brown, yellow and white. Probably the most popular species, *C. Strausii*, is completely covered with all white spines so that the color of the stem cannot be seen. A beautiful plant that one wants to touch because of its soft fuzzy look.

Britton & Rose recognized and described three species in their second edition, "The Cactaceae", published in 1937. J. Borg described fourteen species in his second edition, "Cacti", published in 1951. Curt Backeberg described fifty-two species in his first edition, "Kakteenlexikon", published in 1966. As one can see, these are all recent finds of previously unknown species from South America.

Cleistocactus is a vigorously growing plant worth collecting for their beauty without considering the flowers. Pot culture is not difficult, the compost should be very porous and permeable so that after watering it drains rapidly and allows air to reach the roots freely. In the summer they require standard watering treatment for cactus and strong light to keep the hair or spines in good condition. They are easily propagated by seed, cuttings of the topped stems or offshoots.

References used:

- Ashley, George. 1977. The Punctured Thumb. 101 Productions, San Francisco, California
- Backeberg, Curt. 1977. Cactus Lexicon. Blandford Press, England
- Borg, J. 1976. Blandford Press, England
- Britton and Rose. 1937. The Cactaceae. Dover Publications, New York City



Typical Cleistocactus Flower
(Slightly Hairy-Predominantly Cylindric)



Special Announcements

GREEN THUMB SHOWS - - - - -at the San Diego Wild Animal Park:

<u>March 29 - 30</u>	California Native Plant Society
<u>April 26 - 27</u>	Escondido Garden Club
<u>May 3 - 4</u>	San Diego Epiphyllum Society

WATERCOLOR EXHIBIT - - Jeannette Debonne's watercolors of the California desert are on exhibit throughout the month of April in McCallum Hall Living Desert Reserve, 47-900 South Portola, Palm Desert. Open 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, seven days a week. There will be a charge.

WILDFLOWER FIELD TRIP up scenic Highway 74 led by a naturalist from the Living Desert Reserve on Saturday, April 19. Meet at 9:00 am in Reserve parking lot, 47-900 South Portola, Palm Desert. Bring a lunch and camera or sketch book. The field trip is free. (714)364-5694.

The Plant from Mars

by Martin L. Mooney

This plant belongs to the Gnetales, an order of plants grouped with the naked-seeded gymnosperms which started evolving some 300 million years ago. It only has two leaves, but they may have a surface area of 200 ft²; it is only a foot or two in height and legend indicates that it has a deep taproot when in fact it has a shallow one. The plant somewhat resembles a stranded octopus in one of the most arid deserts of the world, and it may live for 2000 years. There is no other plant like it in all this world, and yet there has been a running argument about its name for more than 100 years. Too, its insect pollinating agent does not pollinate the plant at all, but rather sucks the sap from the cones, thereby destroying them.

What is this weird thing? - - Welwitschia mirabilis Hooker. fil. (Gard. Chron. Jan. 27, 1862). The name commemorates the great explorer, Dr. Friedrich Welwitsch, who first discovered the plant in 1860. There has been a long drawn out argument over the 2nd name, W. mirabilis (mirabilis=wonderful) or W. bainesii. There were two Hooker's, J.D. and W.J., a father and son, and it's not easy to find out which was which, and when I do, I still get them mixed up. So, I will call them Hooker 1 and Hooker 2. In the Gardiner's Chronicle of 18 Nov., 1861, Tumboa bainesii was published by Hooker 1; however, it was only a provisional name (and should have consequently been invalid). Hooker 2 on Jan. 27, 1862, published W. mirabilis in the Gardiner's Chronicle; then Hooker 1 came back on 27 May, 1862, and published W. bainesii, and so it goes! At any rate W. mirabilis was the first valid publication. To quote R. A. Dyer: "in accordance with the decision of the standing committee on the stabilization of specific names, published in Taxon 24(1), 1975, the specific name Welwitschia mirabilis Hooker. fil., takes priority over W. bainesii (Hooker. fil.)". So there.

Welwitschia has no close living relatives. The nearest relative is a broad leaved coffee plant-like tropical shrub, Gnetum. The next is the desert shrubs know as Mormon, or Mexican tea of our own deserts (Ephedra); however, their relationships are very, very remote. Welwitschia occurs irregularly in the Namib Desert of South West Africa and Angola, with an average rainfall of two inches per year (and some years none at all). Therefore, growth and reproduction does not occur every year. At the University of Stellenbosch, it took plants grown from seeds twenty one years to reproduce. This was under ideal greenhouse conditions and in the Namib it may take ten times that long. Seed germinates in three to ten days and the cotyledons are the first to appear; then, in a week or so the two opposing paired leaves are produced. These are the only leaves the plant will ever produce; if they die, so does the plant. In two years or so the cotyledons normally fall off (my plant is 1½ years old and it still has its cotyledons; its two leaves are 6 in. long). The two leaves clasp the flattened stem or trunk so that growth occurs along the rim, and no matter how big the stem may get, the leaves will keep pace by widening at the base to always surround the stem. So growth occurs in the leaves both in length as well in width. They arch upward a foot or so, bend over and touch the ground up to ten feet from the stem, becoming frayed and splitting into ribbons. These 'splits' may extend to the base thereby giving the impression of more than two leaves. As the wind whips the ends back and forth the tips die and fall off, and the leaf keeps growing in length. Welwitschia

is not a true succulent and it's not even truly xerophytic because most xerophytes have reduced their leaf surface (this plant has a tremendous leaf surface). One plant recorded had 180 ft² of surface area, with millions of stomata (pores) amounting to some 140,000 per in²! Herein lies the clue to its survival for these stomata absorb the morning fog which comes in from the cold Atlantic almost every morning. The plant is, therefore, like a moss -- it is hygroscopic.

The trunk owes its short flattened structure to an early death of the apical bud so that all subsequent growth occurs around the rim of the sunken stem apex. The trunk may be a foot or two high and up to six feet in diameter. It has always been said to have a very long taproot (as much as 30 feet deep), but this is not so because studies have shown that it has a relatively shallow fibrous root with many lateral roots just below ground surface; it is doubtful whether the taproot is as deep as ten feet. Young seedlings do have a long unbranched root, and if broken, they will die. But after 2 or 3 years it is possible to transplant them with care. Too, it is not necessary to cultivate them in long drain pipes, (pots 10 to 12 in. deep do very well for about 10 years).

Welwitschia is dioecious, meaning that there are separate male and female plants. The female plant will produce a large number of cones (perhaps 100) in a season. The cones are red and about the size of an egg, on a long stalk arising from the stem near the bases of the leaves. The pollen cones are produced on the male plants and are about ½ the size of the ovulate cones. The cones only appear after a heavy rainstorm or a series of storms spread over 2 or 3 days. The seeds are quite large and winged and are blown about by the wind. It has been estimated that less than one-tenth of 1% of all the seed ever germinate. There is a plant-feeding insect, Probergrothius sexpunctatis, something like a squash bug, that is almost always found on the female plant. It was thought that this bug was the pollinating agent, but that is apparently not the case. The bug is unable to fly and there is no way it can carry pollen from one plant to another. So, like the plant pest it is, it just sucks the sap from the young cones thereby destroying the embryos. It now appears that the wind is the pollinating agent, inasmuch as it does blow the pollen grains about.

Welwitschia mirabilis may well be the weirdest plant in the world; certainly, it is one of the most interesting. We were not fortunate enough to visit the habitat of Welwitschia mirabilis, but at the Karoo Botanic Garden in South Africa, they have one growing in the ground that is some 12 years old. The leaves were about 6 feet long and the stem was about 8 in. in diameter (and maybe that high). I think the University of Michigan dated a core sample, in Dec. of 76 or 77, and came up with an age of 1000 years ± 10%. I could not find this reference and if anyone can point this out to me, I will forever be in their debt.

It is absolutely forbidden to take W. mirabilis, Pachypodium namaquanum or diamonds out of South Africa, so if you want them you will have to try seeds. You get the diamond seeds, and I'll get the other two and we can trade.

References

Aloe: No. 3, Sept. 75.

Aloe: No. 35, Sept. 77.

EXCELSA: No. 2, Dec. 72.

Taxon: 24(1), Feb. 75.

C & S Journal (US): Vol. XLII, XLVI and LII.

Southern Africa Land of Beauty and Splendour - T.V. Bulpin.

Lexicon of Succulent Plants - Jacobsen.

Cactus and Succulents for the Amateur - Glass and Foster.

Logo Contest

The familiar logo which you see on the left corner of our publication, "Espinasy Flores" has been there for many years, and although it is a beautiful drawing, it does not represent the unique flora of our San Diego area. Therefore, we are holding a contest among the members of our Club to see who can design the best new logo or symbol for our organization. It is strongly recommended that for subject matter you use the succulent plants which are endemic to San Diego County or (northern) Baja.

There are many reference books in our library which contain photographs of plants from these areas such as Lindsay's "Cacti of San Diego County" or Benson's "The Native Cacti of California", just to name two. Some of the succulent plants which could be depicted are: Agave shawii, Bergerocactus emoryi, Dudleya pulverulenta, D. lanceolata, Euphorbia misera, Ferocactus acanthodes, F. viridescens, F. wislizenii, Fouquieria columnaris (formerly Idria columnaris), Mammillaria dioica, Opuntia basilaris, O. littoralis, O. prolifera, and many others which you can ferret out with a little research in our library.

The entries should be about 5" x 7" black and white line drawings. The committee to decide the winner will consist of Joan Johnson, Betty Athy, Ron Monroe, Lee Phelps, and Shirley Berry who will be chairman of the Committee.

The deadline for receiving entries will be September 1 but you may submit your entry at any time to the Chairman who will hold them until the judging. The winner will be notified by October 11 and will be awarded a special plant and also the honor of seeing his work in print wherever our logo is used. The entries which do not win will be returned to their owners. The Society will request that the winning entry become the property of the Society and that the artist will sign a release of the rights to the drawing.

We hope many of you will enter. Drawing sharpens your perception. You may find that although you don't draw other things, it is interesting to record the design of plants you are familiar with. Do try your hand at it!

It is with great sadness to announce the death of Nellie Kennett's husband, Harold, in February.

Recent Cacti Additions to the U.S.
List of Endangered and Threatened Species

Part II

Dr. Ronald E. Monroe

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently acted to protect some of the world's rarest plant species by adding thirty native and two foreign plants to the U.S. List of Endangered and Threatened Species. Twenty-one of these plants are cacti (Endanger. Sp. Tech. Bull. IV: 1, 5-8; 1979).

The cacti listed, the Federal Register publication date, their habitat location, their listed status and the reason(s) for their listing is as follows for Part II:

Echinocereus kuenzleri. F.R. 10/26/79; in the eastern edge of the Sacramento Mountains in the Central Highlands of New Mexico; endangered because of highway maintenance and collecting.

Echinocereus lloydii. F.R. 10/26/79; in one county of Texas; endangered because of highway construction and collecting.

Echinocereus reichenbuchii v. albertii. F.R. 10/26/79; in the undisturbed brush community of the South Texas coastal bend; endangered because of brush clearing for range improvement and collecting.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus vs. arizonicus. F.R. 10/25/79; in the rugged mountainous country of central Arizona; endangered because of collecting and mining.

Echinocereus triglochidiatus v. inermis. F.R. 11/7/79; in western Colorado and eastern Utah; endangered because of collecting, future mineral and oil exploration and recreation use.

Echinocereus viridiflorus v. davisii. F.R. 11/7/79; on a single ranch in Brewster County, Texas; endangered because of collecting and future mineral and oil exploration.

Neolloydia mariposensis. F.R. 11/6/79; on dry desert land in one Texas county; threatened because of possible future urban development.

Member Interviews: Helen Hegyi

by Marcia Monroe

Helen grew up in New York City where she attended local schools and later worked as a stenographer taking evening courses at Hunter College and Columbia University. In her twenties, Helen married a Hungarian hairstylist. Afterwards, they moved to Bermuda to start a new hairstyling business. Later, they moved to Baltimore, Maryland, where for twenty-five years Helen worked part-time which permitted her the leisure that she desired to cultivate a typical modest eastern garden of annuals, perennials, bulbs and allowed her to specialize in one variety of red geranium. The Hegyis came to California in 1958 and settled in Escondido where her husband established another hairstyling business; shortly thereafter, he had a stroke and ten years later he passed away.

While Helen was still living in Baltimore, she saw an advertisement in a garden magazine and, with a friend, she ordered her first cactus and succulent catalogue from which she later purchased several plants. Many years later, after moving to California, Helen attended her first cactus and succulent meeting and she won the door prize. From that day forward, she was "hooked and dazed".

In 1961, Helen became an active member of the Palomar Cactus and Succulent Society and later, in the mid-sixties, she joined the San Diego Club, and she is also a member of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America. Helen has held the following positions while a member of the Palomar Club: Vice-president, Recording Secretary, and Corresponding Secretary. Presently, she is the Editor of the Palomar Bulletin. Too, she was a librarian for the San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society.

Container-gardening is Helen's speciality. In Baltimore, she potted her many cuttings in tomato sauce cans (cutting 95% of the bottoms out) and placed her plants in a cellar or on a bedroom window sill. In the Spring, the bottoms of the cans were removed and the plants, still in the cans, were put in the garden. In California, she used cut-down bleach bottles for plant containers, sinking them in a raised bed and covering the containers with pumice or pebbles. Helen has used this method to display her outstanding collection of cacti and succulents at the Palomar Cactus and Succulent Society's Annual Show and at the Del Mar Fair. Moving to a house in 1970, she was able to plant her collection of plants into her garden.

Her basic potting mix contains garden loam and coarse sand with any of these additions: pumice, crushed eggshells, Supersoil[®], peat moss, wood ashes, gypsum, steer manure, and anything else that would be helpful.

Helen is well-known for her helpful growing hints and for her intense and energetic interest in the hobby.



San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society

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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 \$7.00 per family. Single copies of *Resinas y Flores* are 60¢.

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Address Correction Requested