CROSSWORDS

THE GESNERIAD HYBRIDIZERS ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

Volume 5, Issue 3, September 1981

The annual meeting of GHA took place at the AGGS convention in New York in July 1981 despite a Canadian postal strike that prevented an advance announcement and delayed the publication of the Volume 5, Number 2 issue of *CrossWords*.

The 1982 GHA Hybrid Award will be voted on by the membership at the annual meeting and the award will be announced in *CrossWords*. Nominations for meritorious hybrids will be accepted and voted on at the annual meeting. A ballot will be published in *CW* prior to the meeting for those who cannot attend. We hope that many excellent hybrids will be brought to our attention, rather than the few usually seen in various convention shows. This year's winner, the unanimous choice, is *Aeschynanthus* 'Big Apple, hybridized by Bartley Schwarz.

Plans are being made to include a seed packet in a future issue of *CW* for testing and evaluation. Members will be requested to report on the seed trails. (For more information, see the Seed Exchange column.)

Members requested more articles of a less technical nature, and of course, members were urged to participate by writing articles for *CrossWords*.

Just in case there is another postal strike, we'd like to announce, a bit in advance, that the next annual GHA meeting is scheduled at the AGGS convention in Sarasota, Florida on July 2, 1982.

Peggy Connor has resigned as GHA treasurer. We'd like to thank her for doing such a superb job and to say that we're sorry to see her leave. Meg Stephenson, our membership secretary, has agreed to take on the additional task of treasurer. Send her all monies and bills - and your renewals.

We must regretfully announce our impending resignations as co-editors of *CW*. The past few years have been an exciting and engrossing time, as we learned about gesneriads and their hybridizing and helped others learn as well. We will miss the regular routine of proof-reading and paste-up, and even the constant dunning of members for articles, but, if we are to maintain any involvement with the world of plants, we must trim the excess and focus on the basic - the plants themselves. Our resignation will be effective after the next issue of *CW*. Those of you who have any basic experience in producing a publication like this, or who are willing to learn, and who would like to volunteer, please contact one of us as soon as possible.

Anne Crowley
Ron Myhr

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THE 1981 GHA HYBRID AWARD

The GHA hybrid award has been given to *Aeschynanthus* 'Big Apple'. This plant was produced by Bartley Schwarz of Concord, California. It was exhibited for the first time at the 1981 AGGS convention flower show in New York, where it received the Best Gesneriad award.

Aeschynanthus 'Big Apple' is a cross between two species native to the Himalayan region of Asia. The hybrid combines the good qualities of both species. From A. *micranthus*, the seed parent, it inherits the habit of producing flowers in the leaf axils along the stem in addition to a terminal cluster and contributes a deeper red tone in the flowers, combined with a more rapid growth habit. From A. *Hildebrandii*, the pollen parent, it inherits the habit of producing many upright flowers in the terminal cluster and a bright flower color. The leaves are apple green in color, intermediate in size between the parents. The stems are more pendent or spreading, less woody and upright than A. *Hildebrandii*. As both parent species bloom several times a year, this hybrid should be extremely floriferous.

Aeschynanthus 'Big Apple' is not yet available commercially. It will probably take about a year before sufficient stock has been built up to furnish retail suppliers. Watch for catalog listings of this important new hybrid.

APOLOGIES

This issue is very late. Our sincere apologies - we'll do our best to get the next issue out quickly, and to help the new editor(s) get Volume 6 in production soon. Please get your articles in right away, and continue your outstanding support of this exciting enterprise.

GHA FINANCIAL REPORT
January 1981 to May 1981

Balance as of January 1, 1981			$1,051.27
Income			
Dues	$853		
Interest	27.46		
		$880.46	
			1,931.73
Expenses			
M. Stephenson dues reminder postage	28.65		
CW 5(1) printing and postage	187.63		
		216.28	
Balance as of May, 1981			$1,715.45

Publishing and postage expenses for *CrossWords*

CW 4(1)		
Printing and postage	$105.12	
Typing	13.00	
Advance issues expense, R. Myhr	15.00	
		$133.12
CW 4(2)		
Printing and postage	207.83	
Typing	13.00	
Advance issues expense, R. Myhr	14.69	
		235.52
CW 4(3)		
Printing and postage	$215.45	
Typing	11.00	
		$226.45
CW 4(4)		
Printing and postage	240.24	
Typing	11.75	
		251.99
Total		$ 847.08

Breakdown of miscellaneous expenses

M. Stephenson postage	$ 15.00	
Z. Mines - back issues of *CW*	171.81	
Returned check	5.00	
GHA Award, 1980 Convention	25.00	
U.S. stamps sent to M. Marriott	8.00	
		224.81

SEED EXCHANGE

David Zaitlin
Davis, C.A.

Once again I'm sorry to report that the seed fund has failed to live up to its name. With only three new offerings in this issue, we are not much of an exchange. William Hutchinson contributed a prodigious quantity of *Streptocarpus kirkii* seed. He also included a request for seed sources of the subsection Streptocarpella. He would certainly appreciate hearing from anyone having seed available.

The next item gave me a bit of a thrill. Mike Marriott in Queensland, Australia was generous enough to send a small quantity of fresh seed of *Boea hygroscopica*. The real kicker is that this material was collected in the field by Mike himself! I was glad to receive it as I know of no other recently collected wild seed of *B. hygroscopica* available in the U.S. He informs me that germination occurs in 3-4 weeks, and that occasional pink-flowered individuals are known to occur in this species.

My hybrid sinningia seed is scarce at present. I have been dabbling (unsuccessfully) with *S. hirsuta* and have neglected most of the other crosses that I should have concentrated on. By the time *CW* is published I will certainly have a small amount of *S.*'Silhouette' x *S.*'Laura' (Lyon). The parents of this cross are quite similar but do not show distinctive differences. The foliage of Lyon's new 'Laura' is more green in color and the flowers, though slightly smaller than those of 'Silhouette', are darker to my eye. Those who desire any or all of the three seed lots mentioned above should send me a SASE and please keep in mind that the Boea species and Sinningia hybrid seed will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

It has been suggested that we initiate a hybrid testing program in order to evaluate new products of the hybridizer's art under a variety of conditions. Seeds should be sent with an issue of *CW*, and those who grow them would be expected to report on various aspects of interest such as: (1) time of germination and percentage of viable seed; (2) survival; (3) relative floral abundance; (4) dimensions of plants at maturity; (5) conditions under which plants are grown etc., etc. I welcome this idea in the hope that it will help to revitalize *CW* and this column. I would also like to start publishing personal requests for any species or hybrid gesneriad desired. My wish is to obtain seed, plants or tubers of *Sinningia richii* and/or its hybrids. Can anyone help?

Good luck to all of you in your gesneriad growing endeavours. I hope that your plants will help make the upcoming dreary winter more bearable for those of you in the East. Please note my new address. I don't plan on changing it again in the near future.

David Zaitlin
801 D Street #5
Davis, California 95616

GESNERIACEAE CHROMOSOME NUMBERS V. Opithandra to Seemannia

Laurence E. Skog
Washington, DC

Earlier parts of this series on the chromosome counts of the species of Gesneriaceae appeared in previous issues of CROSSWORDS as follows:

I.	Achimenes to Ancylostemon	Volume 4, number 3 (September 1980), pages 7-14
II.	Beccarinda to Columnea	Volume 4, number 4 (December 1980), pages 6-15
III.	Conandron to Gesneria	Volume 5, number 1 (March 1981), pages 3-10
IV.	Gloxinia to Niphaea	Volume 5, number 2 (June 1981), pages 3-11

Chromosome counts are arranged below in alphabetic order by genus and species. The number as given by the counter in the original publication appears in the middle two columns, n or 2n. References to the publications of the numbers are given in the right hand column. Full references will be given only in the part where first cited. Please refer back to earlier parts of this series for references not included here. Particularly troublesome in finding and reporting new counts have been authors who give what appear to be new counts in their papers because they do not indicate that the counts may have been copied from an earlier paper, either their own paper or that of another author.

The names of the genera and species will be those currently in use, but the name of the plant under which the count first appeared will also be given with a cross reference to the current name of the species.

Typographical errors have been corrected where possible. I am especially interested in learning of counts or publications that I have overlooked or where an error has been made. My address is Department of Botany, NHB 166, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
OPITHANDRA			
primuloides (Miq.) B. L. Burtt		34	Fussell 1958; Ratter 1963
ORNITHOBOEA			
wildeana Craib	±16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
PALIAVANA			
prasinata (Ker-Gawl.) Benth.	13		Wiehler 1972
tenuiflora Mansf.	13		Wiehler 1972
sp.	13		Lee 1966a

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
PARABOEA			
capitata Ridl.	18		Ratter & Prentice 1967
vulpina Ridl.		36	Ratter & Milne 1970
vulpina Ridl.		±36	Ratter & Prentice 1967
PARADRYMONIA			
lurida (Morton & Raymond) Wiehl. as Episcia (?) lineata G-359	9		Lee 1962a
PETROCOSMEA			
kerrii Craib		34	Fussell 1958; Ratter 1963
parryorum C. E. C. Fisch.		34	Fussell 1958
parryorum C. E. C. Fisch.	17		Ratter & Prentice 1967
PHEIDONOCARPA			
corymbosa (Sw.) L. Skog as Heppiella corymbosa (Sw.) Urb.	14		Lee 1966a
PHINAEA			
multiflora Morton	13		Lee & Grear 1963
repens (J. D. Sm.) Soler.	±26		Lee 1966b
PLATYSTEMMA			
violoides Wall.	20		Mehra & Vasudevan 1972
RAMONDA			
myconi (L.) Reichenb.	24		Lepper 1970; Ratter & Prentice 1964
myconi (L.) Reichenb. 'Alba'		48	Ratter & Prentice 1964
myconi (L.) Reichenb. 'Wisley Rose'		48	Ratter & Prentice 1964
nathaliae Pancić & Petrović		48	Ratter 1963
nathaliae Pancić & Petrović	±18		Glisic 1924
serbica Pancić	±36		Glisic 1924

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
RECHSTEINERIA			
aggregata (Ker-Gawl.) O. Kuntze =Sinningia aggregata (Ker-Gawl.) Wiehl.	13		Clayberg 1967
cardinalis (Lehm.) O. Kuntze =Sinningia cardinalis (Lehm.) H. E. Moore	13		Clayberg 1967
cyclophylla Hjelmq. =Sinningia macropoda (Sprague) H. E. Moore	13		Clayberg 1967
leucotricha Hoehne = Sinningia canescens (Mart.) Wiehl.	13		Clayberg 1967
lineata Hjelmq. =Sinningia macropoda (Sprague) H. E. Moore	13		Clayberg 1967
lindleyi (Hook.) Fritsch =Sinningia sceptrum (Mart.) Wiehl.	13		Fussell 1958
macrorrhiza (Dum.) O. Kuntze =Sinningia macrorrhiza (Dum.) Wiehl.	13		Clayberg 1967
magnifica (Otto & Dietr.) O. Kuntze =Sinningia magnifica (Otto & Dietr.) Wiehl.	13		Clayberg 1967
sellovii (Mart.) O. Kuntze =Sinningia sellovii (Mart.) Wiehl. (?)	13		Clayberg 1967
verticillata (Vell.) L. B. Sm. =Sinningia verticillata (Vell.) H. E. Moore	13		Clayberg 1967
warszewiczii (Bouché & Hanst.) O. Kuntze =Sinningia incarnata (Aubl.) D. Denh.	13		Fussell 1958; Clayberg 1967; Davidse 1971
sp. G-144	13		Lee 1962a

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
RHABDOTHAMNUS			
solandri A. Cunn.	37		Hair & Beuzenberg 1960
solandri A. Cunn.		±74	Ratter 1963
RHYNCHOGLOSSUM			
gardneri Theobald & Grupe as Rhynchoglossum notonianum (Wall.) B. L. Burtt	10		Ratter & Prentice 1967; Ratter 1975
notonianum (Wall.) B. L. Burtt		20	Ratter 1975
notonianum (Wall.) B. L. Burtt as Klugia notoniana Wall.	10		Eberle 1956; Eberle 1957a
obliquum Bl. as Rhynchoglossum sp. from Thailand	21		Ratter & Prentice 1967; Ratter 1975
papuae Schlechter	27		Ratter & Prentice 1967
RHYNCHOTECHUM			
discolor (Maxim.) B. L. Burtt		20	Ratter 1963
RHYTIDOPHYLLUM			
auriculatum Hook.	14		Lee 1964; Davidse 1971
berteroanum Mart.	14		Oliver & Skog 1981
leucomallon Hanst.	14		Lee 1967
tomentosum (L.) Mart. as Gesneria tomentosum L.	14		Eberle 1956
RUFODORSIA			
intermedia Wiehl.	9		Wiehler 1975c
major Wiehl.	9		Wiehler 1975c
minor Wiehl.	9		Wiehler 1975c
SAINTPAULIA			
amaniensis E. Roberts =Saintpaulia magungensis E. Roberts	15		Fussell 1958
'Amazon'		60	Ehrlich, in Lee 1962a

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
SAINTPAULIA (continued)			
'Blue Amazon'		60	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
'Blue Boy'	15	30	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
'Blue Girl'		30	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
'Blue Leatherneck'	15		Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
'Blush'	15	30	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
brevipilosa B. L. Burtt		30	Milne 1975
'Calico'		30	Ehrlich 1956
confusa B. L. Burtt	15		Fussell 1958
confusa B. L. Burtt as Saintpaulia kewensis Hort.		28	Holzer 1952
difficilis B. L. Burtt	15		Milne 1975
diplotricha B. L. Burtt		30	Milne 1975
'Double'		30	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
'Dupont Lavender Pink'		60	Ehrlich 1956
grandifolia B. L. Burtt	15		Milne 1975
grotei Engl.		30	Cox & Roberts 1950; Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955; Ratter 1963
intermedia B. L. Burtt		30	Ratter 1963
ionantha Wendl.		28	Holzer 1952
ionantha Wendl.	14		Sugiura 1931; Sugiura 1936b
ionantha Wendl.		30	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955; Ehrlich, in Lee 1962a
ionantha Wendl.'Ionantha'		30	Ehrlich 1958
ionantha Wendl. 'Ionantha Amazon'		60	Ehrlich 1958
kewensis Hort. =Saintpaulia confusa B. L. Burtt		28	Holzer 1952

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
SAINTPAULIA (continued)			
magungensis E. Roberts	15		Fussell 1958
magungensis E. Roberts as Saintpaulia amaniensis E. Roberts	15		Fussell 1958
orbicularis B. L. Burtt	15		Fussell 1958; Milne 1975
pendula B. L. Burtt		30	Ratter 1963
'Pink Amazon'		30	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
'Pink Beauty'		30	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
'Plum'	15	30	Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
shumensis B. L. Burtt	15		Fussell 1958
'Snow Prince'	15		Fussell 1958
'Snow Prince Supreme'	15		Fussell 1958
'Storm King'	15		Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
teitensis B. L. Burtt		30	Ratter 1963
tongwensis B. L. Burtt		30	Wilson, 1951; Wilson 1955
velutina B. L. Burtt	15		Milne 1975
'White Lady'	15		Wilson 1951; Wilson 1955
SARMIENTA			
repens Ruiz & Pavon		±74	Ratter 1963
SEEMANNIA			
latifolia Fritsch =Gloxinia sylvatica (Kunth) Wiehl.	13		Lee 1966b
sylvatica (Kunth) Hanst. =Gloxinia sylvatica (Kunth) Wiehl.	13		Lee 1962b
sylvatica (Kunth) Hanst. 'Yellowbird' =Gloxinia sylvatica (Kunth) Wiehl. 'Yellowbird'	13		Lee, in Moore 1963

REFERENCES (only those not included in earlier parts of this series)

Clayberg, C. 1967. Chromosome numbers in Sinningia and Rechsteineria (Gesneriaceae). Baileya 15: 33-35.

Cox, H. & E. Roberts. 1950. Species nomenclature of the African Violet. African Violet Mag. 3(3): 5-6.

Ehrlich, in Lee 1962a see Lee 1962a.

Ehrlich, H. 1956. Cytological investigations of some African Violet varieties. African Violet Mag. 9(3): 77-84.

Ehrlich, H. 1958. Cytological studies in Saintpaulia Wendl. (Gesneriaceae). Amer. J. Bot. 45: 177-182.

Glisic, L. 1924. Development of the female X-generation and embryo in Ramondia. (translation of title). Dissertation, Univ. Belgrade. 95 pp.

Hair, J. & E. Beuzenberg. 1960. Contributions to a chromosome atlas of the New Zealand flora--4. Miscellaneous families. New Zealand J. Sci. (Wellington) 3: 432-440.

Holzer, K. 1952. Untersuchungen zur karyologischen Anatomie der Wurzel. Oesterr. Bot. Z. 99: 118-155.

Oliver, R. & L. Skog. 1981. In Chromosome number reports LXXI. Taxon 30: 508-519.

Wiehler, H. 1975c. Rufodorsia, a new Central-American genus in the Gesneriaceae. Selbyana 1: 138-149.

Wilson, G. 1951. A note on the cytology of Saintpaulias. African Violet Mag. 5(2): 18-19.

Wilson, G. 1955. A note on the cytology of Saintpaulia. African Violet Mag. 8(3): 21-22.

SUGGESTIONS FOR HYBRIDIZERS

Frances N. Batcheller
Durham, N.H.

1. Choose your potential hybrids wisely. Find plant material to work with that does well under your growing conditions, that you can flower readily, and that is not too large to permit testing a number of seedlings from each pod.

2. Learn all you can about the genus you plan to work with. Find out what foliage types, growth patterns, flower color, plant size are available.

3. Collect as many species and cultivars as possible. Learn how to grow them under your conditions.

4. Know what has already been done by other hybridizers in the same plant group, to avoid introducing hybrids like those already available.

5. Select an objective for what you are trying to achieve in a hybrid - such as a wider color range, large flower, more compact plant size, or better performance under adverse growing conditions.

6. Practice the techniques you will need for successful hybridizing on whatever flowers are available. Try cutting off the end of a corolla in bud stage, or slitting it with a needle so that immature pollen sacs can be removed without damaging the stigma. Notice when pollen and stigma are ready to use. Generally the pollen is ready first, before the stigma becomes sticky and receptive. Some pollen sacs, as in *Saintpaulia*, need to be broken open to release the pollen. Use the plant with the shorter style as seed parent.

7. Label carefully. Be sure to hang a tag on the pedicel of each flower you use for hybridizing, giving both seed and pollen parent. Label each batch of seedlings. (Never plant more than one kind of seed in a container. Gesneriad seed are so small they float easily over boundary lines.) Label each separate transplant. It is important to know the parentage to guide future work.

8. Keep records. It is important to know what did not work as well as what did.

9. Cull your seedlings. Do not release a swarm of look-alikes because you cannot bear to throw anything away. Recycle the compost to new potting soil for more seedlings. If you think you have a good plant, give cuttings to other experienced growers for evaluation. You may want to save some "ugly ducklings" because they show some new character which might, with more hybridizing, turn into a swan, but do not release these without further work.

10. Persist. Do not give up on a desired cross just because it did not take the first time it was tried. Growing conditions such as temperature and humidity, and the vigor of the plant may affect the viability of the pollen.

11. Share your plants with other interested growers. It is good insurance. You may lose your stock someday and need to ask for something back. Hybridizing is not a paying proposition, but it is a way to find new friends, gain new knowledge, and find an outlet for the creative urge we all experience.

12. Enjoy. Hybridizing is a fascinating hobby. There is great pleasure in seeing a seedling bloom for the first time, even if you decide subsequently to discard it.

HELPFUL GHA MEMBERS

Franklin J. Niedz
Ambler, PA 19002

My experience has been predominantly with low light level exotic tropical plants, but the various articles in *CW* over the last few years on miniature sinningias finally got to me, and I decided to try my hand at growing what appeared to be very interesting plants. But where to obtain seed? I decided to write to the authors of four of the articles in hopes that they could get me started. I explained what I had in mind and within nine days I had in hand more than enough seed for ten beginners. The fourth response came a couple of days later with four more seed packets bringing the total to fifteen.

This demonstrates what I've experienced many times already; that gardeners, either indoor or outdoor, are a very special kind of people. I don't believe it appropriate to name these kind people without their permission at this time. I want to be able to have something reasonable to report in the future and at that time I will identify the seed source. My thanks to these my fellow members - you know who you are.

UPDATE REPORT ON *SINNINGIA* 'NEW ZEALAND' HYBRIDS (*CW* Vol. 2, Issue #4, Winter '78)

Peg Belanger
Warwick, R.I.

The *S.* 'New Zealand' hybrids mentioned in the previous *Crosswords* article have not yet shown enough promise for introduction, but some are still being grown to succeeding generations with hopes that they can be used in combination with other plants to form yet another more desirable hybrid.

Some of the F2's remained, like the S.'New Zealand' parent, too large for indoor culture, too tall for the light garden, and too big all around even for wide window sills. They also dropped lower leaves constantly, as does S.'New Zealand' at maturity. One of ours indeed proved to be a "Big Mother", much more like a tree than a plant when given correct growing conditions. Wintered over in the greenhouse one year, instead of being forced into dormancy by having its top removed, it reached the roof seven feet above by Spring, and we had to CHOP it down. Even at that height, it did not look too bad, as new growth had emerged in the axils wherever the lower leaves had dropped and those beautiful red blossoms were visible all the way up the trunk when they began to bloom.

One of the crosses has been chosen to use as a parent because of the attractive foliage. From S.'New Zealand' x *S. canescens* at the second generation appeared a plant under 8 inches tall with quite "furry" leaves of light green and flowers almost the deep shade of red desired. Five flared blossoms in each axil were pleasing enough to encourage crossing attempts with smaller, more compact sinningias. Though it has fluffy pollen and selfs very easily, over 100 applications to stigmas of other plants have failed to produce anything but seed (?) pods of chaff. S.'White Sprite' and S.'Snowflake' were used as prospective pod parents, as were many of the miniature hybrid sinningias.

The S.'New Zealand' x S.'Rex' selections at F2 are under 10 inches tall, with large red flared flowers. Although the original cross was fertile, to date, the best of the second generation have been sterile.

S.'Silhouette' x S.'New Zealand' F2's also have the sterility factor so far. This has been very disappointing, since as a group they were smaller plants than any of the other combinations had produced. Some of the latest plantings are just beginning to mature now and the smallest ones with the most amount of bloom with good color will be selfed in hopes that at least one of them will produce another generation for selection.

Although the hybrid with *S. eumorpha* was fertile in all generations, so far there has not been one with compact habit and flowers that have any depth of color. The wishy-washy pink and pale lavender blooms and unappealing soft leaves which usually dropped one by one till what was left resembled a palm tree have been the reasons for an increase in our compost pile; but there are enough seeds left now for one more planting. One worthwhile hybrid might be there waiting.

Although S.'New Zealand' x *S. x-lineata* did not set seed the first year, when it resprouted and bloomed again, it did. All of the F2 generation had interesting foliage, unlike any other sinningias commonly grown, with light and dark green and red patterns, and a brilliant red flower produced in abundance, very similar to the one of S.'New Zealand'. I have not yet had any luck in obtaining a hybrid between smaller plants and this one, which does average over 12 inches when mature.

Although we have cut back on our growing area because of the cost of energy here in New England, there will always be space enough for some of the S.'New Zealand' hybrids, even if we are the only ones to see and enjoy them.

XSMITHICODONIA 'BEHAVIN'

Art Belanger
Warwick, RI

XSmithicodonia 'Behavin' is a cross between a *Smithiantha* hybrid and *Eucodonia* 'Frances'. The plant is intermediate between the parents. From seed, the first plants started blooming in June, 1980. Plants described are from one-year-old rhizomes.

The growth habit is a low, irregular rosette. The maximum spread is approximately 10 inches. The leaves are iridescent bronze-green, with firm texture.

Flowers are nodding in a multiple infloressence of 30 or more. Half of these open simultaneously followed by groups of 4 or more. Individual buds are very long lasting, so 'Behavin' should make a good show plant. This blooming habit is similar to *Smithiantha*.

Colour is similar to *Eucodonia*, with purple tube, white throat and limb spotted purple (RHS chart, purple group #78B). The corolla is about 3 cm long and 2.5 cm wide.

These plants are easy to grow -- under lights or on a window-sill. Watering can be casual. To date sterility has stopped attempts to produce a yellow or an orange *Eucodonia* type plant.

EDITOR(S) WANTED

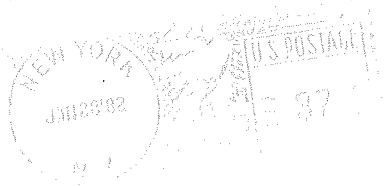
Editing *CrossWords* does not imply massive amounts of time or effort. What it does require is a reasonably balanced knowledge of gesneriads (but not necessarily a comprehensive or thorough knowledge), a moderate level of literacy, immunity to embarrassment created by "dunning" for articles (debt collectors will do very well) and a reasonable sense of proportion and design. The tasks involved may be outlined as follows.

Articles are received (hopefully) and reviewed for errors of various sorts, especially spelling, incorrect hybrid or variety names and blatant malapropisms. Titles and author's names and addresses are modified to standard form, and all the articles are sent on to a typist.

After the typed copy is proof-read and corrected, the articles are subject to a "cut and paste" process to render them camera ready. What this means is the order of the articles is determined and, if necessary, they are cut with scissors and taped onto backing paper to make the best use of the available space. It would be possible to determine the order of the articles prior to typing and have them typed sequentially, but this reduces flexibility and is often chancy because of the difficulty of determining article length prior to typing. After the issue is together, it is sent on to the printer for production and mailing. The editors are not involved in this process, nor in the collection of dues, or the maintenance of membership files. They do help to coordinate the activities of the collective, however.

CrossWords is published quarterly by the Gesneriad Hybridizers Association, a non-profit organization established to facilitate the sharing of information about the hybridizing of gesneriads and to further the appreciation of the results of that hybridizing. Subscription is by membership. Membership fees are $5.00 and applications, along with cheques, should be sent to Meg Stephenson at the address below, as should address changes and other subscription correspondence. Editorial correspondence may be sent to either of the editors. Editorial deadlines are January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 for publication two months later.

Gesneriad Hybrizers Association
1415 Goldsmith
Plymouth, MI
48170



The Arnold Arboretum Library
22 Divinity Ave.
Cambridge, Ma. 02138