the
GLOXINIAN
The Journal for Gesneriad Growers
Vol. 54, No. 1 First Quarter 2004

Nematanthus fritschii

American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc.

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Fourth Quarter ..... July 1

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY — The objects of the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc. are to afford a convenient and beneficial association of persons interested in gesneriads, to stimulate a widespread interest in, and gather and publish reliable information about the identification, correct nomenclature, culture and propagation of gesneriads; and to encourage the origination and introduction of new cultivars.

GESNERIAD REGISTRATION — The American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc. is the International Registration Authority for the names and cultivars of gesneriads excepting the genus *Saintpaulia*. Any person desiring to register a cultivar should contact Judy Becker, 432 Undermountain Road, Salsbury, CT 06068 <jbecker@mohawk.net>.

AGGS Home Page: www.aggs.org

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Gloxinia perennis (L.) Fritsch

COVER
Nematanthus fritschii Hoehne
(photographed by Vern Sawyer at the GRF)

President's Message

Susan Grose <sagrose@aol.com>
4201 West 99th St., Overland Park, KS 66207

New Gesneriad Year Greetings to All,

It was not long ago that you read about the 2003 flower show awards and all the fun everyone had in California at the AGGS Convention in Sacramento. It is already time to begin making plans for attending the 2004 Convention hosted by the Long Island Chapter in Smithtown, Long Island, New York. Long Island is a beautiful location, and there are many scenic places to visit in the area before and after the convention if you extend your stay. I was excited to learn that two of the lecturers will be John L. Clark and Vincent Woo, recipients of grants from our Elvin McDonald Research Endowment Fund. You won't want to miss these presentations to learn first hand about the research your contributions have helped support. Read further in this issue for details about the convention program and flower show. Then be sure to register by the early-bird deadline of April 15, 2004 for advance admittance to the plant sale on Thursday night. In addition to benefiting you, early registration helps the local committee better plan for the number of people involved in various activities.

Another gem in this issue is the Seed Fund list. The gesneriad seed available is made possible with volunteer contributions by those who have grown, flowered, and carefully selfed species and hybrid gesneriads. If you have ordered from the Fund, please remember to contribute seed back to the Fund when your plants produce seed. See the Publication List for the packet "Propagation of Gesneriads and Birds & Bees & Gesneriad Seeds" which has answers on how to germinate and produce seed.

In this issue are several special articles about gesneriads and enthusiasts old and new. Peter Shalit presents *Gloxinia perennis* as the first feature in a series on classic gesneriads complete with comments on growing this old favorite inside and outside. My *Gloxinia perennis* is just coming into bloom now under my lights in the basement. I wasn't brave enough to try it outdoors in the terrible heat of this summer. Next year, however, I plan to give one specimen a chance to battle the Kansas elements and see just how much heat it can take. In an article by John L. Clark, you will learn about his rainforest research and his developing passion for gesneriads. Some of the species that he studied in the field are beautifully captured in John's photographs in this issue. For more gesneriad history, don't miss Part II of the story on contributions of Austrian botanists to the study of Gesneriaceae. Anton Weber left us left us with a "teaser" in Part I in the last issue of THE GLOXINIAN that promised an article featuring details on the personality and work of Austrian botanist Karl Fritsch who focused on gesneriads in the late 1800's and early 1900's.

Finally, our various AGGS research and endowment funds need support. Without your contributions many of our research and educational activities would not be possible, and there would be far fewer color photographs in THE GLOXINIAN. By the way, as I requested in my previous message, have you sent in your article to Jeanne yet?

Susan

Gloxinia perennis (L.) Fritsch (photographed in Venezuela by John L. Clark)

This "classic" is a very famous gesneriad – it was one of the first gesneriads to be illustrated and it was probably the first gesneriad seen alive by the father of taxonomic botany, Carl Linnaeus. *Gloxinia perennis* has been in cultivation for over 250 years and can frequently be seen today growing in gardens and plant collections around the world.

This and other photos in this issue of THE GLOXINIAN were made possible by the generous donation to AGGS of over 1,000 slides from the collection of John L. Clark.

Color Photo Sponsorships in Memory of Maryjane Evans

- Photo on page 5 sponsored by Quentin Schlieder
- Photos on page 40 sponsored by Michael Riley and Carolyn Ripps
- Photo on page 49 (top) sponsored by the New England Chapter
- Photos on page 49 (bottom) sponsored by the Long Island Chapter

ADVERTISERS DIRECTORY

Seed Fund

Bob and Carol Connelly <Bob_Connelly@email.msn.com>
2391 Phillips Drive, Auburn Hills, MI 48326-2450

We're going to be a little repetitive this month, but from recent orders it seems we need to periodically remind people of these things. Please double check your credit card numbers and expiration dates on your orders and be sure they are readable to someone unfamiliar with your handwriting. If you have an e-mail address, please include it with your order. If we have to contact you by snail mail, the completion of your order may be significantly delayed. It can take about 4 to 6 weeks for us to ship an order during busy periods when we receive very large orders and for credit card orders which we have to mail to the Treasurer. Please send your orders and seed donations to us at the address at the top of this column.

We again have had a large number of deletions in this issue's seed list. We are tempted to call this our R.I.P. list, because that is what these varieties will do unless someone out there has plants of these and can produce seed for the Fund. The new deletions are:

Achimenes warszewicziana USBRG88-039
Aeschynanthus longicalyx
Aeschynanthus parvifolius 'Bali Beauty'
Alloplectus sp. nov. *(prunifer* ined.*)* GRF98174
Briggsia aurantiaca
Capanea grandiflora GRF9480
Chirita balansae USBRG98-082
Chirita fimbrisepala #4
Chirita sp. 'New York' USBRG85-022
Columnea hispida
Corallodiscus sp. USBRG2000-19
Corytoplectus congestus GRF93259
Diastema racemiferum
Drymonia alloplectoides
Eucodonia andrieuxii
Gasteranthus crispus USBRG98-033
Gasteranthus villosus
Gasteranthus wendlandianus GRF97154
Gesneria cuneifolia 'Tom Talpey'
Gesneria reticulata 'El Yunque'
Lysionotus species
Napeanthus robustus GRF9765
Nautilocalyx melittifolius
Nematanthus fritschii
Nematanthus jolyanus (São Paulo)
Nematanthus cf. *lanceolatus* AC2010
Nematanthus tessmannii GRF9912 (red calyx)
Nematanthus sp. MP50
Paradrymonia lurida
Parakohleria sp. GRF88105 (red)
Sinningia aghensis AC2356
Sinningia canescens
Sinningia defoliata
Sinningia douglasii (rose/purple)
Sinningia leucotricha 'English'
Sinningia speciosa 'Cabo Frio' MP178
Sinningia 'Beauty' × self
Sinningia 'Cheryl M.' × self
Sinningia speciosa hybrid mini lav./purple
Streptocarpus compressus
Streptocarpus cyaneus ssp. *long-tomii*
Streptocarpus cyaneus (blue/short corolla)
Streptocarpus glandulosissimus
*Streptocarpus gardenii /*Weza, S.Natal
Trichantha ambigua
Trichantha kucyniakii GRF93166
Vanhouttea lanata
*Vanhouttea pendula/*Caparao

We would also like to thank the most recent contributors to the Seed Fund for their generosity: Marlene Beam, Ron Brenton, Tsuh Yang Chen, Bob Clark, Karyn Cichocki, Miriam Denham, Robert Hall, Kyle Hedberg, Frank Kahn, Alan LaVergne, Deede Leach, Leong Tuck-Lock, Chris Leppard, Nick Miller, Carol Schreck, Peter Shalit, M.J. Tyler, and David Zaitlin.

Seed Packets — $1.50 each

Please

- Make checks payable to the AGGS Seed Fund in U.S. funds
- To pay by credit card, send your credit card number, expiration date, and signature, and indicate if the card is Mastercard or Visa ($6.00 minimum)
- Provide a self-addressed, stamped envelope (non-U.S. orders may include International Postal Coupons or have the postage added to their credit card bill)
- List alternate choices
- Include your membership number (first number on your mailing label)

Achimenes (D)
admirabilis (B)
cettoana (B)
erecta (B)
erecta 'Tiny Red' (F,L)
• *grandiflora* 'Robert Dressler' (B)
longiflora (B)
longiflora alba (B)
skinneri W1897 (L)
• hybrid mix (B,L)

Aeschynanthus (B)
• *boschianus*
buxifolius 913296
ellipticus 'Coral Flame'
evrardii
fulgens USBRG82-271
garrettii
humilis USBRG94-214
hosseusii
longiflorus
micranthus
sp. MSBG87-162
• sp. (yellow) (Philippines)
• hybrid, lg orange/red

Alloplectus
bolivianus USBRG95-140 (M)
dodsonii (yellow) GRF98184 (M)
tetragonoides GRF98153
sp. aff. *schultzii* GRF97103
sp. aff. *panamensis* GRF9781 (orange)
sp. GRF9776 (yellow)
sp. GRF9788 (pinkish/yellow above)
sp. GRF97153 (peach/orange)
sp. GRF97166
sp. GRF98151 (yellow)
sp. USBRG98-030
• sp. nov. JLC5617
sp. nov. (*plicatissimus* ined.) (salmon calyx) GRF9521
sp. nov. (*plicatissimus* ined.) (green calyx) GRF9556

Alsobia (B)
dianthiflora
• *punctata*
punctata USBRG77-103

Anodiscus
xanthophyllus (M)
xanthophyllus (Ecuador) GRF97109

Besleria
barbata USBRG98-052
barclayi USBRG95-164
cf. *divaricata* JLC5629
laxiflora GRF9675 (M)
melancholica (MT)
princeps GRF9479 (LM)
sp. GRF9783 (orange w/yellow base)
sp. GRF97108 (orange)
sp. GRF97141 (orange)
sp. GRF9853 (yellow)
sp. GRF98139 (orange)
• sp. JLC5705
• sp. JLC6113

Boea (F,R)
• *hygroscopica*

Briggsia (A,R)
muscicola

Chirita
caliginosa (LM)
flavimaculata USBRG94-085 (R)
• *heterotricha* USBRG94-088 (F,R)
involucrata (F,L)
lavandulacea (LM)
micromusa (F,L)
• *pumila* (F,L)
• *pumila* USBRG2000-18 (F,LM)
• *spadiciformis* USBRG94-087 (R)
• *subrhomboidea* (F,R)
tamiana USBRG98-080 (F,R,P)
walkerae (F,LM)
• sp. (Thailand)
• *caliginosa* × *sericea* (LM)
• (sp. 'New York' × *flavimaculata*) × self (F,R)

Chrysothemis (F,LM)
friedrichsthaliana
friedrichsthaliana GRF9764
• *pulchella* (Ecuador)
villosa
hybrid mix

Cobananthus
calochlamys (F,LM)

Codonanthe (B)
calcarata 'Puyo'
caribaea
carnosa
corniculata
crassifolia
crassifolia GRF9858

crassifolia GRF9869
crassifolia 'Cranberry'
digna
digna 'Moonlight'
erubescens
gracilis
paula
- *serrulata* AC1313
- *venosa* GRF91175

Columnea (B)
crassifolia
erythrophaea
fendleri
gallicauda
glicensteinii
gloriosa
hirta
hirta GRF9493
hirta var. *pilosissima*
- *inaequilatera* JLC6072

maculata
- *microcalyx* GRF94110

nicaraguensis CR92F16
nicaraguensis GRF94105
oerstediana GRF9423
oxyphylla
proctori W3573
raymondii (LM)
schiedeana
schiedeana (red reverse)
sulfurea G3770
tomentulosa
hybrids (orange)
- *hybrids* (red)

Conandron (A,R)
- *ramondioides*/Awaji Island

Corytoplectus
capitatus (LM)
capitatus G291
cutucuensis (L)
cutucuensis GRF9794
riceanus GRF9654 (M)

Cyrtandra
cupulata (G,H,MT)

Dalbergaria (M)
asteroloma GRF97169 (white)
eburnea
medicinalis GRF9507
ornata GRF2665
- *perpulchra*

polyantha
sanguinea
sanguinea 'Orange King' GRF9492
sp. GRF93191
sp. GRF97160
- sp. GRF9852

Diastema (D,F,P)
vexans

Didissandra
- *frutescens* (H,M)

Drymonia
affinis GRF98109
coccinea GRF9851 (B)
coccinea GRF9873
coccinea GRF98150
- *conchocalyx* (B)

conchocalyx 'Silver Lance' × self (M)
doratostyla GRF9674 (B)
- cf. *ecuadorensis* JLC6185

ecuadorensis 'Red Elegance' (LM)
hoppii GRF98103
macrophylla (M)
mortoniana (L)
pulchra GRF98113
rhodoloma (B)
serrulata (B)
serrulata GRF9752
strigosa (B)
strigosa GRF1912
urceolata GRF93146 (LM)
urceolata GRF97124 (red)
urceolata GRF98154 (red w/yellow)
sp. nov. (*umecta* ined.) (B)

Episcia (H,L,B,F)
- *xantha*

cupreata hybrids mix
- hybrid mix

Epithema
- *saxatile* (F,L)

Eucodonia (D,F,P)
verticillata 'Ehrenberg'
hybrid mix

Gasteranthus (H)
- *giganteus*
- *lateralus*
- *wendlandianus* GRF97163
- *wendlandianus* GRF98166 (w/red spots)

Gesneria (H,F,L)
christii
cuneifolia
cuneifolia WEK96151
cuneifolia WEK96152
cuneifolia WEK96155
cuneifolia WEK96157
cuneifolia WEK96158
cuneifolia 'Esperanza'
cuneifolia 'Quebradillas'
pedunculosa USBRG97-102 (S,T)
pedunculosa WEK96153 (S,T)
pumila
reticulata
ventricosa (M)
- *viridiflora* ssp. *sintenisii* WEK96162 (T)

'Flashdance'

Gloxinia (D)
gymnostoma (LM)
lindeniana (F,L)
nematanthodes (F,L)
perennis (LM)
perennis 'Insignis' (L)

racemosa (L)
sylvatica (F,L)
sylvatica GRF9943 (Brazil)
sylvatica USBRG96-002 (Bolivia)
Haberlea (A,R)
ferdinandi-coburgii
rhodopensis
Hemiboea (D)
subcapitata (L)
Heppiella (D)
ulmifolia GRF95141 (L)
ulmifolia GRF98172
Kohleria (D)
• *allenii* USBRG98-109 (M)
hirsuta (LM)
hirsuta USBRG96-163 (F,L)
• *hondensis* (LM)
• *rugata* USBRG95-010 (LM)
spicata (M)
hybrid mix
Lysionotus (LM)
pauciflorus var. *pauciflorus*
Monophyllaea (H,LM)
horsfieldii
Monopyle
macrocarpa GRF94123
Moussonia
deppeana (M)
• *elegans* (M)
• *elegans* GRF9407
• *septentrionalis* G1201 (F,L)
Napeanthus (H)
costaricensis (F,P)
jelskii USBRG94-511 (F,P)
• *macrostema* (F,P)
Nautilocalyx
colonensis (LM)
Nematanthus
australis (B)
corticola (B)
fissus (L)
fissus GRF9938
fornix (B)
maculatus (B)
serpens (B)
strigillosus AC1434 (B)
• *strigillosus* 'Ibitipoca' (B)
tessmannii GRF9904 (red calyx) (B)
wettsteinii (B)
sp. 'Santa Teresa' (B)
Neomortonia (B)
nummularia
Opithandra (A,R)
primuloides
Ornithoboea
wildeana (LM)
Paliavana (S,T)
prasinata
prasinata GRF732
prasinata GRF91126
• *prasinata* × *S. macropoda* MP944
• *prasinata* × *S. reitzii* MP949
• *plumerioides* (Cabral)
sericiflora AC2311
tenuiflora
werdermannii AC2310
Paradrymonia
ciliosa (L)
decurrens (L)
Parakohleria
sp. GRF9780 (yellow)
sp. GRF98144 (rose pink)
Pentadenia
angustata (B)
byrsina (B,L)
crassicaulis (B)
manabiana (B)
microsepala GRF1837 (B)
orientandina (LM)
rileyi GRF86243 (LM)
spathulata GRF9503 (LM)
strigosa GRF95154 (B)
strigosa GRF9777
zapotalana (B)
Phinaea (D,F,P)
• *albolineata*
divaricata
multiflora
multiflora 'Tracery'
Ramonda (A,R)
myconi —
white
lavender
pink
clone G
myconi (upright rosette)
Rhynchoglossum (H,L)
gardneri
obliquum
Rhytidophyllum (G,H,S,T)
auriculatum
tomentosum
villosulum
Saintpaulia (F,R)
• *diplotricha*
ionantha
shumensis
Sinningia (D)
aggregata (M)
aggregata AC1461
aghensis (T)
allagophylla (MT)
allagophylla GRF9922
allagophylla GRF9929
allagophylla GRF9968
allagophylla (yellow)
• *amambayensis* (L)
• *araneosa* (F,L)
brasiliensis (M)
brasiliensis 'Verde'
brasiliensis AC1314
bulbosa (T)
calcaria MP891 (F,L)
carangolensis (M)

cardinalis (F,LM)
cardinalis (compact) (F,L)
cardinalis (dark calyx) (LM)
cardinalis (pink)
cardinalis 'Innocent'
- *cochlearis* (LM)
conspicua (F,L)
conspicua GRF9942 (fragrant selection)
cooperi (LM)
cooperi AC1522
curtiflora (T)
curtiflora GRF9927
douglasii GRF91188 (LM)
douglasii GRF9936 (LM)
douglasii (pink form) (M)
elatior AC1409 (M)
elatior GRF9963
eumorpha/Saltao (L)
eumorpha (lavender) (F,L)
eumorpha (pink)
eumorpha (white)
gigantifolia (LM)
glazioviana (L)
harleyi MP482 (F,L)
hatschbachii (L)
iarae (F,L)
- *incarnata* (S,MT)
insularis (LM)
leopoldii (F,L)
leucotricha (F,L)
- *leucotricha* (larger flower) (F,L)
lindleyi AC1501 (L)
lineata (LM)
lineata GRF9920 (LM)
lineata (highly spotted)
macropoda (M)
- *macropoda* (dwarf form) (L)
macrorrhiza (T)
macrostachya (LM)
macrostachya MP262
magnifica GRF91121 (pink) (LM)
magnifica MP627 (pink)
magnifica GRF91134 (red)
mauroana (LM)
mauroana GRF9964
micans MP892 (LM)
nivalis AC1460 (L)
nivalis GRF9923
piresiana (L)
- *pusilla* (F,P)
reitzii (M)
reitzii GRF9914 (magenta)
rupicola AC1511 (F,L)
sceptrum (T)
sceptrum AC2406 (T)
sellovii (MT)
sellovii GRF9919
sellovii 'Bolivia' USBRG96-003
sellovii 'Purple Rain'
speciosa 'Lavender Queen'
speciosa 'Regina'
speciosa AC1652
- *speciosa* (Chiltern Seed Co)
speciosa AC1503
sulcata (LM)
tubiflora (S,MT)
warmingii (T)
warmingii GRF9921
sp. aff. *warmingii* from Ilhabela MP631
- sp. "Esmeril" (L)
- sp. "Rio das Padras" MP1094 (F, P)
- sp. "Waechter" (LM)
cardinalis 'Innocent' × *iarae* (LM)
glazioviana × *leopoldii* F2 (LM)
speciosa AC1503 × *speciosa* 'Regina' (R)
- hybrid red peloric
eumorpha hybrids mix (F,R)
"Hummingbird Mix"
'Anne Crowley' (F,L)
- 'Apricot Bouquet' × self (LM)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × self (LM)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × *S. conspicua* (F, L)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × (*S. conspicua* × *S. eumorpha*) (F, L)
('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × *S.* sp. 'Regina' (F, L)
- ('Apricot Bouquet' × self) × *S.* 'California Minis' (red) (F, LM)
'Bewitched' × self (F,L)
- 'Delta Fox' × self (F,P)
'Diego' (red) (F,L)
'Diego' (pink)
- 'Dollbaby' (F,P)
'Good Pink' × self (F,L)
- 'Jubilee' × self (F,L)
- 'Krezdorn Yellow' × self (L)
- 'Leo B.' × self (F,P)
- 'Little Imp' (F,P)
'Maiden's Blush' × self (F,P)
- 'Mother of Pearl' × self (F,P)
'Mothers Day' × self (F,L)
'Pale Beauty' × self (L)
- 'Pink Ice' (F,P)
- Premier Pink' × self (F,P)
'Pure Pink' × self (F,P)
- 'Purple Crest' × self (F,P)
- 'Ruby Red' × self (F,P)
'Scarlet Sunset' (F,P)
- 'Silhouette' × self (F,P)
'Super Red' × self (F,P)
'Tampa Bay Beauty' × self (L)
- 'Ted Bona' × self (F, P)
- 'Virgil' × self (LM)
- 'Whimsey' × self (F,P)
- 'Angora Love' × 'Margaret' (L)
- 'Georgia Sunset' hybrid mix
hybrid miniature mix (F,P)
- pink hybrid miniature mix (F,P)
- lavender/purple miniature mix (F, P)

***Sinningia speciosa* hybrids** (F,R)
blue mix
mini dark pink
lavender
pink
• purple
red
rose
white
orchid/purple mix
pink mix
pink/white mix
• purple
purple w/spots
red mix
red w/spots
white w/red spots
'California Minis'
Charles Lawn hybrid mix
• Early Giant mix
• Jack Evans purple mix
• Jack Evans red mix
hybrid mix
blue slipper
lavender slipper
pink slipper
red slipper
• purple slipper
mixed slipper
pink dwarf
• Small's dwarf mix

Smithiantha (D)
aurantiaca (F,L)
canarina GRF9105 (F,LM)
laui GRF9117 (F,L)
multiflora (F,LM)
• *multiflora* GRF9121 (F,LM)
• *multiflora* GRF9122 (F,LM)
• *zebrina* GRF9104 (M)
• 'Little One' (F,L)

Streptocarpus
baudertii (F,R)
buchananii (B)
caeruleus (R)
candidus (F,R)
candidus/Ngome,Natal
caulescens (F,LM)
confusus (U)
confusus ssp. *confusus* (U)
cooksonii (dark purple)
cooperi (U)
cyanandrus (F,P)
cyaneus (blue) (R)
cyaneus (blue/long corolla)
cyaneus (lilac)
daviesii (F,U)
denticulatus (U)
• *dunnii* (U)
eylesii (U)
fanniniae (R)
fasciatus (R)
fasciatus/Krokodilpoort, E. Transvaal (R)
floribundus (R)
formosus (R)
formosus/E. Cape, Transkei
gardenii (F,L)
goetzei (U)
grandis (U)
grandis (blue form)
haygarthii (F,U)
haygarthii/Mkambati, Transkei
holstii (B,L)
johannis (F,R)
johannis/Komga, E. Cape
johannis/Weza, S. Natal (R)
sp. aff. *johannis* (F,R)
• *kentaniensis* MBG2335-60 (R)
• *kentaniensis* (N. Kei River)
kirkii (F,L)
meyeri (F,R)
• *meyeri*/SE Transvaal (R)
meyeri/NE Cape Province
modestus (R)
• *modestus*/Magwa Falls, Transkei (R)
molweniensis (U)
muscosus (L)
nobilis (M)
pallidiflorus (F,LM)
parviflorus (R)
parviflorus (mauve)
• *parviflorus* (white) (R)
parviflorus (white/mauve)
pentherianus (F,L)
pole-evansii (R)
polyanthus (F,L)
polyanthus subsp. *comptonii*
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus*
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus*/lg fl
• *polyanthus* subsp. *polyanthus*/ Hammarsdale, Natal (R)
polyanthus subsp. *polyanthus*/Valley of 1000 Hills, Natal
polyanthus subsp. *verecundus*
porphyrostachys (U)
primulifolius (F,R)
primulifolius /Bullolo Rvr, Transkei
primulifolius /Valley of 1000 Hills
prolixus (F,U)
pumilus (F,P)
rexii (F,L,R)
• *rexii* (blue) Transkei
rexii (white)
rexii (pale blue/long corolla)
rexii (white/blue mix)
rimicola (F,P)
roseoalbus (F,R)
saundersii (U)
saxorum (B)
silvaticus (R)
stomandrus (F,L)
thompsonii (B,L)
thysanotus (B,L)
trabeculatus (U)

vandeleurii (U)
variabilis (F,R)
wendlandii (U)
wilmsii (U)
• *wilmsii*/Graskop
wilmsii/Long Tom Pass
• 'Bethan' × self (R)
• 'Bristol's Hot Rod' × self
'Bristol's Popsicle' × self (R)
• 'Cape Beauties' × self (F,P)
• 'Canterbury Surprise' × self (F,R)
• 'Demeter' × self (R)
• 'Falling Stars' × self (R)
'Georgette' × self (R)
• 'Gloria' × self (R)
• 'Kitten Face' × self (R)
• 'Mini Pink Fu' × self (R)
• 'Party Doll' × self (R)
• 'Pegasus' × self (R)
'Royal' (red) (R)
'Royal' (white/pink stripes) (R)
• 'Sandra' × self (R)
'Thalia' × self (R)
• 'Ulysses' × self (R)
• New Zealand hybrid mix (F,R)
rexii hybrids (F,R)
• Wiesmoor hybrids (F,R)
hybrid mix (F,R)
hybrid, lt blue/dk blue lines (R)
hybrid, lg burgundy (R)
• hybrid, lg purple (R)
hybrid, lg white (R)
• *streptocarpella* hybrids (B)

Titanotrichum
oldhamii (propagules)

Trichantha
ambigua 'El Yunque' WEK96163
citrina (B)
dodsonii (LM)
• *filifera* JLC6500 (B)
purpureovittata (B,L)

Vanhouttea (S,T)
calcarata GRF3026
• *brueggeri* (S,T)

Mixed alpine gesneriads
Mixed gesneriads

• denotes LIMITED quantities

(A)	Alpine or cool greenhouse	(LM)	Low to medium height
(B)	Suitable for hanging basket	(M)	Medium height; 1 to 2 feet
(D)	Has dormant period, forming tubers or rhizomes	(MT)	Medium to tall
(F)	Blooms readily in fluorescent light	(P)	Petite or miniature; not more than 6 inches tall
(G)	Recommended for greenhouses; requires space	(R)	Rosette in form
(H)	Requires humidity and warmth	(S)	Requires sun to bloom
(L)	Low growing; not more than 12"	(T)	Tall plants; generally over 3 feet
		(U)	Unifoliate or single leaf

The Shopping Mall

Classic Gesneriads: *Gloxinia perennis*

"The Origins in Cultivation of *Gloxinia perennis* and the genus *Gloxinia*" … adapted and expanded by Peter Shalit, from Frances Batcheller's article, Gesneriads One by One, THE GLOXINIAN, July-August 1977, pp. 6-12.

Gloxinia perennis is one of the oldest gesneriads in cultivation, seed having been sent from Colombia to the Chelsea Physic Garden in England in 1739. Linnaeus first described this plant in 1753 as a species of *Martynia*. (*Martynia* is not a gesneriad genus, but belongs to a closely related family, the Martyniaceae. *Martynia* is known in the United States for its curious seed pods with long curled prongs, useful to flower arrangers, but detrimental to grazing cattle. The pods of *G. perennis* resemble miniature versions of those of *Martynia*.)

Illustration of *Gloxinia perennis* first published by Linnaeus as *Martynia foliis ferratis* in 1753

The curious seed pod of *Gloxinia perennis* (photo by Peter Shalit)

In 1791, the botanist L'Heritier renamed the Linnaean species as *Gloxinia perennis*. The genus was named for Benjamin Peter Gloxin, a physician. He was born in Colmar, Alsace, in 1765, and died there at the age of 29. His family included prominent physicians in the city. His only botanical publication was *Observationes Botanicae*, his thesis at the medical school of the University of Strasbourg. At that time, all doctors required considerable knowledge of botany, as many medicines were of herbal origin. Gloxin was a proponent of the French Revolution and was appointed consul for his city.

Gloxinia perennis has been in cultivation for over two centuries. For a long time it was the only species of its genus in cultivation. It never achieved any great popularity, primarily because of its tall growth habit. Now the genus has been enlarged by new species brought into cultivation, and by transfers from other genera. The genus *Gloxinia* is a patchwork quilt, sewn together by the production of scaly rhizomes and a ridged capsule that splits along the upper side. The validity of the grouping is now being called into question, and the genus may be revised again in the future.

Unfortunately, the name *Gloxinia* has been the subject of confusion in horticulture for many years. This confusion is apparent in the name of our Society, which was founded as the American Gloxinia Society, and subsequently changed to the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society. The word "Gloxinia" here refers to a species that has not belonged to the genus *Gloxinia* for many years. In 1817, Conrad Loddiges introduced a showy gesneriad from Brazil. This plant, which produced tubers, not rhizomes, soon became very popular. It has traveled far and wide as the "Florist Gloxinia". Botanists soon realized that it did not belong in the same genus as *G. perennis*. Because *Gloxinia perennis* had precedence, a new name was needed for the second plant, which then became *Sinningia speciosa*. Although other species have readily acquired the correct genus name of *Sinningia*, the "Florist Gloxinia" was written in indelible ink.

Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of features on "Classic Gesneriads", plants that have been in cultivation for many years and which are worth another look.

Growing *Gloxinia perennis* Indoors

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Gloxinia perennis is not at all difficult to grow or bloom, but it does take some work to grow it well. The effort is well rewarded, though, because a blooming plant of this elegant species can be stunning.

I have grown *G. perennis* on and off for over thirty years, and every time I grow it, I am reminded of the pleasures of old friendships. The species has an upright habit, a red stem, and large stiff shiny leaves, gray-green above, and red-purple below. A mature plant is a few feet or approximately a meter tall, topped with a stalk of bell-shaped pale lavender flowers which have a sweet minty scent. The middle lower lobe of the flower is fringed with little teeth, which Hans Wiehler swore serves as a railing which prevents bees, drunken on the flower's nectar, from falling out of the flower.

Although the species epithet *perennis* means "perennial", no portion of this plant lives for more than one season. The aboveground part of this plant is annual, emerging in spring from an underground scaly rhizome which disappears during the growing season. The old rhizome is eventually replaced by new rhizomes as the plant prepares for dormancy after blooming later in the year. So if you don't do well with your *G. perennis* one year, at least try to keep it going long enough to make new rhizomes so you can try growing it again the next year. If your plant fails to make rhizomes, you will lose it. This "annual" perennial habit, obligate dormancy, and upright growth pattern with a spike of flowers on top, is very reminiscent to the habit of a Smithiantha. In fact, I treat *G. perennis* and Smithianthas the exact same way indoors. The genera are closely related, and (sterile) hybrids have been created between them, the best known being ×*Gloxinantha* 'Evlo'.

I start the large white scaly rhizomes of *G. perennis* in spring. I bury them approximately an inch or a couple cm under the surface of my current favorite mix in 4-inch pots, and place them close to the lights in order for the new growth to be stocky. The plants prefer to be toward the middle of a two-tube fixture for optimal light, and a four-tube fixture pleases them even more.

The problem arises when *G. perennis* grows too tall for the light shelves, as it always does. In my light garden, this happens when the plant has 4-5 sets of full-sized leaves. At that point I cut off and re-root the top of the plant. The new cutting should have two sets of mature leaves, and an additional leaf node at the base of the stem (with leaves removed). I sink the cutting into a fresh pot of soil with the lower leaves right above the soil surface. Ten days in a plastic bag or sweater box are enough to root the fresh cutting, after which the extra humidity is no longer needed.

The original decapitated plant may survive and grow, but it will never make a nice plant. I keep it if I want additional rhizomes for friends, but usually I just toss it in the compost once I know the top has successfully rooted.

Like Smithianthas, *G. perennis* blooms naturally in late summer and fall, and a rooted top will bloom at a much more compact size than a plant grown directly from a rhizome. It will bloom when its time comes, no matter what size it is. Occasionally the cutting will again grow up to the lights without

setting buds, in which case I will re-root the top and start over again. Once buds have appeared, the opportunity to do this topping is over because the shock of being cut off and re-rooted is likely to cause the buds to stop developing.

Last year, for the first time, I grew *G. perennis*, along with several Smithianthas, in natural light on a south-facing bay window. The plants grew happily to their full natural height of several feet, and bloomed lustily, though they leaned and grew into each other like a tangled jungle. I prefer to top and re-root this species, even though it takes more work, because it creates a more compact and well-behaved blooming specimen which can be kept under the lights and does not need staking.

Growing Gesneriads Outdoors: *Gloxinia*

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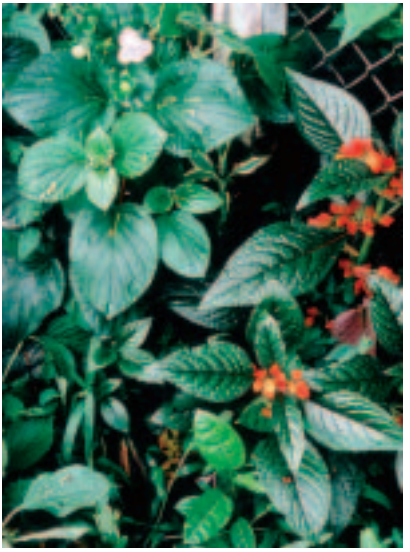
1716 Irving St., NW, Washington, DC 20010

Since finally buying a house with a yard (a real luxury in the city!), I've had great fun gardening with many different plants, from things as common as petunias and impatiens to exotics like hardy palms and bananas. And of course gesneriads! I have experimented with species and hybrids of several genera outdoors, meaning in the ground and exposed to the elements. Coddling our plants indoors under fluorescent lights, pampering them with regular watering and fertilization, and treating the first sign of pests, we may forget how they grow in the wild. However, a back yard in the mid-Atlantic region is not the same as a tropical rain forest (a fact easy to forget during our beastly hot and humid summers!), so some attention to their requirements is still necessary.

I've had mixed results, to say the least. Some gesneriads have been utter failures, whereas others have far exceeded my expectations. Who would have expected *Titanotrichum oldhamii* to be a hardy perennial? Two mistakes I made early on were planting gesneriads in unamended soil, and giving them too much light. We forget sometimes that even the brightest indoor light translates at best to bright shade outdoors. Few gesneriads, but especially those that grow well under fluorescent lights, can tolerate full sun. It's precisely their low light requirements that make many gesneriads suitable for growing indoors in the first place. And since these low-light gesneriads are usually forest plants, they require a loose, moist but well-drained soil that is high in organic content. The soil in my yard, like many soils in the region, is mostly clay and has been amended little (if at all) over the years by previous owners of my property. I have added shredded bark mulch, composted manure, autumn leaves, and composted yard waste to the soil to improve it. (Meanwhile I've had to remove rocks, bricks, concrete, rusty nails, bottles and broken glass, and numerous other decidedly inorganic soil additions!)

Gloxinia perennis (photo by Paul Susi) and *Gloxinia sylvatica* (photo by John Boggan) growing outdoors in John Boggan's garden in Washington, D.C.



Gloxinia perennis growing in a garden in Ecuador alongside *Chrysothemis pulchella* (photo by Jeanne Katzenstein)

Gloxinia perennis growing in the display greenhouse at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (photo by Maryjane Evans)

Among the gesneriads I tried outdoors during 2003 were three species of *Gloxinia: G. nematanthodes, G. sylvatica*, and *G. perennis*. These species have rhizomes with long dormant periods which makes them easy to over-winter indoors. They are also moderately cold tolerant, so they don't turn up their toes at the first sign of chilly weather, unlike some Kohlerias I've tried outdoors. As with most of my outdoor gesneriads, I started them under lights in early spring and planted them out once the weather had warmed up a bit. I was more successful with these species than with some other gesneriads, in part because I learned from the mistakes I made in the previous two years. I gave the plants compost-enriched soil, bright partial shade, and kept them away from more vigorous annuals and hardy perennials that had crowded out now-deceased gesneriads. They grew well in the heat and humidity, and due to our exceptionally rainy spring and summer, it proved unnecessary to water them at all during the growing season. I fertilized occasionally, but far less than with my indoor plants. I was pleased to find that all three species were completely pest-free. In fact I have yet to encounter any serious pest problems with any gesneriads outdoors. *Gloxinia nematanthodes* was blooming by midsummer, and *G. sylvatica* and *G. perennis* by late summer.

Gloxinia perennis, in particular, is a good candidate for growing outdoors because it gets too tall to be grown to its full potential indoors. Outdoors it can grow as tall as it wants, which can be up to three feet (1 m) or more. It has handsome, shiny dark foliage, which adds to its garden appeal even without flowers. I discovered that this species requires far less light than the other two: *G. sylvatica* and *G. nematanthodes* grew and bloomed best in partial shade with direct sun for part of the day, whereas *G. perennis* grew and bloomed in deep shade, even after being overshadowed by faster-growing plants. By late August it was forming buds, and the first lovely mint-scented lavender flowers opened the weekend of my chapter flower show in mid-September, much to the delight of visitors to my garden.

The primary drawbacks of this species are that it blooms late in the growing season, thus risking being nipped by early frost, and that each flower lasts only two days so that only two or three flowers are open on each stem at any one time. The first problem can be solved by starting plants indoors earlier in the spring, and the second by planting several plants together in a clump (something we rarely do indoors because they simply take up too much space). Using the slightly more compact selection 'Insignis' might also encourage earlier flowering.

It is too soon to comment on the hardiness of the various *Gloxinia* species. I'm not brave enough to leave them outdoors over the winter (yet!). As I do with Achimenes, I'll dig up the rhizomes once the tops are killed by frost. I doubt any will turn out to be reliably hardy in my area (warm zone 7), but with heavy mulching and a mild winter, they just might make it. These species come from the Andes of Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina, often from high altitudes, which accounts for their cold tolerance. I have heard from at least one other grower who has successfully over-wintered *G. sylvatica* and *G. nematanthodes* in the ground in zone 7b. This should certainly encourage all of us to be a little more daring in growing gesneriads outdoors!

This is the first in a series of articles on growing gesneriads outdoors.

Coming Events

February 14-16 — Florida — Upperpinnelas AVS 44th annual judged show and plant sale "Violets in the Movies" at the Crossroads Mall, US19, Clearwater. Contact Dawn Reynolds (727-846-0099).

March 20-21 — Illinois — Northern Illinois Gesneriad Society judged show and plant sale at the Chicago Botanic Garden, Lake Cook Road, East of I-94, Glencoe. Saturday and Sunday 10:00 am to 4:30 pm. Admission free; Parking $7 per car. Handicapped accessible. Contact Susan Bradford (847-740-7801).

April 3 — Connecticut — The Windsor AVS annual show and sale "African Violets Visit Connecticut Woodlands" at the Windsor Public Library, 323 Broad Street. Saturday 9:00 am to 3:00 pm. Free admission. African violets and other gesneriads from Lyons Greenhouses on sale. Contact Nancy Hayes (860-242-0162) <john.hayes@snet.net>.

April 3-4 — New Jersey — The African Violet Club of Morris County 9th annual show and sale at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 53 East Hanover Ave., Morristown. Saturday 1:30 to 5:00 pm; Sunday 11:00 am to 4:00 pm. Free admission. Contact Judy Padalino (973-361-4529) <jpadalino@msn.com>.

April 24 — Massachusetts — Annual Plant Societies' sale at the University of Massachusetts, Eastern Extension Center, 240 Beaver St., Waltham. Saturday 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Free. Wheelchair accessible. Participating Societies: Gloxinia and Gesneriad, African Violet, Begonia, Hort Resources and Master Gardeners. Choice houseplants and perennials including Black Jungle Terrarium Supply. Contact Bob Clark (978-738-6983) <thecopse@comcast.net>.

April 24-25 — New York — African Violet Society of Rochester annual show and sale at Perinton Square Mall, 6720 Pittsford-Palmyra Road (Routes 250 & 31), Perinton. Saturday 2:00 pm to 6:00 pm; Sunday 11:00 am to 5:00 pm. Handicapped accessible. Contact Irwin Wagman <IrwinWag@aol.com> (585-381-6384).

AGGS Slide Programs

Now available, our newest program features the unusual and beautifully grown gesneriads exhibited at the 2003 Convention Flower Show. Programs in the AGGS slide library are a great, inexpensive way to bring the expertise of some of our most knowledgeable members to your local chapter. You can also see recently introduced species and hybrids that may not have made it to your area yet or get hints on how to grow specific plants by learning about their native habitats and how other people grow them. I'll be happy to answer any questions about any of the programs currently available:

- Introduction to Gesneriads (56 slides)
- Sacramento CA: Convention 2003 (78 slides)
- Morristown NJ: Convention 2002 (78 slides)
- Kansas City MO: Convention 2001 (80 slides)
- Tampa FL: Convention 2000 (79 slides)
- Achimenes (59 slides)
- Chiritas (60 slides)
- The Companion Genera: *Nematanthus* and *Codonanthe* (77 slides)
- Kohlerias (72 slides)
- Sinningias (80 slides)
- *Streptocarpus* Species (75 slides)
- *Streptocarpus* Hybrids (79 slides)
- Alpine & Cool-Growing Gesneriads (78 slides)

Programs can be reserved by mail to Dee Stewart, 1 No Name Road, Stow MA 01775-1604 or email to dee.stewart@110.net. Specify the program to be reserved and the date the program is required. Since new programs are very popular, it is helpful if you provide as much lead time as possible, provide alternate dates, or alternate programs that would be acceptable. Please specify the address the program is to be mailed to and a contact phone number. Program rental of $20.00 U.S. payable to AGGS must be received before the program can be shipped. Your request will be promptly acknowledged and programs will be shipped to arrive at least one week in advance of your reserved date. Older programs are shipped in slide sleeves and must be placed in a carousel or other container for viewing. Newer programs are shipped in a carousel. Programs must be returned within 5 days of your reservation date via Priority Mail with delivery confirmation in the U.S. or the equivalent postal category from outside the U.S.

Streptocarpus 'Lone Jack' (*S. porphyrostachys* × *S. dunnii*) hybridized and grown by Alan LaVergne – one of the many awarded plants to be seen in the new Convention 2003 slide library program (photo by Julie Mavity-Hudson)

Light Up Your Life!

Paul Susi <captaur@optonline.net>
6 Upper Lane, Centerport, NY 11721

Stretching 118 miles from the Narrows of New York Harbor in the west to Montauk Point in the east, Long Island (or *Lange Eylandt* as the early Dutch colonists originally named it) was formed about 12,000 years ago at the end of the last glacial period. When locals talk about "The Island", they are usually referring to Nassau and Suffolk counties which occupy the eastern two-thirds of Long Island. (Brooklyn and Queens, part of New York City, occupy the western third.) The two peninsulas on the eastern end are known as the North and South Forks. The Island is home to some 2.5 million people.

Humans first arrived on the Island somewhere between 16,000 and 11,000 years ago. The Dutch and English started settlements in the early 1600s, and some of the original village names are still in use: Breuckelen (Brooklyn), New Utrecht, Southold and Southampton, among others. (Old Halsey House, on South Main Street in Southampton was built in 1648 and is one of the oldest English-type frame houses in the state.) The residents of the Island were unified under the English flag in 1664. When revolution swept the colonies, two Long Islanders were among the signers of the Declaration of Independence – William Floyd, of Mastic, and Francis Lewis, of Queens.

Whaling and shipbuilding were the major industries during the 18th century, and numerous lighthouses were constructed along the shoreline. There are now 20 working lighthouses on the Island, with names like Stepping Stones, North Dumpling and Execution Rocks. Fifteen of the lighthouses are in Suffolk County, which makes it the county with the most lighthouses in the US. By the end of the 1800s, Long Island farmers started growing potatoes, which were the premier crop for more than a century. Soon ducks and pickles would join potatoes as Long Island's most famous exports. Of the eight million ducks produced nationally, more than six million per year came from Long Island during the late 1940s. Although pollution pressures put many of the duck farms out of business in the 1960s, there are four duck farms left on Long Island today, producing about 2.5 million Pekin ducks annually.

The Island was also a magnet for the very rich. Between 1865 and 1940, about 900 estates – many of them covering more than 150 acres – were constructed on Long Island, most on the north shore of Nassau County, which became known as the Gold Coast. Two that still hold court today are Planting Fields Arboretum and Old Westbury Gardens. During the 1920s and 30s, numerous public parks and the parkways to get to them were constructed by Robert Moses, the "master builder". The major jewel in the crown is Jones Beach, which opened in 1929. It is located on a barrier island along the South Shore, and is considered one of the finest beaches in the world.

By the 1950s, Long Island's rate of growth was the highest in the nation. The Levitt brothers, William and Alfred, were instrumental in providing housing for this burgeoning population by pioneering the mass production of affordable housing in the years following World War II.

Today the Island is home to a diverse array of industries – from high tech, to scientific research, to animal disease research. Agriculture still plays

an important role in the Island's economy, and more than twenty vineyards are on the North and South Forks, ranking New York second only to California in wine making in the United States. The population is also diverse, with the early suburbanites joined by new residents from South and Central America and all parts of Asia.

We have a fun-filled convention planned, from plant sales, to flower show, to trips and more. Hope to see you on Long Island . . .

In July, when you're feeling kind of low
And need something new to grow
Come, join us . . .
And Light Up Your Life
With Gesneriads on Long Island!

48th ANNUAL AGGS CONVENTION — 2004

Tuesday, July 6th, to Sunday, July 11th, 2004

Convention Registration Form

Mail to Convention Registrar: **Theresa Oropallo**
14 Coptor Court, Huntington, NY 11743

or Register online at
www.aggs.org

Please print:

Name(s) _____

Name(s) to be printed on badge(s) _____

Address _____ City _____

State/Prov _____ Country _____ Zip/Post Code _____

Phone (_____) _____ E-mail _____

AGGS Membership # (top line of current mailing label) _____

Category: ☐ Individual ☐ Family ☐ Sustaining ☐ Research ☐ Life

☐ AGGS Chapter Affiliation _____

☐ AGGS Chapter President _____

☐ AGGS Officer/Director (specify) _____

☐ AGGS Chairperson/Staff (specify) _____

☐ Convention Chairperson (specify) _____

☐ Commercial Affiliation (nursery/greenhouse name) _____

☐ Attending my first AGGS Convention

☐ Arriving on or before July 6? Date of arrival _____

☐ Might have entries in Flower Show (data helpful for saving time in entries process)

☐ Special diet needs. Please indicate _____

_____

All registrations must be postmarked by June 1, 2004. After that date, registrations will be accepted on a space-available basis and will be charged a late fee of $25. Registrations postmarked by April 15, 2004, will entitle registrant to early admission to the plant sale on Thursday, July 8, 2004. Registration fee includes registration packet and lectures except the Judges Training School for which there is a separate registration.

Please make checks or money orders payable, in US$, on a US bank to: **AGGS**

Or, charge my ☐ VISA, or ☐ MasterCard the total amount of $ _____

Card # _____ Exp Date _____ Signature _____

Event	No.	Cost $US	Total
Individual Registration (includes packet)	_____	@ $45.00	= $ _____
Guest or Family: spouse/children (incl. packet)	_____	$15.00	= $ _____
or			
Guest or Family: spouse/children (badge only)	_____	$5.00	= $ _____
Wednesday, July 7, Opening Breakfast	_____	@ $16.50	= $ _____
Thursday, July 8, Trip to Landcraft Environments and Palmer Vineyards (wine tasting, box lunch)	_____	@ $38.00	= $ _____
___ Grilled chicken with pesto and tomatoes on focaccia bread			
___ Tomato, avocado, roasted peppers on focaccia bread			
___ Ham and Swiss on croissant with honey mustard			
Friday, July 9, Continental Breakfast	_____	@ $15.00	= $ _____
Friday, July 9, Membership Luncheon	_____	@ $21.00	= $ _____
___ Salad Nicoise (tuna with green beans, tomatoes and other vegetables)			
___ Chicken Caesar wrap			
Friday, July 9, Flower Show Awards Banquet	_____	@ $33.00	= $ _____
___ Roast top sirloin of beef			
___ Sole Florentine			
Saturday, July 10, Breakfast	_____	@ $17.00	= $ _____
Saturday, July 10, Luncheon	_____	@ $24.00	= $ _____
Saturday, July 10, *Martha Jefferson* Cruise and Buffet Dinner	_____	@ $75.00	= $ _____
Late Charge (if postmarked after June 1, 2004)	_____	@ $25.00	= $ _____
Total Amount Enclosed			$_____

Be sure to register by April 15th for early admittance to plant sales! Early admission will be by registration number.

Will you volunteer a few hours of your time to help with staffing during convention?

Host at Registration Table: _____ (day) _____ (time/s)

Assist at Plant Sales: _____ (day) _____ (time/s)

Host at Flower Show: _____ (day) _____ (time/s)

Distribute Table Favors and Take Meal Tickets: _____ (day) _____ (time/s)

Convention Chairpersons

AGGS Convention	Helen Freidberg (781-891-9164) 11 Arrowhead Road, Weston, MA 02193 <HelenDF@aol.com>
AGGS Awards	Colleen Turley
AGGS Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund	Paul Susi
AGGS Shows & Judging	Ben Paternoster
Local Convention	Paul Susi (631-262-9193) 6 Upper Lane, Centerport, NY 11721-1125 <captaur@optonline.net>
Convention Hotel Liaison	Ben Paternoster
Artwork & Pamphlet	Randy Baron & Paul Susi
Convention Packet	Jackie Davis
Hospitality & Volunteers	Marilyn Heinrich
Plant Sales	Norma Chenkin, Joe & Sylvia Svitak
Publicity	Jo Onderdonk
Registration	Theresa Oropallo <tforopallo@optonline.net> 14 Coptor Court, Huntington, NY 11743
Speakers	Robert Hall
Special Events/Transportation	Phyllis Channing
Table Favors	Quentin Schlieder
Treasurer	Rosemary Platz
Flower Show	Rosemary Platz (516-221-8910) 2315 Jackson Avenue, Seaford, NY 11783-3223
Artistic & Show Schedule	Ben Paternoster & Rosemary Platz
Artistic Reservations	Mildred Kiernan
Classification & Plant Inspection	Michael Riley, Carolyn Ripps & Carol Schreck
Educational & Commercial	Bob Clark <thecopse@comcast.net> 118 Byron Avenue, Lawrence, MA 01841-4444
Entries	Jack McManus & Ray Annabel
Judges & Clerks	Jo Anne Martinez
Placement	Jill Fischer
Plant Maintenance	Billie & Lloyd Merkelson
Staging	Joe Palagonia

2004 AGGS Convention Program
"Light Up Your Life – Gesneriads on Long Island"

Tuesday, July 6

1:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	AGGS Board of Directors Meeting
5:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.	Convention Registration (Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted)

Wednesday, July 7

7:00 a.m. - 7:30 a.m	Convention Registration and Information (Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted)
7:30 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Convention Opening Breakfast: Opening Remarks, Local Convention Committee; Helen Freidberg, AGGS Convention Chair; Susan Grose, AGGS President
8:30 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Judges Training (pre-registration and AGGS membership required) Session 1 – Novice Session 1 – Intermediate and Advanced Judges Workshop
11:15 a.m. - 12:15 p.m.	Chapter Presidents Meeting with AGGS President and C&A Chair (open to chapter/affiliate presidents or delegates)
12:30 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.	Judges Training, Session 2, All Levels
2:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Judges Interest Group Meeting
3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Convention Registration and Information (Flower Show pre-entry forms accepted)
3:45 p.m. - 4:15 p.m.	Internet Communications/Gesneriphiles Meeting
4:15 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.	Newsletter Editors Meeting
4:45 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Future Conventions Meeting (all welcome)
6:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Judges Test
7:00 p.m. - 8:15 p.m.	Welcome Reception, hosted by the Long Island Chapter
8:15 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.	Gesneriad Hybridizers Association Meeting (open to all) Speaker: Dr. Michael Kotarski, whose topic will be "Strategies for Producing New Varieties of Gesneriads"

Thursday, July 8

7:00 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Convention Registration and Information (final submission of Flower Show pre-entry forms)
8:15 a.m. - 8:30 a.m.	Board busses for tour (depart at 8:30 a.m. promptly)
8:30 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.	Trip to Landcraft Environments display gardens followed by visit to Palmer Vineyards, including guided wine-making tour, wine tasting and box lunch
3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund Auction donations accepted
3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	Convention Registration and Information
4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.	Flower Show Entries
9:00 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.	Early Entry Plant Sales – entry by registration number, for those who registered by April 15, 2004
9:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.	Plant Sales

Friday, July 9

6:00 a.m. - 6:15 a.m.	Flower Show late entries (with permission of Show Chair)
6:30 a.m. - 7:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast for judges, clerks and show personnel who should include this meal with their registration
7:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Flower Show Judging
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast
9:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	Convention Registration and Information
9:00 a.m. - 11:45 p.m.	Plant, Seed, and Publication sales; Auction viewing
10:45 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Lecture #1: "Integrated Pest Management" by Dr. Tamson Yeh
12:15 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	Annual Membership Meeting and Luncheon, President Susan Grose Presiding; Awards of Appreciation; Election of Directors
2:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Lecture #2: "Endemism, Conservation, and the Discovery of Upside Down Flowers" by John L. Clark
3:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	Flower Show and Plant Sales open; Auction viewing
4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.	AGGS Board of Directors Meeting
6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.	Cocktail Hour
7:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	Flower Show Awards Banquet (Awards Chair: Colleen Turley)
10:00 p.m. -11:00 p.m.	Flower Show and Plant Sales open; Auction viewing

Saturday, July 10

6:00 a.m. - 7:00 a.m.	Flower Show open to photographers only
7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.	Flower Show Judges Critique (for judges and clerks who participated in the 2004 Flower Show)
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m.	Breakfast honoring Host Chapter, AGGS Chapters and Members-at-Large
9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Convention Registration and Information
9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	Auction Viewing
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Flower Show and Plant Sales Open
9:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.	Lecture #3: "South Pacific Gesneriaceae: Research and Travels" by Vincent Woo
11:30 a.m.	Silent Auction Closes
12:15 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	Luncheon honoring AGGS Commercial Growers; Frances Batcheller Endowment Fund Auction (Chair: Paul Susi)
2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Flower Show and Plant Sales open
2:15 p.m. - 3:15 p.m.	Auction Settlement (live and silent)
3:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	Flower Show and Plant Sales breakdown
5:00 p.m. - 5:15 p.m.	Board busses for Port Jefferson (depart promptly at 5:15 p.m.)
6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.	*Martha Jefferson* cruise and buffet dinner

Sunday, July 11

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	AGGS Board of Directors Meeting

AGGS Convention Show Schedule

"Light Up Your Life — Gesneriads on Long Island"

July 9 and 10, 2004

Entries will be accepted on Thursday, July 8, from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Late entries may be received on Friday morning, from 6:00 a.m. to 6:15 a.m. only by prior arrangement and with the written permission of the Flower Show Chairperson.

Division I — HORTICULTURE

Saintpaulia permitted only in Classes 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 40, 44, 46, and 47

SECTION A — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Tuberous

- Class 1 *Sinningia speciosa* species or hybrids (upright or pendent flowers)
- Class 2 Other *Sinningia* species with rosette growth pattern
- Class 3 Other *Sinningia* species with upright growth pattern
- Class 4 Other *Sinningia* hybrids with rosette growth pattern
- Class 5 Other *Sinningia* hybrids with upright growth pattern
- Class 6 Other *Sinningia* species or hybrids (largest leaf less than 1" long)
- Class 7 Other tuberous gesneriads

SECTION B — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Rhizomatous

- Class 8 *Achimenes*
- Class 9 *Gloxinia*
- Class 10 *Kohleria*
- Class 11 *Smithiantha*
- Class 12 Other rhizomatous gesneriads less than 5" in any dimension
- Class 13 Other rhizomatous gesneriads

SECTION C — New World Gesneriads in Flower – Fibrous-Rooted

- Class 14 *Codonanthe*, ×*Codonatanthus*
- Class 15 *Columnea, Dalbergaria, Pentadenia, Trichantha*, and their intergeneric hybrids
- Class 16 *Episcia, Alsobia*
- Class 17 *Gesneria*
- Class 18 *Nematanthus*
- Class 19 Other fibrous-rooted gesneriads

SECTION D — Old World Gesneriads in Flower

- Class 20 *Aeschynanthus*
- Class 21 *Chirita* species
- Class 22 *Chirita* hybrids
- Class 23 *Petrocosmea*
- Class 24 *Saintpaulia* species
- Class 25 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars more than 10" in diameter (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 26 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars 6" to 10" in diameter (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 27 *Saintpaulia* hybrids or cultivars less than 6" in diameter (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 28 *Saintpaulia* trailer (limit 2 entries per exhibitor)
- Class 29 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpella*
- Class 30 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpus*, species
- Class 31 *Streptocarpus*, subgenus *Streptocarpus*, hybrids
- Class 32 Other Old World gesneriads

SECTION E — Gesneriads Grown for Ornamental Qualities Other Than Flowers
Decorative fruit and calyces are permitted, but no flowers or buds showing color. A plant should have some special quality of color, texture or growth habit to be entered in this section.

- Class 33 *Chirita*
- Class 34 *Episcia*
- Class 35 *Episcia* with pink-and-white leaf variegation
- Class 36 *Petrocosmea*
- Class 37 Other gesneriads with green-and-white leaf variegation
- Class 38 Other gesneriad species
- Class 39 Other gesneriad hybrids

SECTION F — New Gesneriads
This section is for introductions made within the last two years, but not previously entered in an AGGS Convention show. Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8 1/2 × 11 inches, giving educational information such as name of hybridizer, collector, place of origin, special cultural requirements.

Class 40 Species in flower
Class 41 Species not in flower
Class 42 Hybrids or named cultivars in flower
Class 43 Hybrids or named cultivars not in flower

SECTION G — Lesser-Known Gesneriads Seldom Grown or Seen in Shows
Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8 1/2 × 11 inches, giving educational information such as habitat, source, special cultural requirements.

Class 44 In flower
Class 45 Not in flower

SECTION H — Collections of Gesneriads
A grouping of 3 to 5 different plants in flower or grown for ornamental qualities, or in combination (*Saintpaulia* must be in flower). Exhibitor must provide a card, not to exceed 8 1/2 × 11 inches, with identification of plants. In Class 47, exhibitor must provide educational information on the card.

Class 46 Plants of a single genus, either species, cultivars or hybrids
Class 47 Kinship group – interspecific or intergeneric hybrid/hybrids with one or more parents

SECTION I — Gesneriads Grown by a Novice
A Novice is anyone who has never won a blue ribbon in a gesneriad flower show. An exhibitor wishing Novice status may not enter other Horticulture classes with the exception of Classes 24 through 28.

Class 48 Gesneriads in flower
Class 49 Gesneriads grown for ornamental qualities other than flowers (no flowers or buds showing color allowed)

Division II — ARTISTIC

Gesneriads must predominate. No artificial plant material allowed. Other live and dried material permitted. Accessories are optional unless specifically required. Plant material used is to be identified and supplementary titles or descriptions listed on an accompanying 3"×5" white card. *Saintpaulia* permitted in Classes 53, 57 and 59, as well as in Sections M and N. Table coverings and niches will be neutral in color; exhibitors may provide additional background. Niche sides are only half the depth size but the design may use the full depth indicated. There is a limit of 4 entries in each class in Sections J, K, and L. Reservation requests must be sent to Mildred Kiernan, 11 Chester Lane, Farmingdale, NY 11735, <mildredandtom@webtv.net> or call her at 516-249-6998. The deadline for making reservations is June 15, 2004. *Artistic arrangers must leave the show room at the latest by 8:00 p.m.*

SECTION J – Arrangement of Fresh Cut and/or Growing Gesneriad Material

Class 50 "Sands Point Lighthouse" – Parties held on the adjacent property are said to have inspired F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*. An all-foliage design suggesting opulence. Niche size: 27"H × 20"W × 20"D.
Class 51 "Fire Island Lighthouse" – The 1827 structure was too short to be seen at sea; the current one is nearly twice as tall. Complementary tall and short designs exhibited in the same niche. Niche size: 27"H × 20"W × 20"D.
Class 52 "Montauk Point Lighthouse" – For years Montauk Point, the easternmost point on Long Island, was the first landmark to greet arriving immigrants. A design suggesting an east-coast immigrant's country of origin (to be specified on the accompanying card). Niche size: 21"H × 15"W × 15"D.
Class 53 "Cold Spring Harbor Lighthouse" – Deactivated in 1965, this lighthouse was purchased by a local resident for $1 as decoration for her property. A design incorporating an accessory with a nautical motif. Niche size: 10"H × 8"W × 8"D.

SECTION K – Arrangement of Fresh Cut Gesneriad Material

Class 54 CHALLENGE CLASS – At the 4:00 p.m. entry time, the class title will be announced and all materials, except mechanics, will be provided. Niche size: 10"H × 8"W × 8"D.
Class 55 "Race Rock Lighthouse" – Thought to be an engineering impossibility, Race Rock required underwater masonry work to stabilize the 69-foot circular foundation. Create an arrangement that is partially underwater in a transparent container. Design, to be viewed at eye level, not to exceed 18"H × 12"W × 12"D (no niche).

Class 56 "Stepping Stones Lighthouse" – Located at the western end of Long Island Sound, it guards the approach to the East River and New York City. An abstract design suggesting an urban site (to be named on the accompanying card). Niche size: 21"H × 15"W × 15"D.

Class 57 "Plum Island Lighthouse" – A restricted area, Plum Island is home to the USDA's Animal Disease Center. A design interpreting a science (to be named on the accompanying card). Niche size: 12"H × 10"W × 10"D.

SECTION L – Arrangement of Growing Gesneriad Material

Class 58 "Old Field Point Lighthouse" – Lightkeeper John expressed his feelings in an *Ode To Old Field Light*. Interpret a poem (to be named on the accompanying card). Niche size: 10"H × 8"W × 8"D.

Class 59 "Execution Rocks Lighthouse" – The name is reported to recall that the British used this site to execute colonial political prisoners. A design suggesting the American colonial period. Niche size: 21"H × 15"W × 15"D.

Class 60 "Orient Point Lighthouse" – Its shape earned this lighthouse the nickname "Coffee Pot". A design incorporating an item associated with coffee as either a container or accessory. Niche size: 27"H × 20"W × 20"D.

SECTION M — Planting of Growing Material (Artistically and Horticulturally Balanced)

Class 61 Terrarium, straight-sided, not to exceed 30" in any direction

Class 62 Terrarium, curved, not to exceed 24" in any direction

Class 63 Tray landscape, not to exceed 30" in any direction

Class 64 Natural Garden – planted on rock or wood, not to exceed 30" in any direction

Class 65 Trained or sculptured gesneriads – bonsai, topiary, espaliered, or other style

Class 66 Other container, not the usual form of plastic or clay pot

SECTION N — Artistic Entry by a Novice – A Novice is anyone who has never won a blue ribbon in the artistic division of a gesneriad show. Exhibitors wishing Novice status for the Artistic Division may not enter other Division II classes.

Class 67 Artistic entry suitable for any of the classes in Sections J, K, L, or M. Exhibitor must identify, on a 3" × 5" white card, the name of the class chosen and the plant material used.

Division III — THE ARTS

All entries must feature gesneriads in some form and have been made by the exhibitor. Limit, one entry per exhibitor per class, and not previously exhibited in any AGGS Convention Show.

SECTION O — Photography – The subject must be identified on the entry card. Prints should not exceed 8" × 10"; mats should not exceed 11" × 14". Exhibitors must provide an easel for prints 5" × 7" or over. Slides must be mounted for projection in a standard carousel projector.

Class 68 Color transparency

Class 69 Color print

Class 70 Black and white print

SECTION P — Crafts Representing Gesneriads

Class 71 Painting or drawing (easel must be provided by exhibitor)

Class 72 Textile (exhibitor must provide a 3" × 5" white card giving the source of the design)

Class 73 Other crafts

Division IV — COMMERCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL

Reservations for Sections Q and R may be sent to Bob Clark, 118 Byron Avenue, Lawrence, MA 01841, <membership@aggs.org>, or call him at 978-738-6983. Please reserve by June 15.

SECTION Q — Commercial

Class 74 Display table with a grouping of gesneriads (10 or more plants)

Class 75 Display table with a grouping of gesneriads (fewer than 10 plants)

SECTION R — Educational

Class 76 Exhibit illustrating phases of scientific or historical research or gesneriad promotion

Class 77 Exhibit of plant material

Class 78 Exhibit of photograph(s) – This class is for photographs of gesneriad plant material seldom seen in shows and of botanical interest and is appropriate for plants which are seasonal or are rare in cultivation. Exhibitor must provide a white card, not to exceed 8-1/2"×11", giving educational information such as habitat, source, special cultural information, and reason for inclusion in this class.

RULES

1. Entries shall be in accordance with the schedule.
2. Exhibitors need not be members of AGGS.
3. Entries will be accepted only during hours specified. An exhibitor may request that the Classification Committee accept an entry for exhibit only. These entries, and all entries arriving after the close of entries, will be placed for exhibit only, will not be judged, and will be located in a separate area of the showroom. Where appropriate, educational information should be provided.
4. All entries for competition must be approved by the Classification Committee. Nonconformity to the schedule may bring disqualification.
5. An exhibitor is limited to one specimen of the same plant per class in the Horticulture Division. An exhibitor may submit more than one entry per class, provided each entry is a different species, cultivar or hybrid unless otherwise prohibited.
6. In fairness to amateur growers, institutions may not make more than two entries in the Horticulture, Artistic or Arts Divisions of the flower show. The same restriction applies to commercial growers who have employees who assist with the culture and grooming of potential entries.
7. Classes may be subdivided or consolidated by Chairman after entries close.
8. No entries may be removed from the showroom until the show closes. All entries must be checked out through the Show Committee.
9. All plants must be grown by the exhibitor and have been in the exhibitor's possession for at least three months prior to the show. This rule does not apply to plant material used in arrangement classes of Division II.
10. All entries will be staged in the showroom by the Placement Committee. Artistic arrangements and collections can be executed in the showroom by the exhibitor in the space designated, and during the stated time for entries. Cut blossoms or plant material may be placed in artistic arrangements on Friday morning from 6:00 to 6:15 a.m. by previous written arrangement with the Flower Show Chairperson.
11. Exhibitors will be permitted to indicate the front of a horticultural entry.
12. All plants must be free of insects and disease. All will be inspected, including commercial and educational exhibits as well as entries for exhibit only.
13. AGGS standard competitive judging will be used.
14. Awards will be made according to the following point scores: 1st, blue ribbon, 90-100; 2nd, red ribbon, at least 80; 3rd, yellow ribbon, at least 70. Honorable Mention may also be awarded.
15. Special Awards (more than a class ribbon) will be reserved for AGGS members only unless otherwise offered to non-members. An exhibit must score 90 or above to be considered.
16. There will be a Sweepstakes Award for the Horticulture Division and a Sweepstakes award for the Artistic Division. An exhibitor must win a minimum of 3 blue ribbons in that division to be eligible for the award. These awards are reserved for AGGS members only.
17. The award for Best Gesneriad in Show in the Horticulture Division (excluding *Saintpaulia*) is given for horticultural perfection. A plant must score 95 points or over to be considered for this award. Reserved for AGGS members only.
18. AGGS will endeavor to protect all entries but assumes no responsibility for loss or damage.

EXHIBITOR'S INFORMATION

The exhibitor must prepare a list of plants and other exhibits with the appropriate Section and Class numbers to facilitate the work of the Entries Committee. The Flower Show Committee will assist in identifying material unknown to the exhibitor. An exhibitor may provide educational information on a white 3"×5" card for any entry in the show for which a card is not a requirement.

A computerized entry system will be used, and a pre-entry form will be included in each registration packet. Exhibitors with more than five entries are required to submit their pre-entry forms (in the Hospitality Center) on Wednesday or latest by 8:00 a.m. on Thursday; exhibitors with less than five entries are encouraged to submit their pre-entry forms early as well. Your cooperation will help expedite the actual entries process for everyone.

No particular type of container is specified for the Horticulture Division. Whatever is used should be clean. Foil covering should be avoided. A protective container or cover made of transparent material to shield delicate plant material from dry air or cold drafts may be used for any exhibit requiring it. Such plants may be judged uncovered.

The class for a collection of gesneriads of one genus stresses horticulture primarily, but as this serves to focus attention on a special group, there should be some degree of presentation. Uniform type and color of container would be a first step toward unity. Some simple staging to provide different levels may be provided by the exhibitor. The plants might be grouped in a basket or a tray.

Growing material established in situ should present a practical horticultural method of growing, not a temporary insertion for display only. This section covers entries such as terrariums, dish gardens, bonsai and material grown in containers other than the usual plastic or clay pots. Straight-sided terrariums are composed of flat pieces of glass or plastic; curved terrariums are composed of rounded pieces.

Photography: The photographer is being judged on the skill, technique and composition displayed, not on the quality of the plant material chosen as a subject.

Educational exhibits may be entered by institutions, chapters, study groups, or individuals. Any project relating to gesneriads may be presented with illustrative material that may or may not include live plant material.

Additional Convention Information

The Sheraton Long Island Hotel is located at exit 53 (Wicks Road) of the Long Island Expressway. Driving directions will be enclosed with your registration confirmation. Limited free shuttle service is available from/to Islip MacArthur Airport; prior reservations are strongly suggested (see hotel reservation form).

Southwest Airlines offers up to 10% off most fares for air travel to Islip MacArthur Airport, with the convenience of Ticketless Travel. To qualify, call Southwest Airlines Group and Meetings Reservations at 800-433-5368 and reference ID Code U0286. Reservations sales agents are available 7:00 AM – 8:00 PM, Monday-Friday, or 8:30 AM – 5:30 PM, Saturday and Sunday, CST. The discount is available from July 1 through July 15, 2004.

Airport transportation from/to Islip MacArthur, Kennedy and LaGuardia airports is available from Classic Transportation (631-567-5100). A discount is available only through their web site <http://www.thehudsongroup.com/cgi-bin/cls1/res> – enter AGGS for the group code and select Sheraton (Hauppague) as the hotel destination. Group rides will provide the best price.

Convention registration must be postmarked by June 1, 2004, in order to avoid a $25.00 late fee.

Register for convention by April 15, 2004, to gain early admittance to plant sales.

Plant Sales Procedures

Each vendor selling plants at convention must bring a minimum of 50 plants. Potted plants for sale should be well rooted and clearly labeled. Rhizomes, tubers, cuttings, and stolons in labeled plastic bags are also welcome. Of course, donated plant materials are greatly appreciated.

The following procedures are to be used in preparing plants for sale. They will insure that sellers receive full proceeds from their plants, the buyers will have the name of the plant, and the sales process will be efficient.

1. Each plant must be labeled, either with its name printed clearly on a WHITE plant tag that is placed securely in the pot, or with a label on the pot. Plastic tags are preferred; paper tags are discouraged.
2. The price **and** seller's identification must be shown on a separate BRIGHTLY colored plant tag.
3. Place the tags on opposite sides of the pot to assist in the check–out process.
4. Label cuttings, rhizomes, tubers and bagged plants by clearly printing the plant name on the bag or on a WHITE plant tag securely attached to the bag. Use tape or staples (tape preferred). Alternatively, use a plastic label placed inside the bag.
5. Price the cuttings, rhizomes, tubers and bagged plants by attaching a BRIGHTLY colored tag with the price and seller's identification. Attach the price tag on the bag separately from the name tag by using tape or staples (tape preferred).

If you are planning to sell plants at convention, we would appreciate it very much if you would let us know as soon as possible. Please send your name, address, and the ID you will use on your tags to: Joseph Svitak Sr., 85–51 169th Street, Jamaica, New York, 11432–2629 or e–mail <jsvitaksr@earthlink.net>.

Auction Information

Silent or live, it's always one of the highlights of convention. The auction works for us all, but it can't work without you – your donations and your bids. What can you donate? Any gesneriad or horticulturally related item will do… especially live plant material. If you are entering show plants, consider donating one or more of your ribbon winners – they will be much appreciated! This year, we will have only one live auction, at the Saturday Luncheon, and the traditional silent auction from Friday morning through Saturday morning.

You will be receiving an auction donation form with your registration materials. The form should be completed and brought with you when you bring your items to the Auction area Thursday afternoon.

American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc.

48th Annual Convention — 2004

Room Reservation Form

Mail to: **Sheraton Long Island Hotel**
110 Vanderbilt Motor Parkway
Smithtown, NY 11788

Phone: **800-325-3535**
Hotel: 631-231-1100
Fax: 631-231-0843

To obtain the special group rate, tell them you will be attending the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society Convention. In order to guarantee reservations, please enclose a check for the amount of the first night's room and tax, or fill out the credit card information below.*

Name(s) _____

Address _____ City _____

State/Prov _____ Country _____ Zip/Post Code _____

Home Phone _____ Business Phone _____

Arrival Date _____ Time _____

Departure Date _____ Number of persons sharing room _____

Names _____

Check-in Time: 3:00 p.m.
Check-out Time: 12:00 Noon

Rates: $114.00 Single, Double
$20.00 Cot fee
Tax: 9.5%

The above rooms are subject to all applicable taxes.

Reservations must be received by June 5, 2004 to guarantee convention rates.

Circle One: American Express Diner's Club Master Card Visa

Card # _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

My check for one night deposit is enclosed $ _____

☐ Non-Smoking Room Request ☐ Smoking Room Request

*Cancellation of guaranteed room reservations must be received 48 hours prior to arrival in order to avoid a charge equal to one night's room and tax.

Parking is complimentary.

Complimentary shuttle service is available from Islip McArthur Airport and Brentwood Long Island Train Station based on availability. Call ahead at 631-231-1100 for an appointment.

Judges Training School

The Training School for the 2004 Convention will be held on Wednesday, July 7. The sessions for novice and continuing AGGS judges will be held from 8:30 to 11:00 a.m. and from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. The examination will be given from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m. A member who is primarily interested in exhibiting, and not necessarily becoming a judge, may register for the school. Taking the examination is optional unless accreditation as a judge is desired.

The registration fee is either **$11.00** (which includes a new or renewal regular mail subscription of $6.00 to *Appraisal*, the newsletter of the Judges Interest Group) **or $8.00** (which includes a new or renewal e-mail subscription of $3.00 to *Appraisal*). Only one subscription for *Appraisal* is needed for a single address. Checks should be made out to AGGS and sent to Ben Paternoster, 14 Coptor Court, Huntington, NY 11743-2335 by June 15. **No registrations will be accepted at Convention.** If you wish acknowledgement of the receipt of your registration for the school by regular mail, please enclose a self-addressed postcard with your request. E-mail acknowledgements will be sent provided an e-mail address accompanies the request.

There will be a meeting of the Judges Interest Group on Wednesday, July 7, from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. Current AGGS judges or those interested in becoming judges are welcome to attend this meeting. For judges and clerks who participate in the flower show judging, there will be a critique on Saturday, July 10, from 7:00 to 8:00 a.m.

A Call for Judges and Clerks

Anyone who is interested in an assignment as a judge or clerk should write to Jo Anne Martinez, Judges Chairperson, 809 Taray de Avila, Tampa, Fl. 33613, or e-mail <4jam@verizon.net>, for consideration. If you wish acknowledgment of the receipt of your request by regular mail, please enclose a stamped self-addressed postcard with your request. E-mail requests will be acknowledged by reply e-mail.

Flower Show Awards

It is January once again – time to prepare for our plant society's annual convention. This year, all gesneriad enthusiasts will trek to Long Island for a respite from regular life and total immersion in the world of gesneriads!

One of the convention's highlights is when the flower show participants are recognized for their high quality plants and exhibits. The winning exhibitors, myself, and AGGS as a whole appreciate the generosity of the individual members, commercial members, chapters, and friends-at-large who donate these awards.

I am currently soliciting donations for the 2004 Convention. Any member or chapter who wishes to donate an award may forward the award to me at the address below. Checks or money orders should be made payable to AGGS.

As in the past, preference is for unspecified awards. This allows for fair distribution to all deserving entries. Special requests will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. If there are no eligible entries, or the category's award has already been filled, the award may be transferred to another class or section. Should there be fewer eligible entries than awards, then the balance of award donations will be used to sponsor a color picture in THE GLOXINIAN of the "Best Gesneriad in Show".

Acknowledgement of all award donations will be printed in THE GLOXINIAN and on the AGGS web site. Thanks for your past support and for your consideration for this year's convention.

Colleen Turley <awards@aggs.org>
8404 West Harrison Court, Fredericksburg, VA 22407

Convention 2004 Trips on Long Island

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Thursday — Landcraft Environments and Palmer Vineyards

Landcraft Environments is a wholesale nursery that has specialized in tropicals for over ten years <http://www.landcraftenvironments.com/home1.aspx>. The owners, Dennis Schrader & Bill Smith, have had articles in *Fine Gardening*, *Horticulture* and *Country Living* and have appeared with Martha Stewart. We will spend about an hour touring this tropical wonderland. We will then travel through wine country on the North Fork, where the temperature is moderated by the the Great Peconic Bay to the south and Long Island Sound to the north. Coupled with a long growing season, this geographical location is ideal for grapes. The wine industry on Long Island began in the early 1970s and now produces robust merlots, full-bodied chardonnays, and other European classics. The 1,600 acres of land under cultivation produce over 4,500 tons of grapes in a growing season averaging 225 days a year. There are a total of 28 vineyards on Long Island, with 24 on the North Fork. ***Palmer Vineyards*** <http://www.palmervineyards.com/> has been in operation for 17 years, and today Palmer wines are sold in 23 states in a network that stretches from Montauk to Florida to California. Palmer wines are also sold in Canada, The United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Holland. We will enjoy a wine-making tour, relax with lunch on the deck overlooking the vineyards, and sample some wine.

Saturday — Paddle Boat Ride from Port Jefferson

The history of Port Jefferson began with the Setauket Indians who, between 1655 and 1687, sold land to the original settlers. Port Jefferson was originally called Suwassett (a Setauket Indian name meaning "land of small pines"), then Drowned Meadow by the early settlers because the area was tidal and was "drowned" by the tide twice a day. In 1836 it was renamed after Thomas Jefferson, and in 1852 the village was designated an American port of entry and a federal customs house was constructed there. The Village was the largest shipbuilding center in Suffolk County in the 1800s with four of every ten ships built here. Between 1917 and 1919, the number of shipyard workers mushroomed from 250 to more than 1,100; but when the war ended, shipbuilding was gone for good. After the demise of shipbuilding, Port Jefferson reinvented itself as a vacation spot. The ferries brought visitors, and beaches with bathhouses opened around the harbor. Our three-hour ride on the ***Martha Jefferson*** will feature a buffet dinner with various appetizer and entrée selections, dessert, coffee and, most importantly, the time to unwind from convention activities.

A Passion for Gesneriads

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One of the things that I enjoy most about being a botanist is exploring beautiful places. In my (biased) opinion, the Neotropical rainforests rank as one of the most astonishing places on earth, and my research and dedication to the conservation of these ecosystems stems from the joy of being there. One of the shocking realizations about these ecosystems is our lack of knowledge of the species that comprise them. Thus, one of the things that I can contribute to their conservation is the documentation of their diversity.

Before starting my Ph.D. research in Gesneriaceae systematics, I spent four years living and working in the rainforests of Ecuador while serving as a U.S. Peace Corps volunteer. During that time period I gained some of the special skills needed for studying gesneriads such as packing mules and walking through knee-deep mud for extended time periods without getting tired. Most importantly, I learned Spanish and how to interact with locals in a way that fostered mutual respect for research and the daily plight that the people living in these forests face. I also came to the realization that I am passionate about plants, and especially gesneriads. There were over 45 species of Gesneriaceae in my Peace Corps site, and some of them were new to science. Because of his generosity and eagerness to share knowledge, Dr. Laurence E. Skog from the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Botany proved to be the most important influence fostering my interest in gesneriads. During the second year of my Peace Corps service, Dr. Skog and Dr. Lars P. Kvist visited Ecuador and agreed to let me take them to my Peace Corps site. It was exciting to participate in the documentation and description of four new species of *Gasteranthus* from this area. Since I started my Ph.D. program, we have been actively describing more new gesneriads from Ecuador.

One of the first grants that I received as a Ph.D. student was from AGGS to study *Alloplectus*, a relatively unknown genus with numerous undescribed species. Before my work on this group, there was no single character that helped differentiate *Alloplectus* from other genera of the tribe Episcieae. One of the objectives of this grant was to sequence DNA in order to gain a better understanding of the evolutionary relationships among species from this group. While working on this project, I discovered a feature of this genus that had been overlooked by other botanists, i.e., many of the species that are currently classified in *Alloplectus* can be defined by the presence of resupinate (upside down) flowers. Members of *Alloplectus* that are not resupinate are more closely related to other genera. Therefore, understanding *Alloplectus* was dependent on being familiar with *Columnea* (see photo of *Columnea peruviana* Zahlbr.), *Drymonia* (see photo of *Drymonia crenatiloba* [Mansf.] Wiehler), and *Corytoplectus*.

Top: Tawny-bellied hermit (*Phaethornis syrmatophorus*) visiting *Alloplectus penduliflorus* M. Freiberg (photo by Murrary Cooper)

Left: Female violet-tailed Sylph (*Aglaiocercus coelestis*) robbing nectar from *Alloplectus herthae* Mansf. (photo by Murray Cooper)

Bottom left: *Columnea peruviana* Zahlbr. (photo by John L. Clark)

Bottom right: *Drymonia crenatiloba* (Mansf.) Wiehler (photo by John L. Clark)

My molecular research has shown that species of *Alloplectus* as currently circumscribed are related to four different genera in the tribe Episcieae, suggesting that *Alloplectus* has been a "trash bag" genus for species difficult to classify in one of the other well-established genera. In the process of trying to define a more accurate *Alloplectus*, I have essentially moved the trash out of *Alloplectus* and into *Drymonia*. Classifying these species into genera is the first step in trying to understand their biology. I am actively working to put these species into an evolutionary context (phylogeny) so that I can answer questions about their natural history such as, "How many times did upside down flowers evolve?" or "Is there one specific type of pollinator for the upside down flower group and a different pollinator for the non-upside down flower group?" For example, the top photo on page 37 shows a tawny-bellied hermit visiting the resupinate-flowered *Alloplectus penduliflorus*. The same bird visits non-resupinate species of *Alloplectus*.

Understanding plant diversity in the New World tropics is overwhelming. There are few field guides and the only practical way for learning local flora is based on making collections and then looking up these collections in herbaria. Thus, most of what we know about the plants in Ecuador is from herbarium collections (i.e., dead, dry plants).

I spent most of last year in Ecuador documenting gesneriads as a Fulbright scholar. My project was geared towards gaining a better understanding of the endemic (meaning restricted or known to exist only in one area) gesneriads of Ecuador. More importantly, I wanted to know if these species were restricted to one hillside; and, if so, are they still extant (present)? Almost all of the species that I targeted were still extant. I also found that most of the species that were thought to be rare showed up in other areas. One of the things I did was assign conservation priorities to the endemic gesneriads of Ecuador. What became obvious is that our only means of assessing the conservation status of each species was based on a few herbarium collections. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) outlines sophisticated methods for calculating the integrity of a species. These guidelines are straightforward when one is conducting research in the temperate zone or working with birds or animals that are well studied (e.g., parrots or monkeys) but extremely difficult for most tropical plants. For example, there are 87 species of Gesneriaceae that are endemic to Ecuador (33% of the 260 total). This ranks the gesneriads as the plant family with the tenth highest endemism for Ecuador. However, many of these species are known from only one specimen. This is commonly misinterpreted to mean that the plant species is so rare that it has only been collected once. In reality, this usually means that the name can only be attributed to one collection and no one has the knowledge to be able to attribute the name to any other specimen.

Alloplectus herthae Mansf. (center photo on page 37) is an example of a species that was only known from one herbarium collection. Unfortunately this collection in Berlin was destroyed during World War II; and since then, no one has researched or attempted to figure out where this species belongs. Mansfeld published this name in 1938 from a plant collection made by Hertha Schultze-Rhonhof. I mapped Schultze-Rhonhof's route throughout Ecuador and realized that she was in Santo Domingo de los Colorados when the type collection for this species was made. Based on my own personal knowledge of this area and the literature, there is only one plant that fits the

original description in this locality. This is a common plant that can be found throughout western Ecuador and Colombia. It is not rare, and it is definitely not endangered. Therefore, that is one mystery out of thirty-six that I have been able to solve.

One of the common myths about gesneriads in the tropics is that they are highly site specific and exist in remnant patches of one population or only one ridgeline. I have rarely found this to be the case. Almost every trek or walk that I have conducted throughout my five years of living and working in Ecuador resulted in finding something that was known previously from only one other area or something that was thought to have disappeared. Many of these walks lasted two to five days and spanned various mountain ranges so that I had the opportunity to census the gesneriads from multiple forests. I do not carry much more than a camera, one water bottle (with iodine purification tablets), and one kilo of chocolate. I usually hire someone to carry plants and guide me to a village where I can find food and *hospedaje* (place to stay) where I can then make plans to reach another village the following day. By implementing this low-cost and simple strategy, I have made over 7,000 herbarium collections (about 2,000 of which are gesneriads) throughout Ecuador.

A frustrating thing about studying gesneriads is that they are difficult to identify. Despite five years of fieldwork in Ecuador, I am still discovering species that are difficult to name and probably represent species new to science such as a recent collection of *Kohleria* that I refer to as "Chewbacca". This species reminded me of the famous Wookiee from "Star Wars" because of the thick pubescence on the corolla. This common epiphytic herb was previously mentioned and illustrated in THE GLOXINIAN as a new species of *Capanea*, which it is not because it has a one-valved capsule (not four-valved as in *Capanea*). It is not uncommon to find new species from groups that have not been recently monographed and studied (e.g., *Alloplectus*, *Drymonia, Besleria*), but Kvist and Skog just revised *Kohleria* in 1992.

John L. Clark making field notes on recent gesneriad collections in Ecuador (photo by Jeanne Katzenstein)

Kohleria sp. nov. – This unpublished species is from the Ecuadorian Andes. Its woolly corolla has earned it the nickname "Chewbacca".

Pearcea hypocyrtiflora (Hook.f.) Regel – previously known from the Napo River in NE Ecuador, a new locality for this species was recently found in the Pastaza province, where some populations were so abundant that the forest floor looked like a carpet of red flowers.

Gasteranthus crispus (Mansf.) Wiehler – before the 1990's, this species was only known from three collections. The foliage is coriaceous (leather-like) and the flowers last 10-20 days.

Cremosperma reldioides L.P.Kvist & L.E.Skog – this species was known from one collection. Numerous new populations were recently discovered along the Ibarra-Lita road in Northern Ecuador.

Most of the pictures appearing with this article were taken during ten-minute breaks on days that covered 10-20 km of walking. I carry an umbrella to photograph in the rain. I use Velvia slide film with a Nikon 105 mm lens and a Nikon SB-29 ring flash. Ideally, it would be nice to use natural light and a tripod (without a flash), but this takes too long and there are too many gesneriads to document and not enough time. Using a ring flash is fast and it allows me to take advantage of the slow speed of Velvia without losing depth of field.

I look forward to further interaction with the horticultural gesneriad community. Despite not being a grower myself, I have learned a great appreciation for the family from time spent in the field with Jeanne Katzenstein, Richard Dunn, and Robert Hall. Now that I am nearing the completion of my Ph.D., I hope to continue researching this family, visiting the tropics, and sharing that passion with other horticulturalists, conservationists, and researchers.

Research on Gesneriaceae in Austria – Part II: Karl Fritsch (1864-1934)

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In the early period described in the last issue of THE GLOXINIAN, only punctual contributions had been made by Austrian botanists to the knowledge of Gesneriaceae. The situation changed significantly when **Karl Fritsch** started his work on the family. Fritsch is well known as the author of the treatise of Gesneriaceae in the epoche-making book series "Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien" ("The natural plant families") edited by Adolf Engler and Karl Prantl in Berlin. Volume IV/3b, comprising the Gesneriaceae, was published in 1893-1894. In fact, this was the last monograph of Gesneriaceae surveying the family as a whole. One would have expected that a treatise of such magnitude would stand at the end of the career of a botanist after having devoted a great deal of time, work and experience to such a large and exotic family – but this was not so with Fritsch. The monograph was actually his first publication on Gesneriaceae. In the course of the work for the monograph, Frisch apparently became more and more fascinated by the family and later published another 24 papers (out of nearly 300) covering manifold aspects of morphology and taxonomy of the family. Gesneriaceae accompanied Fritsch throughout his lifetime. His last publication on the family, a paper on the genus *Besleria*, appeared in the year of his death.

Fritsch was born in Vienna in 1864. He started to study the science of botany in Innsbruck, then moved back to Vienna where he received his "Doctor of philosophy" degree in 1886. His doctoral thesis was on the

Karl Fritsch (1864-1934)

Fritsch's character is described as serious, very correct, a bit stiff and inaccessible. Nonetheless, he was highly acknowledged and admired by his students and assistant researchers. The portrait shows a serious-looking man, without a smile on his face. He apparently embodied a strong and accurate personage of a somewhat old-fashioned professor.

anatomy and systematics of *Rubus* (black- and raspberries). Among his most influential professors were Julius Wiesner (see below) and Anton Kerner von Marilaun, author of the several-volumed "Das Pflanzenleben" ("Plant life"). After finishing his university studies, Fritsch worked as a volunteer at the Museum of Natural History Vienna and then was appointed as a "demonstrator" at the Institute of Plant Physiology at the Univerity of Vienna where his supervisor was J. Wiesner. At the age of 36, Fritsch followed a call to the University of Graz, the capital of Styria, and became full Professor of Botany in 1905. Fritsch spent the rest of his life in Graz and died a sudden death from a heart attack in 1934, shortly before his 70th birthday.

The research work of Fritsch can be roughly divided into three areas: (1) The flora of the Austrian-Hungarian empire – In fact, Fritsch was an excellent expert on the Central and East European flora and to Austrian botanists he is still well known by the publication of a pocket flora of Austria ("Exkursionsflora für Österreich und die ehemals österreichischen Nachbargebiete"), which appeared in its third and last edition in 1922. Though many names and generic or species concepts have changed since, Fritsch's flora was reimprinted in 1973 in unchanged form and was much used until recently when it was replaced by the new "Exkursionsflora von Österreich" edited by M. Fischer (1994). (2) Monographic work – Fritsch was an expert on several plant families. Apart from the Gesneriaceae, he also monographed the Caprifoliaceae, Adoxaceae and Columelliaceae for the "Natürliche Pflanzenfamilien". (3) Studies on the systematic position and classification of the Monocotyledons. In addition, Frisch was also interested in lower plants, especially fungi and slime moulds.

Fritsch's impressive work was recently honoured by the establishment of a new journal named after him: "Fritschiana". It is edited by the Institute of Botany of the Karl-Franzens-University in Graz. The first issue appeared in 1994 and there are presently over 30 issues. Information about the journal and the papers hitherto published therein can be obtained from the internet <http://www-ang.kfunigraz.ac.at/~oberma/fritsch.htm>.

From the information available regarding Fritsch's life and career (Knoll 1934, Kubart 1935, Barnhart 1965, Stafleu & Cowan 1976, Teppner 1997), we do not know precisely how he made acquaintance with the family Gesneriaceae. When he started the revision, he did not seem to have had any particular experience with the family for which he became an acknowledged specialist in his time and made many significant contributions. A first contact could have been through plants cultivated at the Botanical Garden Vienna, or from work in the herbarium at the Museum of Natural History, or by the contact with Julius Wiesner who was interested in the phenomenon of anisophylly (see below), or simply by the invitation of Engler and Prantl who searched for an ambitious and distinguished young botanist who was willing to revise the large family for the "Natürliche Pflanzenfamilien". When the first part of the Gesneriaceae monograph appeared in 1893, Fritsch was 29 years old and he had already published 68 papers on various botanical topics. Taxonomic papers include the species of *Rubus* of New Zealand (1886; Fritsch's first publication), systematics of *Verbascum, Potentilla, Salix* and the neotropical family Chrysobalanaceae. Fritsch apparently had an excellent scientific reputation and thus seemed an ideal candidate for the monographic work in Engler & Prantl's ambitious book series.

Fritsch made a strong effort to understand the evolutionary diversification of the family and worked out a very detailed classification, establishing a considerable number of new tribes and subtribes. However, his classification proved to be untenable in several respects, especially in the definition of the two subfamilies. Originally, Gesneriaceae consisted of two separate families: Gesneriaceae (New World) and Didymocarpaceae = Cyrtandraceae (Old World). In 1838 and 1839, respectively, G. Don and R. Brown united formally the two families. Brown recognized three tribes, two in the New World (Beslerieae, Gesnerieae) and one in the Old World (Cyrtandreae); Bentham (1876) reduced the number to two (Gesnerieae, Cyrtandreae). Unfortunately, he dispensed with the geographical separation, using the position of the ovary (inferior vs. superior) as the essential criterion to separate the two tribes. Fritsch followed Bentham in this and other respects, just raising the two tribes to subfamilies and dividing these into (partly new) tribes and subtribes. By the mixture of neo- and paleotropical genera with superior ovary in some (sub)tribes, Bentham and Fritsch produced several very unnatural groups that cannot withstand a critical consideration.

The preparation of the monograph apparently stimulated Fritsch to continue work on the family. One focus was on the morphology and anatomy of (especially paleotropical) Gesneriaceae; another focus was on the taxonomy of neotropical representatives.

Gesneriaceae morphology and anatomy — The most remarkable morphological treatment is certainly Fritsch's book on the seedlings of Gesneriaceae ("Die Keimpflanzen der Gesneriaceae", 1904). Fritsch knew about the peculiar situation in *Streptocarpus*. Around 1860, Crocker and Caspary had discovered that the single leaf of some *Streptocarpus* species corresponds to an enormously enlarged cotyledon. Fritsch screened a considerable number of Gesneriaceae-seedlings and described the unequal development of the two cotyledons in numerous paleotropical Gesneriaceae. He noted the different degrees of unequal cotyledon developent and confirmed for numerous taxa that the American Gesneriaceae have seedlings with equal cotyledons. With these observations, Fritsch laid the foundation for a re-definition of subfamily Cyrtandroideae more than half a century later (Burtt 1963). The term "anisocotyly" was coined by Fritsch comparatively late (1920) and is now a well-established technical term referring to the unequal cotyledon development and defining the paleotropical Gesneriaceae as a systematical group.

Other morphological contributions relate to the flower and inflorescence structure of Gesneriaceae. In 1915 Fritsch published a short paper on flower anomalies; and a few years before his death, he published two papers on inflorescences of the two European gesneriads *Ramonda* (1927) and *Haberlea* (1931).

In reminiscence of the subject of his thesis, Fritsch was permanently interested in the anatomy of Gesneriaceae. He discovered the presence of cystoliths in *Klugia* (now included in *Rhynchoglossum*). Students of Fritsch contributed significant anatomical data to the knowledge of Gesneriaceae as well.

Gesneriaceae taxonomy — Apart from writing several supplements to the Gesneriaceae-monograph in the "Pflanzenfamilien", Fritsch extensively studied neotropical gesneriad genera and areas (especially Brazil). It must be

Streptocarpus pentherianus Fritsch
(photo by Chris Kunhardt)

Gloxinia gymnostoma Griseb.
includes Fritsch's *Fiebrigia digitaliflora* (photo by M. Stone)

noted, however, that Fritsch never visited South or Central America nor any other tropical country himself. His work was virtually exclusively based on herbarium specimens collected by participants of scientific expeditions conducted at that time. He had little knowledge of living gesneriads and, therefore, his taxonomic assessments proved not always satisfactory. Nonetheless, a good deal of his new species survived and withstood critical re-examination. In the following, some details are given regarding Fritsch's taxonomic work on Gesneriaceae.

New Gesneriaceae genera described by Fritsch — There are two genera that have been established by Fritsch: *Kohlerianthus* (1897) and *Fiebrigia* (1913). Both have disappered in the synonymy of *Columnea* (or *Pentadenia*, if *Columnea* is split into independent genera) and *Gloxinia*, respectively. The new species described by Fritsch in *Fiebrigia, F. digitaliflora*, is now in the synonymy of *Gloxinia gymnostoma*.

New species and combinations — Fritsch described numerous new species, new varieties and made numerous new combinations in the Gesneriaceae. The list comprises about 230 names (147 new species, 16 new varieties, 64 new combinations). It must be noted again that Fritsch had no knowledge of the living plants, and in many cases he had only a single herbarium specimen at his disposal. He knew very little about the distribution, and he could not assess the variability of a species over its distribution area. His species concepts, therefore, proved too narrow in many cases. All these reasons contributed to the fact that many of Fritsch's new species had to be reduced to synonymy later on. Also, generic concepts had changed in many cases (and still do so), and Fritsch's species had to be combined in different genera. All together, there are now about 60 species names that bear Frisch as the authority or parenthetical authority (when a new combination of the species described by Fritsch was made). In the following, comments are given to particular genera covered in some way by Karl Fritsch.

Achimenes — One new species and three new combinations were established by Fritsch. At present, only two combinations are accepted: *A. glabrata* (Zucc.) Fritsch and *A. mexicana* (Seem.) Fritsch. The other names have been included in the synonymy of *Gloxinia* species.

Besleria — This large genus, now comprising more than 200 species, was one of the favourite taxa of Fritsch. He described about 30 new species from Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, about two thirds of them seem still to be accepted. From the remainder, some species have been transferred to *Gasteranthus* (re-established by Wiehler 1975) and *Cremosperma* (see below).

Capanea — Of the eleven species names that have accumulated so far, six were established by Fritsch. However, it is currently believed that the genus comprises only two species, one of them being *C. affinis* Fritsch.

Codonanthe — Fritsch described two new species in this genus which now includes more than 20 species. The name of one, *C. formicarum*, addresses the symbiosis with ants, but is now included in the synonymy of the widespread *C. crassifolia*. The second species, *C. uleana* Fritsch, seems well accepted.

Corytholoma — Fritsch described several new species and made a lot of transfers. Some part was later transferred to *Rechsteineria*. Both genera, however, are now included in *Sinningia* (see there).

Crantzia — This genus, established by Scopoli in 1777, has become obsolete. Fritsch transferred over 20 species to *Crantzia*, but now, after drastic changes in some generic concepts by Wiehler (1983) these appear distributed over several genera: *Alloplectus, Corytoplectus, Columnea, Drymonia* and *Nematanthus*. None bear a Fritsch name any longer.

Cremosperma — Two species described by Fritsch under *Besleria* are to be mentioned here: *Cremosperma cestroides* (Fritsch) C.V.Morton, and *Cremosperma cinnabarina* (Fritsch) C.V.Morton.

Diastema — Fritsch described about 10 new species in *Diastema*, but most were later combined in *Kohleria, Parakohleria* and *Pearcea* (see there). Little known are the remaining species *D. affine* Fritsch, *D. eggersianum* Fritsch, *D. hispidum* (DC.) Fritsch, *D. kalbreyeri* Fritsch, *D. sodiroanum* Fritsch, and *D. weberbaueri* Fritsch.

Drymonia — One of the two species described by Fritsch in this large and significant genus is still accepted: *D. lindmaniana* Fritsch. See also *Crantzia*.

Episcia — The single species described by Fritsch, *E. fimbriata* Fritsch, is still in use.

Fiebrigia — This is one of the two new genera described by Fritsch (in 1913). The new species described therein (*F. digitaliflora* Fritsch) is now in the synonymy of *Gloxinia gymnostoma*.

Gasteranthus — Fritsch described several species under *Besleria* which now appear in *Gasteranthus* in the following form (see Skog & Kvist 2000): *G. calcaratus* subsp. *calceolus* (Fritsch) L.E.Skog & L.P.Kvist [= *G. calceolus* (Fritsch) Wiehler], *G. corallinoides* (Fritsch) Wiehler, *G. corallinus* (Fritsch) Wiehler, and *G. ecuadorensis* (Fritsch) Wiehler.

Gesneria — The two transfers made by Fritsch concern two well-known species of *Gesneria: G. cuneifolia* (DC.) Fritsch and *G. pedunculosa* (DC.) Fritsch, both transferred from the illegitimate *Conradia*.

Gloxinia — Fritsch's two new combinations, *G. lindeniana* (L.) Fritsch and *G. perennis* (L.) Fritsch, are still in use and concern significant species of *Gloxinia*. Both are in cultivation. In the latter species the exciting pollination syndrome of perfume flowers (nectary replaced by an osmophore and fragrant substances collected by male Euglossine bees) was discovered by Stefan Vogel (1966).

Heppiella — In this genus of Andean distribution, Fritsch described six species and made one new combination. In his recent revision of the genus, Kvist (1990) reduced the 19 species described so far to four. One, the very variable *H. ulmifolia* is widespread and common, with the others only locally distributed. Five of Fritsch's

new species fall under *H. ulmifolia*, and one under *H. verticillata*. Only Fritsch's new combination, *H. viscida* (Lindl. & Paxt.) Fritsch, has survived.

Hippodamia — This genus was described by Decaisne in 1848. Fritsch made two new combinations and described a new species in this genus. All are now in the synonymy of *Solenophora* species (see Weigend & Förther 2002).

Hypocyrta — Fritsch described three new species in *Hypocyrta*. Two have been transferred to *Nematanthus* [*N. maculatus* (Fritsch) Wiehler; *N. wettsteinii* (Fritsch) H.E.Moore] and are in cultivation. (*N. wettsteinii* was named in honour of Prof. Richard Wettstein, 1863–1931, Director of the Institute of Botany in Vienna from 1899 onwards; he led an expedition to Brazil in 1901.) The third is now in synonymy of *Nematanthus fornix*.

Klugia — Fritsch described two new species and a new variety of *Klugia* from Central America. The species have been maintained and transferred to *Rhynchoglossum* by Burtt (1963). However, all American Rhynchoglossums are now regarded to represent only a single variable species: *R. azureum* (Schlechtd.) B.L.Burtt.

Koellikeria — Fritsch's new *K. major* was later reduced to the only species of the genus, *K. erinoides* (DC.) Mansf.

Kohleria — This was another favourite genus of Fritsch. Around 35 species, varieties and hybrids have been described or combined, but only few names survived (see Kvist & Skog 1992a): *K. amabilis* (Planch. & Linden) Fritsch, *K. peruviana* Fritsch, *K. stuebeliana* Fritsch, *K. villosa* (Fritsch) Wiehler (described as *Diastema villosa* by Fritsch), and *K. villosa* var. *anisophylla* (Fritsch) Wiehler (described as *Diastema anisophylly* by Fritsch). The popular *Kohleria bogotensis* (Nichols.) Fritsch has been reduced to variety rank by Kvist & Skog (1992). This is a frequently cultivated plant with spectacular red-yellow flowers, apparently pollinated by hummingbirds. Some of Fritsch's new species have been transferred to the genus *Moussonia*, re-established by Wiehler in 1983, and some to *Pearcea* (Kvist & Skog 1996).

Monopyle — Fritsch described two new species herein, both names being still in use: *M. angustifolia* Fritsch and *M. sodiroana* Fritsch. Neither of them seems to be in cultivation.

Napeanthus — In this genus of over 20 species, Fritsch contributed three new species. All of them are still accepted: *N. ecuadorensis* Fritsch (Ecuador), *N. jelskii* Fritsch (French Guiana), and *N. robustus* Fritsch (Ecuador).

Nematanthus — One new combination: *N. fluminensis* (Vell.) Fritsch. See also under *Hypocyrta*.

Paliavana — Fritsch's P. *racemosa* is now included in *Paliavana prasinata* (Ker-Gawl.) Benth.

Pearcea — This was established by Regel (1867), based on *P. hypocyrtiflora* (Hook. f.) Regel. It was for a long time a monotypic genus, until in 1936 a second species (*P. schimpfii*) was added. Both of these species from Ecuador have strongly pouched flowers with a constricted throat. The revision of Kvist & Skog (1996) resulted in a very expanded concept of the genus, comprising 17 species (including those of *Parakohleria*), many of them new and showing a wide range of flower shapes. One species bears a Fritsch name: *P. reticulata* (Fritsch) L.P.Kvist & L.E.Skog (described by Fritsch as *Kohleria reticulata*). Many of Fritsch's other Kohlerias appear in the synonymy of *Pearcea* species.

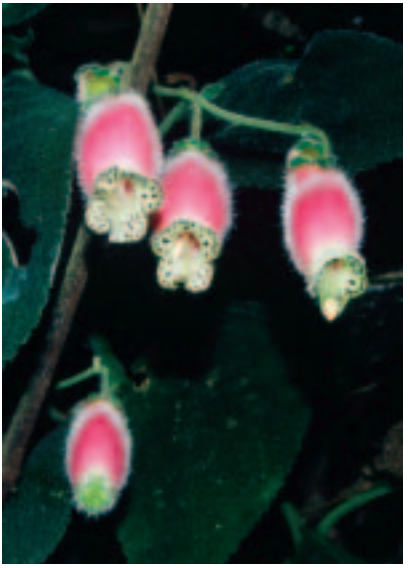
Rechsteineria — This genus, to which Fritsch contributed some new species and combinations, is now included in *Sinningia*. See there.

Rhynchoglossum — See *Klugia*.

Rottlera — This is one of the few paleotropical genera of Gesneriaceae in which Fritsch made some new combinations. The genus is, however, illegitimate (see Weber & Burtt 1998) and therefore left out of consideration here.

These Fritsch species and many others were photographed by
John L. Clark during his time spent researching gesneriads in Ecuador

Monopyle sodiroana Fritsch



Capanea affinis Fritsch

Diastema affine Fritsch

Seemannia — This genus was submerged into *Gloxinia* by Wiehler (1976). The three new species described by Fritsch (plus one new combination) have disappeared in the synonymy of *Gloxinia sylvatica* (Kunth) Wiehler and *G. purpurascens* (Rusby) Wiehler

Sinningia — As was said above, *Sinningia* now includes the former genera *Corytholoma, Rechsteineria* (as well as *Lietzia*). A fair number of species had been described or combined by Fritsch in the latter genera. In the current concept of *Sinningia*, there are half a dozen names of *Sinningia* species commemorating Fritsch. These are: *S. glazioviana* (Fritsch) Chautems (*Corytholoma glazoviana* Fritsch), *S. macrophylla* (Nees & Mart.) Benth. & Hook. ex Fritsch, *S. micans* (Fritsch) Chautems (*Corytholoma micans* Fritsch), *Sinningia schiffneri* Fritsch, *S. striata* (Fritsch) Chautems (*Corytholoma striata* Fritsch), and *S. tubiflora* (Hook.) Fritsch. The last is particularly remarkable as it seems to be the only example of a (probably) moth-pollinated species in the Gesneriaceae.

Smithiantha — Two new combinations, of which *S. multiflora* (Martens & Galeotti) Fritsch is in cultivation. It is a magnificent species with white flowers.

Streptocarpus — This is another of the few taxonomic contributions to paleotropical Gesneriaceae (South African in this case). One species, *S. pentherianus*, was described by Fritsch.

Vanhouttea — To this close ally of *Sinningia*, Fritsch contributed two new species, one new combination and two varieties. The varieties have disappeared, and the others stand as *V. mollis* Fritsch, *V. lanata* Fritsch, and *V. gardneri* (Hook.) Fritsch. The two latter are in cultivation, both pretty plants with red, apparently hummingbird-pollinated flowers.

Gesneriaceae genera commemorating Fritsch — Two genera of Gesneriaceae have been named in honour of Karl Fritsch: *Fritschiantha* Kuntze and *Carolofritschia* Engl. Unfortunately, both names are no longer in use. The first, *Fritschiantha*, was established by O. Kuntze who is well known to botanists as the author of the voluminous "Revisio genera plantarum" (1891-1898) in which about 10,000 species were treated. The name *Fritschiantha* (instead of *Fritschia*) had to be chosen, as there existed already a genus *Fritschia*. This was described in 1843 by Walpers and has nothing to do with the person of Karl Fritsch.

The genus *Carolofritschia* was described in 1899 by A. Engler, professor of botany at Berlin and main editor of "Die Natürliche Pflanzenfamilien". This was apparently in gratitude and appreciation of Fritsch's Gesneriaceae-monograph. Its only species is *C. diandra*, known from tropical West Africa. *Carolofritschia* was recently reduced to *Acanthonema* by Burtt (1982), and the species name reads now *Acanthonema diandra* (Engl.) B.L.Burtt. The plant is most remarkable as it recalls strongly a unifoliate *Streptocarpus*. It is distinguished, however, from *Streptocarpus* by flattened, toothed filaments, a unilateral nectary, and a short, ovoid, and straight (not twisted) fruit. Nonetheless, the plant may well be related to unifoliate Streptocarpi, with the straight fruits being a secondary acquisition (reversal).

Gesneriaceae species named after Fritsch — There are around a dozen species in the families Alliaceae, Asteraceae, Campanulaceae, Chrysobalanaceae, Cyperaceae, Fabaceae, Gesneriaceae, Iridaceae and Rosaceae which have been named in honour of Karl Fritsch and bear the specific epithet "*fritschii*" or "*fritschianus*". With regard to Gesneriaceae, this applies to two species: *Nematanthus fritschii* and *Columnea* (*Pentadenia*) *fritschii*.

Nematanthus fritschii Hoehne is a spectacular epiphytic plant from the São Paulo area in Brazil. It has leaves with a large dark red blotch on the underside of the leaves and pink or salmon flowers drooping on long stalks. The corolla is tubular with a marked pouch near the mouth. The flowers are presented in an upside-down (resupinate) position and are apparently pollinated by hummingbirds. Once it was cultivated at the Bailey Hortorium and has been re-introduced into cultivation by Alain Chautems in Geneva. Often cultivated is a hybrid between *N. fritschii* and *N. longipes* known as *Nematanthus* 'Stoplight'.

The second gesneriad named after Fritsch is less known. It has been placed in several genera in the course of time: *Fluckigeria, Kohlerianthus, Columnea* and *Pentadenia*. *Fluckigeria* (where the species was originally described) and *Kohlerianthus* are now obsolete, but both *Columnea* and *Pentadenia* are presently used for the placement of the species. If one prefers to use *Columnea* in its traditional wide sense (as done by the majority of botanists), the name reads *Columnea fritschii* (Rusby) J.F.Smith; but if Wiehler's (1983) split of *Columnea* into several genera is followed, it reads *Pentadenia fritschii* (Rusby) Wiehler.

Other work on Gesneriaceae in Fritsch's time carried out by students or by independent contemporaries of Fritsch, will be surveyed in the next issue of THE GLOXINIAN.

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Sinningia striata (Fritsch) Chautems
(photo by Alain Chautems)

Gloxinia lindeniana (L.) Fritsch
(photo by Michael Riley)

Gasteranthus corallinus
(Fritsch) Wiehler
(photo from the Hans Wiehler collection)

Achimenes glabrata (Zucc.) Fritsch
(photo from the Wiehler collection)

Kohleria villosa Fritsch var. *villosa*
(photo by John L. Clark)

Gesneria cuneifoloia (DC.) Fritsch
(photo by M. Stone)

These photos represent only a few of the more than 60 gesneriad species names that still bear Fritsch as the authority or parenthetical authority

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Gloxinia perennis illustrated in 1807 in Curtis' Botanical Magazine as *Gloxinia maculata*

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