

Jan. 1989

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TUCSON CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

January 2, 1989

JANUARY 1989 MEETING:

The January meeting will be held January 8, 1989 in the Education Building of the Tucson Botanical Gardens, at 2:00 PM. JR Trevas will speak on CACTUS STAMPS AND COINS. Join us.

As survivors of the late December Mini Ice Age, we should be able to add to Miles' list of hardy cacti and succulents. It may be a little early to assess all the damage, but the real losers should be obvious. Bring your lists to the meeting and I'll put them in the next meeting notice, with any comments you want to make. I'll start a separate list of losers.

No mini-show this time, but Jeff invites you to bring one of your show-off plants for show-and-tell. Dan will be collecting 1989 DUES.

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER 11, 1988 MEETING:

President Gaston called the meeting to order at 12:30 PM in the Tucson Botanical Gardens. The principal item of business was to elect officers for 1989. After a bit of negotiating, the following panel was selected, agreed to, and elected unanimously:

PRESIDENT	LARRY ROMO
VICE PRESIDENT	JEFF TREVAS
SECRETARY	FLOYD WERNER
TREASURER	DAN BIRT
NEW BOARD MEMBERS	AGNES DANIELS
	MYRTLE ETHINGTON
	J.R. TREVAS

+ Miles Anderson (see minutes of Jan 88 meeting)

This matter was disposed of so rapidly (about 12:40) that there were anguished cries from the kitchen that dinner was set for 1:00. This didn't delay the ravenous cactophiles for long. A large amount of turkey, ham, dressing, salads, vegetables, and desserts went the way of all good food. When the gang finally quieted down, Pres. Gaston announced that the tickets for the winning door prizes had already been selected at random and were under the cacti and succulents on the tables as centerpieces. Everybody who won a door prize really needed another plant. There were some spectacular ones.

The free plant was Eriocactus warasii Ritter, described in 1973. Ritter, Friedrich, 1979, Kakteen in Sudamerika, vol. 1, pp. 156-7, describes it as to about a half meter tall, 13-15 cm in diameter (20"x5-6") when fully grown. Flowers are 5-6 cm (2") broad, and tend to be numerous and cluster on top. The color is apparently yellowish. The species was described from plants in cultivation for about ten years, the original source not recorded. Some wild plants were found in 1973 in the central part of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. All Eriocactus come from this state or Paraguay. Some authors count it as part of Notocactus, which has a wider range in South America. Two more familiar species are leninghausii and magnificus.

Respectfully submitted,

Floyd Werner
Floyd Werner, Secy.