

# CENTRAL SPINE

NEWSLETTER OF CENTRAL ARIZONA CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

OCTOBER 1999

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

*As* you all know, Mary Irish resigned from the Garden earlier this year. Her position was dissolved and various responsibilities divvied out to other staff members. One of her duties was, of course, ordering plants for the semi-annual plant sales. The main portion of the plant-buying job has been handed over to me - what could be more exciting than to actually buy plants for a living! A new innovation for the fall festival will be a booth with unusual, rare, special, weird cacti and succulents. It sounded so splendid in my mind, but in reality it hasn't been so easy to put together. Some vendors have been reluctant to come to Phoenix from Tucson; others aren't willing to negotiate wholesale prices on some of the more unique specimens. And then there is the fact of actually choosing the plants! You know how it is when you are trying to choose a gift for a friend? Many times what we all end up doing is picking out an item we ourselves would like to receive. Well, selecting special cacti and succulents for the plant festival is similar. I personally prefer Aloes and Euphorbias; I don't like cactus very much and don't really know which species of cacti are special or rare or whatever and, furthermore, don't much care. Crassulaceous plants are somewhat trashy in my world. So here I am, going to all these specialty cactus and succulent nurseries, with someone else's money no less, trying to choose an eclectic array of plants, whether I personally like them or not, that some several thousand people will view and, hopefully, fall in love with. I have been extremely fortunate - certain individuals have stepped forward and offered to pick up plants for me or to accompany me to California (oh darn! - do I have to go?) and Tucson.

I would guess plants picked out for the live auction are just as difficult to choose - an average meeting is attended by about 50 of us. Who's to know what you all would like to see offered? That brings me to another point: the first plant offered at our live auction came from California and was a legally collected plant from Kenya. Some concerns were expressed about offering field-collected specimens and the Board held a discussion at the August board meeting. The Board subsequently voted on the matter: The CACSS does not support the illegal collection of plants and will not knowingly sell illegally collected plants. However, legally collected plant specimens will be allowed as offerings at the live auction at the general meetings.

I also want to issue a correction to the Garden's Fall Calendar. The October Silent Auction on 10/31 does NOT begin at noon as stated in the calendar. It will begin after the regular 2:00 p.m. general meeting as usual.

Keep your chins up - the heat's almost over! . . . of course, then we have to start worrying about frost. . .

*Cathy Babcock, President, CACSS*

### **Desert Botanical Garden Now A Pin-Up**

*Presenting a beautiful Year 2000 wall calendar*

For the first time in its 60 year history, the Desert Botanical Garden has produced a beautiful, 4-color, botanical wall calendar for the Year 2000!

This one-of-a-kind calendar features stunning photos of cactus blooms and other arid-land plants, as well as information about Garden programs and events. Each month identifies a distinctive botanical species from the Garden's collection, with the common and Latin names, bloom seasons and native desert areas provided.

The Year 2000 calendars will be available for purchase for \$11.95 each in the Garden's Gift Shop beginning Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>.

A calendar mail-order form is also available in the Garden's Gift Shop, or by calling the Garden at (480) 941-1225.

The Garden's Year 2000 calendar was made possible in part due to the generous contribution by Data Imaging Services of Scottsdale. Proceeds from each calendar benefits the Desert Botanical Garden's education, conservation and research programs.

For further information on individual or custom calendar purchases, please contact the Garden at (480) 941-1225.

# Central Arizona Cactus & Succulent Society

P.O.Box 8774  
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

## 1999 Officers

President	Cathy Babcock	921-9396
Vice President	Scott McMahon	657-7786
Secretary	Deanna Jones	972-3282
Treasurer	Regina Rogers	974-1105
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	Richard Maxwell	
	Regina Rodgers	
Affiliate Representative	Henry Triesler	
	<i>Appointive Offices</i>	
Librarian	Karen Kravcov	780-2867
Newsletter	Nick Diomede	258-0736

## Central Spine

Deadline for articles and submissions for next newsletter:

**Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> 1999**

*Send to:*

Nick Diomede  
1345 West Willetta St.  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602-258-0736 / [desertsegue@earthlink.net](mailto:desertsegue@earthlink.net)

Publication of the material in the Central Spine does not imply agreement with the ideas expressed therein by any portion of the membership of CACSS, nor does it constitute an endorsement or support for any portion of such material by CACSS, or the Central Spine, regardless of any position or office held by the author(s). All such material represents a comment and/or personal opinion of the author(s).

## Tucson Bus Trip

On November 6<sup>th</sup> we will be going to Tucson and shop till we drop and of course spend, spend, spend. Each person will have to pack a lunch and bring what you want to drink.

Please bring boxes to put your plants in and put your initials on them, as for some reason a few of mine got taken last time.

I will be calling each member who signed up to find out what bus you'll catch. First stop, Metro Center park n' ride, Lot2, or Chandler pick up I-10 and Ray. I can hear the groaning, but the first pick up will be at 6:00 a.m. sharp, you can nap on the bus if your not a early riser.

Looking forward to seeing all of you, November 6<sup>th</sup>.

*Jo-*

## Recent Addition to our Library

This month I've ordered for our library the book **Namaqualand: A Succulent Desert** by Richard Cowling and Shirley Pierce, published August 1999 by Fernwood Press, South Africa (156 pp. 330 color photos). The following is the taken from the order form flyer:

"Namaqualand's claim to popular fame is its breathtakingly colourful displays of annual flowers in spring. Yet stunning as these displays may be, they barely do justice to the far greater and more diverse beauty of this desert region in the west of South Africa. Its range of succulent plants is unrivalled for its extent and for the variety of forms; its bulb flora is the richest of any arid region on earth. In every season of the year there is much to marvel at.

Overshadowed in many respects by the Cape Floral Kingdom, its neighbor to the south, Namaqualand has received comparatively little attention from botanists, even though it is home to some 4000 plant species, of which no less than sixty per cent occur nowhere else. In **Namaqualand: A Succulent Desert** Richard Cowling and Shirley Pierce embark on redressing the balance and explore the ecology of this harsh wonderland. In doing so, they reveal intriguing details of how plants survive a wide range of adverse conditions - succulents with 'windows' in their leaves to harvest maximum sunshine in winter is just one of many examples of fascinating adaptations. And, following the cycle of seasons, they highlight extraordinary facets of the plants' reproduction, including the remarkable relationships some have with their insect pollinators.

Complementing the text, Collin Paterson-Jones's magnificent photographs capture all the vibrant colours of Namaqualand's flora. In a spectacular rugged landscape or a minute 'garden' filling a rock crevice, in a quiver tree standing five metres tall or a tiny 'stone plant' hidden among chips of quartz on the plains of the Knersvlakte, they convey the essence of a region that, for so many reasons, inspires our awe."

Look for this book at a meeting this fall!

*Thanks, Karen*

## Last Notice

We need those photographs of your prized possessions! Please find a way to get those photos of your spectacular plants in my hands before November 15<sup>th</sup> so that we may show them off in our special November color issue.

*Nick Diomede*

## CACSS LIBRARY NEWS

### Tables of Contents

#### 1. *Euphorbia Journal*, Vol. 7 (1991: 170 pp.):

Gordon Rowley: An Appreciation - Dr. Herman Schwartz

*Euphorbia Trigona* Miller ... or is it? *E. hermentiana* Lemaire? - Daryl Koutnik

*Euphorbia plumerioides* (Euphorbiaceae): A Rarely Encountered Stem-Succulent from Northern Australia & Malesia - Paul I. Forster

New and Little Known Euphorbias from Madagascar - Dr. Werner Rauh

*Euphorbia baiouensis* In Its Natural Habitat - Leonard E. Newton

*Euphorbia lydenbergensis* Schweikerdt & Letty & a Population of Distinct Plants - Koos Venter

Peter Bally and the Spiny Euphorbias: Euphorbias from East Africa, Part 7 - Susan Carter

*Euphorbia amplophylla*: A Striking Tree from the Montane Forests of Northeast and East Africa - Christian Puff

*Euphorbia ingens* E. Meyer ex Boiss Plus Two Relatives & a Non-relative - Bruce J. Hargreaves

Euphorbias from 'Arabia Felix' Part II: Succulent Associations and Phytogeographical Aspects - Ulrich Deil & Klaus Muller-Hohenstein

Notes on a Giant *Euphorbia antiquorum* from India - M.S. Binoj Kumar & N.P. Balakrishnan

Euphorbias in Pakistan - Joseph J. Moreno

An Introduction to the Succulent Euphorbias of the Transvaal, Part Four: Spineless Dwarfs - S.P. Fourie

*Euphorbia heterochroma* & Its Relatives in East Africa - Susan Carter

Writings - Daphne Pritchard

*Euphorbia griseola* Pax: Its Subspecies & Relationships - L.C. Leach

Red-Flowered Euphorbias of Malawi - Bruce J. Hargreaves

The Succulent Euphorbiaceae: Photographic Collection and Descriptions

Species Novae: The New Euphorbias

#### 2. *Euphorbia Journal*, Vol. 8 (1992: 154 pp.):

Prof. Len Newton, a Biographical Profile - Gordon D. Rowley

Seymour Linden, a Biographical Sketch - Dr. Gerald Barad

Jerry Barad, Plantsman - Dr. Gerald Barad

Three *Mondadeniums* from Tanzania - Susan Carter

*Euphorbia handiensis* Burchard in Fuerteventura - Roberto Mangani

Travels in Togo - Dr. Gerald Barad

*Euphorbia Tannensis* Spreng. in Australia - Paul I. Forster

The Succulent Euphorbias of Botswana - Bruce J. Hargreaves

Some Fascinating Euphorbias - Philippe Bisseret

Succulent Euphorbias from India, a Checklist - Meena Singh

The Bally-Carter Collaboration: Euphorbias from East Africa, Part 8 - Susan Carter

*Euphorbia knuthii* Pax: Its Distribution and Other Matters - L.C. Leach

The Succulent Euphorbias of The Southeastern Cape Province, Part 1: Dwarf Species and Smaller Shrubs - Gerhard Marx

Volcanos and Spurges: *Euphorbia clavarioides* in Lesotho - Bruce J. Hargreaves

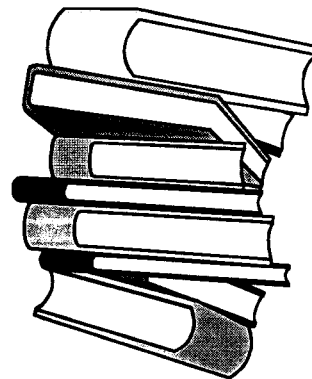
Writings - Daphne Pritchard

An Annotated and Illustrated Checklist of the Succulent Euphorbias of West Tropical Africa - Leonard E. Newton

Tuberous Rooted Euphorbias of India - Meena Singh

The Other Spurges of Lesotho (at least allegedly) - Bruce J. Hargreaves

The Succulent Euphorbiaceae: Photographic Collection and Descriptions



Please feel free to request these and any other CACSS books, *Cactus and Succulent Journals*, or other periodicals by calling or e-mailing me or seeing me at the meetings. Library lists were printed in the November 1998 *Central Spine* and copies also are available at each meeting, by e-mail or fax. Books are checked out for one month and are due back at the meeting the following month. We also gladly accept your book donations!

Happy reading,  
Karen Kravcov 1999 CACSS Librarian  
623-780-2867 KKravcov@aol.com

# How are plants named?

Part 2

## What exactly is a species?

This one has been causing discussion from the moment the concept of *species* was invented. Charles Darwin noted in *The Origin of Species* that disagreement was common during his day about exactly what to call a species. Darwin, and most other biologists, recognize that dividing lines between species are artificially erected by man in his attempt to describe the world.

The study of naming organisms is *taxonomy*. The study of how organisms are related to each other is *systematics*. The disciplines interact, because biologists try to give names to organisms that reflect evolutionary relationships between organisms.

To give away the conclusion, a species can be considered a population of similar organisms which has the capacity to interbreed and produce similar offspring.

By this definition, we can see all humans are members of one species. There are differences between groups of people in skin color, height, amount and formation of body hair, and relative proportions of body parts, but all humans have the capacity to interbreed and are substantially similar. It is important to recognize that minor differences like skin color, hair color, and relative proportions of body parts are not considered sufficiently different to separate organisms into different species.

Most botanists accept that reproductive parts change through evolution at a slower rate than other parts. For this reason, study of flowers and fruit is important when identifying plants. Genus *Huernia* has five small points alternating with five large points in the outer part of the flower. This distinguishes *Huernia* from *Stapelia*, which lacks the five small points.

Disagreement arises over the definition of "similar." Some namers of plants have thought differing flower color was sufficient to erect new species, while others have thought only differences in seed structure are important. It is the interplay and tension between these many viewpoints that cause taxonomy to remain in flux.

Populations of organisms are usually remarkably variable. Just look at your blood relatives! Before dividing populations up into species, a taxonomist must have a good idea of the natural diversity of a population in habitat, its reproductive strategies, and its distribution. *Lobivia ferox* ranges from a few to many inches in height, from sparsely spined to ferociously spined (hence its name!), and over a very large area of South America. It has received many names from botanists unfamiliar with fieldwork revealing that these many forms gradually intergrade with each other in continuity throughout the plant's range. This is why botanists

must be familiar with specimens from the whole geographic range of a species before doing taxonomic work. Unfortunately, this has not always been the case, and there are probably far too many names for the existing species of cacti. Per the botanical code, the first name correctly given to a species is valid and later names are invalid. If a taxonomist decides a named plant is actually a previously named plant, the taxonomist writes a paper and publishes it in a scientific journal pointing out the error. This is said to be reducing to synonymy the second name. When you see a scholarly article reviewing the taxonomy of a species, it will have the currently accepted name listed first, with the previous, now incorrect, names listed in reverse chronologic order. Together with all the names will be the names of each taxonomist who assigned that name to the species and (usually) the year it was assigned. Thus, as taxonomists better study natural populations, there has been a tendency to reduce many earlier species names to synonymy.

Species occurring in the same locale are called *sympatric*. If a group of interbreeding organisms does not interbreed with another group of interbreeding, somewhat similar organisms and these two groups are sympatric, it is highly likely they can be considered different species. Many plants have specialized features to ensure they do not interbreed with sympatric but related species. Examples are having differing flowering times and having different pollinators, as found in *Stenocereus*. Some members of this genus, such as *S. thurberii*, flower at night and are pollinated by bats. Others, such as *S. gummosus*, flower during the day and are pollinated by hummingbirds. It should be possible to hybridize these two species, but this would not occur in nature, because the flowers are generally not open at the same time.

This may all strike you as somewhat vague. Remember, the concept of a species is something man invented to describe naturally occurring populations. So, there will always be some disagreement among taxonomists as their understandings of natural populations differ. But, to restate the conclusion,

A species can be considered a population of similar organisms having the capacity to interbreed and produce similar offspring.

Leo A. Martin  
leo1010@ibm.net

CACSS' Fall  
Silent Auction  
Oct 31<sup>st</sup> @ 2:00 PM  
Webster Auditorium  
Desert Botanical Garden

# Good Growing

It's time think about growing our Society and the time of year to nominate members for our year 2000 Board.

Hey, I've heard all the reasons people give for not taking a Board position. I've even used a few myself. Let me offer some reasons why you probably can...

*"I haven't got the time."*

Being a regular (non-exec) Board member only occupies 60 minutes/month. Really! Prior to the regular 2pm Society meeting, the Board meets for an hour to discuss business. The Board meeting takes place in Archer House, a stone's throw from Webster Auditorium. So, if you're coming to the regular meeting, consider coming only an hour earlier to attend Board meetings.

*"I'm not an expert."*

Join the club! Everyone starts from ground zero in his/her knowledge base. Being a regular Board member doesn't require any special expertise. It does require sincere interest, energy, concern for the Society's welfare, and a little compassion. These characteristics are widespread in our members.

*"It's too political."*

This is not Washington, D.C. with a nomination to the US Senate we're talking about. CACSS Board meetings are small and very civil affairs. The welfare of the Society, not personal power, is at the heart of our actions. I can honestly say that differences in opinion are welcome and that people with opposite positions learn to appreciate each other more. Grudges are not promoted or fostered. Consensus and members' needs are.

*"I'm not interested in what the Board does."*

Then you must not be interested in the Society's future, our Annual Show, plant conservation, horticultural presentations, field trips, donations to DBG, or community outreach. If you'd like more monthly programs on certain topics, Board participation is the best way to get what you want. If you'd like a closer relationship with the DBG from the inside, the Board is responsible for maintaining our excellent relationship with Carolyn and Company. When a speaker on cactus and succulents is requested around the Valley, the Board fills the request. If you want to pull together a plant shopping trip to Tucson, California, or elsewhere, the Board is the best way to get action, organize people, and identify resources. Sure you're not interested?

*"I don't know what to do."*

The first thing is to think about what you'd like to bring to the Board or what you think someone else can offer. It could be energy, complaints, knowledge of the best nurseries, or a simple desire to make a small difference.



The next thing to do is **CALL ME**. I'm responsible for this year's nominating committee (so much for volunteering). Let's chat about your thoughts and flesh out some of your ideas. If you'd like to nominate another member for a Board position, let's talk further on this. I promise to be honest and encouraging.

Our Society is your Society. For our spiny future together, consider making a personal investment of your time for Board service.

Call Me Now!  
Debra Korobkin

# Euphorbia

Scott B. McMahon

The family Euphorbiaceae is the fourth largest of all the families of flowering plants with more than 3000 genera. Although the family has almost world-wide distribution, the majority of the plants are to be found chiefly in tropical and subtropical Africa and South America. The milky sap is often poisonous, and some of the plants, notably castor-bean, are used medicinally as purgatives. The most valuable of the rubber plants of the world, *Hevea brasiliensis*, belongs to this family, and other genera also contain species that are sources of rubber. Cassava, a staple food of tropical countries, and tapioca are obtained from the roots of species of *Manihot*. Tung oil is extracted from the seeds of species of *Aleurites*, a mainly Asiatic genus. Castor oil, chemically altered into a drying oil, is used in paints. The succulent genera of most interest to us are: *Euphorbia*, *Jatropha*, *Monadenium*, *Synadenium*, and *Pedilanthus*. Jacobsen includes two other genera, *Stenadenium* and *Elaeophorbia*, but the few species included in these are unlikely to be encountered.

The genus *Euphorbia* contains about 2000 species, including the popular holiday plant poinsettia and the persistent garden spurges we have all known to hate. Many of the shrubby types have been cultivated in temperate climates, but it is in the warmer parts of the world where the genus shows its real diversity and adaptative ability. Succulent *Euphorbia* species number over 400, and their forms range from the sub-globose *E. obesa* to geophytic caudiciforms such as *E. tortirama* to larger spiny shrubs and even huge trees up to 30 feet tall. Many species have fluted stems armed with spines and closely resemble cacti. This is an excellent example of parallel evolution, where different plant families growing in different geographical locations, but under similar climatic conditions, develop similar strategies for survival. Even so, a spiny *Euphorbia* can always be distinguished from a cactus, because it won't possess an areole, the felt-like pad from which the spines arise, unique to the Cactaceae.

The name *Euphorbia* is derived from Euphorbus, the physician to Juba, King of Mauritania, a province of Carthage and then Rome, roughly situated in present-day Morocco. According to the historian Pliny, Euphorbus discovered curative effects from a resin secreted probably by the plant now known as *Euphorbia resinifera*. Juba II was brought to Rome as a child from Numidia, where his father was king, in 46 BC. He later married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra. He was placed on the throne of Numidia, but was given the throne of Mauritania in 25 BC. Pliny writes that legend says that Juba was amazed at the succulence of this plant, and he dedicated it to his physician because euphorbus in Greek means well-fed, and the king thought it funny, as both his physician and the plant were of such fleshy build.

Euphorbias contain, along with other genera in the family, a milky sap, which oozes out from wounds, sometimes from even the slightest touch. This dries into a latex-like substance, sealing the wound, and no doubt is a deterrent to insects and herbivores. Depending on the time of year, vascular pressure inside the plant can cause the sap to spurt out when cut. Contact with the eyes, nose, mouth, and even skin can produce severe pain and inflammation. Some species cause little or no irritation to the skin, while others initiate a more serious reaction. While visiting the *Euphorbia* Reference Collection in Bolinas, California, I was affected by what I believe to be *Euphorbia virosa* by simply standing near some plants in an enclosed portion of the greenhouse. This is not to say that Euphorbias are to be avoided, but extra precaution is needed when handling them.

The genus *Euphorbia* is also characterized by a very specialized type of flower structure called the cyathium. The individual flowers are unisexual and reduced down to the essential parts: a single female floret, comprising a stalked ovary, surrounded by a number of male florets each reduced to a single forked stamen. The corolla and calyx (petals and sepals) in a normal flower are taken place by an involucre of bracts, and include the nectar glands. The bracts may be small and green or yellow, or they may be highly ornate and brightly colored. The three-lobed ovary swells up after fertilization producing just three large seeds that are ejected when the capsule dries and suddenly explodes. Some species have both male and female flowers in the cyathia and therefore are bisexual. Other species have separate male and female cyathia on the same plant and are called monoecious, while still others have plants with only male or female cyathia and are called dioecious.

I have been growing Euphorbias and members of the other genera for over 20 years. While some are a little tricky to cultivate and need special conditions to do well, I have found that most present no particular problems. Most grow during the warmer months of the year and take a general cactus/succulent mix. They can be watered and fertilized on a regular schedule along with the cacti, tapering off during the colder winter months. Most, however are frost-tender and will suffer damage during a freeze if not protected. Some, especially the ones from Madagascar, don't even like the temperature to go below 40 deg. F. and must be brought inside or heated outside in winter. To learn more about Euphorbias, consult the **Euphorbia Journal** and see how amazing and diverse these plants are, or take a trip to Arid Lands Greenhouses in Tucson and see close to 300 species "in person".

#### References:

- Kearney, Thomas H. and Peebles, Robert H. 1969. **Arizona Flora**. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.
- Martin, Margaret J. and Chapman, Peter R. 1978. **Succulents and Their Cultivation**. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, NY.
- Rowley, Gordon D. 1987. **Caudiciform and Pachychaul Succulents**. Strawberry Press, Mill Valley, California.

## Central Arizona Cactus & Succulent Society

Meetings held last Sunday of the month

*Time: 2:00-4:00 PM*

*Location: Webster Auditorium, DBG*

*Silent Auction: Sunday, October 31<sup>st</sup> 1999*

*Board Meeting: 1:00-2:00 PM Location: Archer House*

- |  |                          |  |
|--|--------------------------|--|
| <b>October 15th - 31st 1999</b>  | <b>8:00 AM—5:00 PM</b>   | <b>Boyce Thompson Arboretum <i>Fall Plant Sale</i></b>   |
| <b>October 22<sup>nd</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> 1999</b>   | <b>9:00 AM – 6:00 PM</b> | <b>Desert Botanical Garden <i>Fall Plant Sale</i></b>  |
| Garden members only day is Friday, the 22 <sup>nd</sup> from 9:00AM—6:00 PM and Saturday, the 23 <sup>rd</sup> from 8:00 - 9:00 AM. The hours on Friday for members only have been expanded. The plant sale is open to the general public Saturday and Sunday from 9:00 AM until 5:00 PM. For information, people can call 480/941-1225. |                          |  |
| <b>October 23<sup>rd</sup> &amp; 24<sup>th</sup> 1999</b>  |                          | <b>San Gabriel Valley C&amp;SS <i>Winter Sale</i></b>  |
| Arboretum of Los Angeles County, Baldwin Av, Arcadia CA. Info Woody Minnich 805-944-2784   |                          |  |
| <b>October 26<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> 1999</b>  |                          | <b>1st Congress of Latin American &amp; Caribbean Countries &amp; 2nd Mexican Congress of Cacti and other Succulent Plants Oaxaca, Mexico.</b> |
| Info <a href="http://cactus-mall.com/congress.html">http://cactus-mall.com/congress.html</a> or e-mail <a href="mailto:gmanzanero@vmredipn.ipn.mx">gmanzanero@vmredipn.ipn.mx</a>  |                          |  |
| <b>October 31<sup>st</sup> 1999</b>  | <b>2:00 PM</b>           | <b>CACSS - - <i>Fall Silent Auction</i></b>  |
| <b>November 21, 1999</b>   | <b>2:00 PM</b>           | <b>CACSS - - Woody Minnich <i>Lithops in Habitat</i></b>   |
| <b>December 12, 1999</b>   | <b>12:00 - 4:00 PM</b>   | <b>CACSS - - <i>Holiday Party</i></b>  |
| <b>January 23, 2000</b>  | <b>2:00 PM</b>           | <b>CACSS - - Dr. Ted Anderson <i>The Puzzle of Cactus Classification</i></b>   |

### EXTRA – EXTRA – EXTRA

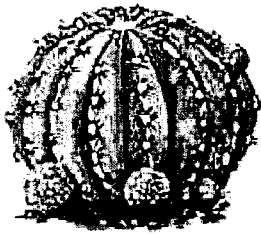
Everyone has extra cuttings, pups, offsets, whatever at one time or another. Well, now you can put them to good use. Rich Zeh has agreed to take your "extras," pot them up, and make them available to teachers for use in school gardens and for classroom use. The University of Arizona Cooperative Extension office for Maricopa County has an extensive school gardening program. They will announce the availability of our "extras" on their website that is available to all teachers in Maricopa County.

Rich asks that you bring your "extras" to him at our regular monthly meeting (please have them in a box or bag for easy transport). Or, you can drop them off at Rich's home in Paradise Valley (near 40<sup>th</sup> Street and Camelback), but call him first at 602-224-0811. Teachers will then call Rich to pick up plants on a first-come, first-served basis. Sounds like everyone wins, including the plants. Thanks Rich for cheerfully taking on this job.

### *"What's in the Journal"*

Vol. 71, No. 5 (Sept. - October, 1999):

- Botanists in Paradise, Part 2 Adventures in Peru .....
- ..... Edward E. (Ted) Anderson & Robert S. Wallace
- Pediocactus - the not so-plain "cactus of the plains" Part 1 .....
- ..... Fred Dortort
- Mary Bellerue-Bleck .....
- ..... John Lavranos
- Avonia, Mammon, and the fleshpots of Vegas .....
- ..... Steven Hammer
- Notes on two aloes from Yemen, including the description of a new species, *A. ahmarensis* .....
- ..... P. Favell, M. Barry Miller & Abdul Nasser al-Gifri
- Superb Succulents .....
- ..... Duke Benadom
- Bruce Bayer, Pierre Braun, James Mauseth & Graham Williamson are named CSSA Fellows.
- New locations for *Ariocarpus agavoides* .....
- ..... W.A. & Betty Fitz Maurice
- Spotlight on Round Robins .....
- ..... Braden Engelke & Rita Fleischmann



Central Arizona  
Cactus & Succulent Society  
P.O.Box 8774  
Scottsdale, AZ 85252

### *Silent Auction*

*Sunday, October 31<sup>st</sup> 1998*  
*2:00 - 4:00 PM*

Here are some do's and don'ts for the silent auction: Please label all plants, even if only at the generic level. Use a 3x5 card or similar piece of paper for each plant to include the name of the plant at the top and an opening bid, such as 50c. You may wish to add a comment like flower color, rare, once owned by Linnaeus, etc. You may bring in cuttings as well, but please don't bring in mass quantities of cuttings or offsets, especially common ones that are not likely to be picked up, because the Garden will have to dispose of them. All tables will be on a central timer this time. We may have a special table with a longer time, depending on what is brought in. You may bid on an item in increments of at least 50c as many times as you like. Once the bell has rung, the bidding is over, and the last name on the card is the winner. If an item has no name on it, you may purchase it for the opening bid amount. Since you may be bidding on many items, you should move around often to check your bids. Bring a few boxes to take home your plants.

### *CACSS'* *Annual Fall* *Silent Auction*

**Only a fool wouldn't  
jump at this  
opportunity**



*Sunday, October 31<sup>st</sup> 1999*

*2:00-4:00 PM*

*Webster Auditorium*

*Desert Botanical Garden*