

C R W O R D S

THE GESNERIAD HYBRIDIZERS ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

Volume VI, Issue 1, 1982

Editors' Message:

With this issue we introduce a new editor, Al Wojcik. We pause to thank Ron Myhr for his contributions as editor during the past three years of "the new regime." His efforts helped *CrossWords* remain a readable and viable publication and we'll miss him.

Anne Crowley has been talked into staying on during the transition period, so make her task easier by sending articles, comments, questions, etc. You are the major part of this ensemble. And now welcome Al ...

Thank you Anne. I would also like to thank Ron for the tremendous job he has done in the past. It will be a tough act to follow, but I'll do my best.

You will notice a new look to *CrossWords* with this issue. Please feel free to send me comments about it, good or bad, and let me know what Anne and myself can do to make *CrossWords* an even better looking and more informative newsletter. And, of course, there will always be a need for your articles and letters to fill these pages.

We've got some great articles in this issue, and we hope you enjoy them — and our new look!

— Anne Crowley

— Al Wojcik

ANNUAL GESNERIAD HYBRIDIZERS ASSOCIATION MEETING

Sarasota Hyatt House/Watergate Center
1000 Boulevard of the Arts, Sarasota, Florida
Friday, July 2, 1982 9:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.

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More Sinningia 'New Zealand' Hybrids

**By Peg Conner
Huntington, New York**

I enjoyed Peg Belanger's article in *CrossWords* 5(3), "An Updated report on Sinningia 'New Zealand' Hybrids," and would like to share one of my experiences with S. 'New Zealand.'

On S. 'New Zealand,' I put pollen from an earlier cross, S. '106-S-A.' '106-S-A' is S. canescens X S. 'Alruth,' and has dark foliage, deep coral flowers, is floriferous and fairly compact.

The plant that I selected from the S. 'New Zealand'-'106-S-A' cross is almost shrubby, has dark foliage and begins blooming when it's 4-6" tall. The flowers are 2¼" long, flare at the end to ¾" and are a deep pink, which is nearly red.

These blooms appear in the developing axils, 8 per peduncle. With three sets in bloom at once, it is quite showy.

Last summer I grew this plant, multi-crowned, on a screened porch, where it received some direct sunlight. It was covered with blooms all summer and was approximately 10" high when I brought it inside.

The most negative quality of this hybrid is the fact that the leaves are quite large. On the positive side, it doesn't drop its lower leaves and is pollen fertile.

Now, to go back a bit. I had crossed Bartley Schwarz's beautiful S. 'Best Pink' with a red hybrid of mine (S. canescens X S. 'Rex'), which had the same delicate purple markings in the throat of the corolla as S. 'Best Pink.' The choicest plants from this cross have foliage that is a nearly flat rosette and flowers of a russet color, shaded deeper towards the edges of the corolla as in S. 'Best Pink,' and with the same markings.

One of the S. 'Good Pink' hybrids accepted the pollen from the S. 'New Zealand' X '106-S-A' cross. The seedlings now have four sets of leaves, are 4-7" across, and one plant has small axillary buds.

I've made other crosses with S. 'New Zealand' and medium-sized Sinningias. Some are in bud, but I've not been able to test the fertility. It's my feeling that perhaps the route to a small fertile S. 'New Zealand' hybrid is through several gradual steps, since my other "tall-small" Sinningia crosses have produced interesting, but sterile plants. 🌱

Paradrymonia Hybrid . . . A First?

**By Bob Stewart
Stow, Massachusetts**

Paradrymonia produces lanceolate green leaves closely spaced on creeping stems, and short-lived white flowers. The genus has little public demand, and is not known to many gesneriad hobbyists. I can now report early results on a Paradrymonia hybrid, P. ciliosa X decurrens.

My P. ciliosa has shiny curled leaves and occasional bursts of small white flowers with fringed lips. The flowers have short inconspicuous white hairs. The plant grows slowly and is reasonably compact.

My P. decurrens has dull, hairy leaves and bursts of small flowers that usually blast before opening. The flowers have short red hairs. The plant grows as a cluster of leaves at the end of a long stem.

The hybrids have moderately shiny leaves with some hairs, and flowers that open fully are larger than either parent, have more fringes on the lip than P. ciliosa, plus the red hairs of P. decurrens. They are also growing exuberantly. 🌱

Seed Fund:

No report this issue. Hopefully, we will have a report in the next issue. If you have any seed you wish to donate to this unique seed fund, please contact David Zaitlin at the address on the back page.

Some Thoughts on Hybridizing with Scaly-Rhizomed Gesneriads

**By Frances N. Batcheller
Durham, New Hampshire**

As can be seen from the hybrid diagram (Page 4), a great many intergeneric crosses have been formed with scaly-rhizomed gesneriads. For the most part, these are sterile plants, whereas interspecific hybrids within a genus are more or less fertile. While these intergeneric hybrids can be perpetuated vegetatively quite easily from rhizomes or tip cuttings, it is not possible to carry the hybridizing to other generations unless some means of inducing fertility can be performed, such as doubling the chromosomes by using colchicine.

Fifteen genera are considered here. Moussonia does not form any scaly rhizomes, but is included because it does hybridize with the group. Some of the other genera do not form rhizomes at all times. Some botanists may not consider Parakohleria sufficiently distinct to warrant separation from Kohleria.

Three different chromosome numbers are involved in this group of plants: $n = 11$, $n = 12$ and $n = 13$. Achimenes, Eucodonia and Heppiella also have species with tetraploid numbers. In forming these intergeneric hybrids, Gloxinia and Smithiantha are involved in 5 crosses; Achimenes and Kohleria in 4; Moussonia in 3; Eucodonia and Heppiella in 2; Diastema, Koellikeria, Monopyle and Parakohleria in 1. No hybrids with Phinaea, Pearcea or Capanea have been reported. This lack of success might be explained for the latter two by scarcity of material in the hands of hybridizers or sparse flowering habit rather than incompatibility with other genera.

The geographic range of the genera under consideration is primarily Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and northern South America. Eucodonia, Moussonia, Smithiantha and most Achimenes are confined to Mexico and Central America. Koellikeria, with only one species, has a surprisingly wide distribution from Costa Rica to Argentina. The scaly-rhizomed group seems to be absent from Brazil.

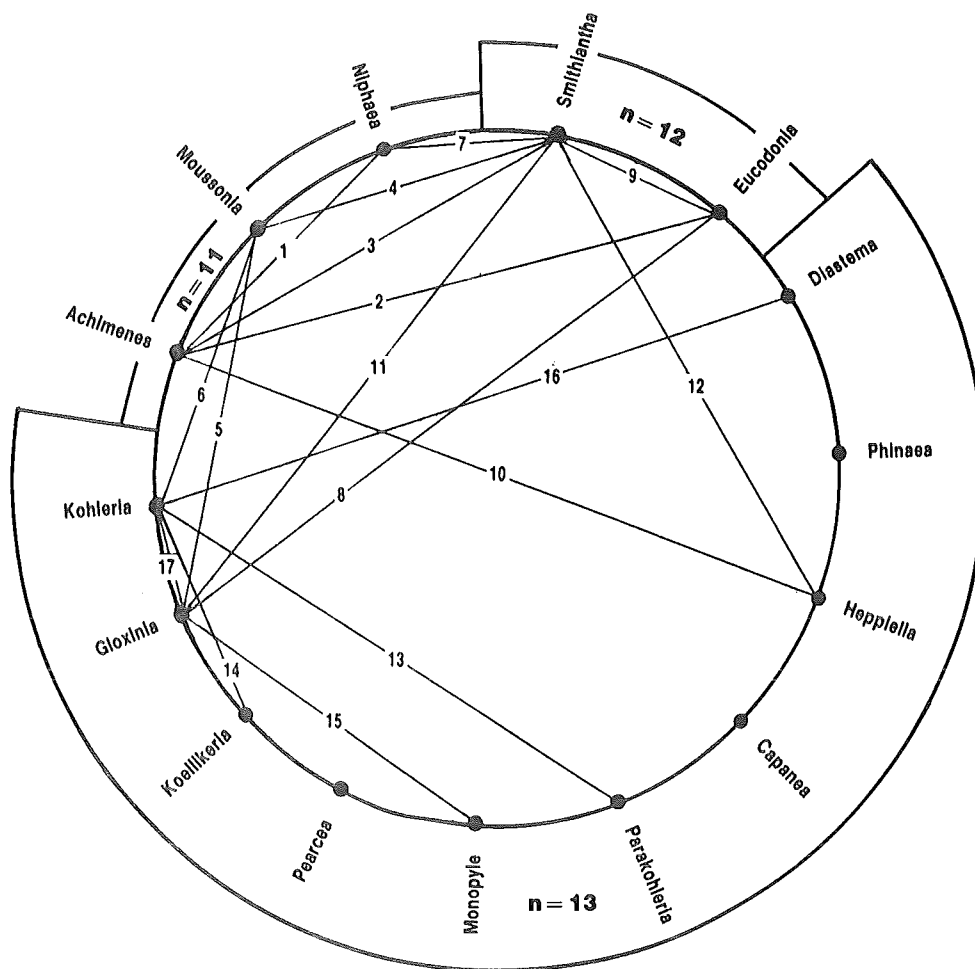
A rhizome is structurally a leafy stem, with the leaves closely spaced and folded over. There is a dormant bud at the base of each scale. When a single scale is planted, this bud can initiate new growth. The rhizomes form at the base of the plant stem, among the fibrous roots. If the same structure forms above ground, it is referred to as a propagule. These may occur in the leaf axils, as they frequently do with some Gloxinia species, or terminally in place of flower buds, if culture is not conducive to flowering. Rhizomes seem to be a provision, like tubers, for sustaining growth during dry seasons. In cultivation, with a constant supply of moisture, as in capillary mat culture, rhizome production may be limited. It may also be limited if the plant does not make adequate growth to support the production of rhizomes. Any valuable plant of this type should be protected by taking tip cuttings while it is in active growth, to prevent loss by discovering too late that there are no rhizomes to be found in the pot and top growth had declined beyond the point of successful propagation.

In examining the rhizomes, there seem to be two basic types. One might be referred to as even, with 2 scales per level, each level at right angles to the preceeding and succeeding pair, like laying up a pillar with cone-shaped bricks. The other type might be referred to as odd, with a continuous series of scales around the central cord, like a spiral staircase. The even type occurs in genera with a chromosome number of $n = 13$. The odd type occurs in genera with a chromosome number of $n = 11$ or $n = 12$. The author's plants have not produced adequate rhizomes for investigation of Capanea, Monopyle or Pearcea.

One characteristic which botanists use to distinguish genera is the type of nectary, a structure which secretes a sugar solution to reward the pollinator. It may be in the form of an annular disc around the base of the ovary, or be divided into separate glands. Sometimes the nectary is lacking. Another criterion is the shape of the stigma which may be bi-lobed, dividing into 2 segments along the center line; or stomatomorphic or mouth-shaped, with a central opening. Until the stigma reaches maturity, it is sometimes difficult to tell which is the ultimate form. The anthers may be joined in groups of four by the tips in a cross or star shape; by the tips and sides into a square; or in pairs. Rarely, as in Heppiella, the anthers may be free. In genera which normally have connected anthers, the presence of free anthers is usually an indication of sterility. If the anther filaments are fairly long, these usually coil and retract after the pollen is shed, then the stigma lengthens and becomes receptive. This strategy serves to prevent self-pollination.

There is considerable variation in corolla form and color within the scaly-rhizomed group. These differences are apparently adaptations to various pollinators. Red flowers with a narrow tube usually indicate hummingbird pollinators; purple flowers with a wide throat indicate bees; wide limb, small throat and narrow

(Continued on Page 5)



- 1 — x-Niphlmenes
- 2 — x-Achlicodonia
- 3 — x-Achlmenantha
- 4 — x-Moussonlantha
- 5 — x-Moussogloxlnia
- 6 — x-Moussokohleria
- 7 — x-Nlphlantha
- 8 — x-Glocodonia
- 9 — x-Smlthicodonia
- 10 — x-Hepplmenes
- 11 — x-Gloxlnantha
- 12 — x-Hepplantha
- 13 — x-Paleria
- 14 — x-Koelllkohleria
- 15 — x-Gloxlinipyle
- 16 — x-Dlaskohleria
- 17 — x-Glokohleria

References

African Violets, Gloxinias, and their Relatives, Harold E. Moore, Jr., 1957

New Hybrid Genera in the Gesneriaceae, Hans Wiehler, *Selbyana* Vol. I, No. 4, 1976

Flora of Panama—Gesneriaceae, Laurence E. Skog, *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, Vol. 65, No. 3, 1978

Flora of Guatemala—Gesneriaceae, Dorothy Nash Gibson, *Fieldiana: Botany*, Vol. 24, 1974

Gesneriaceae Chromosome Numbers, Laurence E. Skog, *CrossWords* Vol. IV, No. 3, No. 4; Vol. V, No. 2, No. 3, 1980, 1981

Genus	Chromosome n number	Number of species (approx.)	Stigma*	Nectary**	Rhizome*** Structure
Achlmenes	11,22	20	B,S	A	O
Capanea	13	10	S	G	?
Diastema	13	20	B	G	E
Eucodonia	12,24	3	I	A	O
Gloxlnia	13	10	S	A,G	E
Heppiella	13,26	15	S	A	E
Koellikeria	13	1	S	A	E
Kohleria	13	20	B	G	E
Monopyle	13	15	S	L	?
Moussonia	11	10	S	A	L
Niphaea	11	4	S	L	O
Parakohleria	13	20	S	G	E
Pearcea	13	1	S	G	?
Phinaea	13	10	S	L	E
Smithiantha	12	4	S	A	O

* B - BI-lobed
S - Stomatomorphic (mouth-shaped)
I - Intermediate

** A - Annular Disc
G - Separate Glands
L - Lacking

*** O - Odd
E - Even

long tube indicate butterflies; greenish flowers of sturdy texture and dangling pedicels indicate bats. Plants of quite different appearance can be crossed, making it possible to produce interesting results. A genus such as Achimenes has flowers which indicate that at least 3 different types of pollinators are attracted.

The type of seed pod is also a valuable taxonomic criterion. In this group of plants, the seed pod is a dry capsule. The majority are more or less cylindric, sometimes with a projecting beak formed from the remains of the style. Splitting usually occurs along both sides, forming two valves joined at the base. In Gloxinia and Mono-pyle, the capsule splits only on the upper side, cutting deeply into the ribbed calyx. In Diastema, Phinaea and Koellikeria, the capsule is embedded within the calyx, being more or less ball-shaped, with the opening occurring as a slit across the top.

None of these characteristics seem to have much correlation with hybridizing potential in this group of plants, although they are important in defining individual genera. Some of these characteristics are noted in the chart (Page 4).

There is still considerable scope for hybridizing within this group, with 15 genera and about 150 species to provide many more possible combinations. The color range is complete, with a variety of flower shapes and sizes. Growth habit ranges from miniatures to large shrubby plants. Colored hairs and variegation enhance some foliage. No other large group of gesneriads seems as closely related genetically as these scaly-rhizomed plants, yet offer such a range of diversity to make recombination interesting and of both horticultural and botanical value. 🌱

Question:

Does anyone have a clone of Aeschynanthus longiflorus that grows well? I have had nothing but trouble in three tries.

— Bob Stewart
Stow, Mass.

THE 1982 G.H.A. HYBRID AWARD NOMINATIONS

Nominations for meritorious hybrids will be voted on at the G.H.A. annual meeting at the A.G.G.S. convention in Sarasota, Florida.

If you are unable to attend, please submit your recommendation for best new hybrid to Anne Crowley, 232 Austin St., Hyde Park, Mass. 02136 before June 15, 1982.

Hybrid: _____

Hybridizer: _____

Date of Introduction: _____

Aeschynanthus Experiment

**By Bob Stewart
Stow, Massachusetts**

I am finishing an experiment of Aeschynanthus (x-splendidus X longicaulis). I had two purposes in mind, first to see if an improvement to A. 'Black Pagoda' could be had and second, to see if A. x-splendidus was really a hybrid.

I grew 12 plants, and all but three have bloomed. All have shown the dark foliage patterning found in A. longicaulis. The flowers have varied from somewhat dull yellow to dull red-orange. The plants have bloomed at the tips except for one which also bloomed on the first node back from the tips. The stems have been much thinner than those of A. x-splendidus, with a generally upright habit.

As far as an improvement over already available hybrids, I am not impressed, although I will grow the plant that produced the axial cluster for another year.

As to the question of whether A. x-splendidus is really a hybrid, or whether, as some claim, the hybrid is extinct and a species is in the trade under its name, I am more positive. The range of variation in the seedling flower size and color seemed too large to result from an F1 cross of two species. 🌱

No-No Cultivar Names

Continued from *CrossWords* Vol. V, Issue 4

By Paul Arnold
Binghamton, New York

Code Recommendations — Take 'em or Leave 'em

The "Cultivated Plant Code" offers four kinds of guidance aimed at satisfactory naming of cultivars: Articles (or rules), Examples, Strong Recommendations and Recommendations. "Cultivar names contrary to a Recommendation are not, on that account, illegitimate," states Article 33, Note 2. Among the gesneriads there are plenty of cultivar names in print that are contrary to one or another Code Recommendation. Take, for example, the word "Hybrids," used as part of a cultivar name.

In the "Streptocarpus Register—1979" there are 24 cultivars containing the word "Hybrids," ranging from 'Arndt's Heavenly Hybrids' to 'Wiesmoor Hybrids.' Only six of them were published prior to January 1, 1959. In the "Episcia Register—1977" there are three such names. The "Sinningia Register—1975" contained more than 30, ranging from 'Ackerson's Hybrids' to 'Spotted Hybrids' with dates from 1853 to 1974. Most of these, particularly the ones exceeding Code limits of three words, were dismissed as descriptive data rather than names.

The "Cultivated Plant Code," in Article 31, *strongly recommends* avoiding "names including the words 'Cross,' 'Crosses,' 'Hybrid,' or 'grex' - Latin for swarm or flock" (Recommendation 31A i), but there is a seeming contradiction in Article 18 that is concerned with collective epithets in a modern language (not Latin) not exceeding three words; these are permitted to contain an arbitrary sequence of letters, an abbreviation or a numeral, all of them counted as one word. Recommendation 18A (not strongly) allows a phrase used as a collective epithet to "contain a word such as 'Hybrid,' 'Cross,' 'Crosses,' 'grex' (abbreviation 'g.),' etc., indicating the collective nature of the unit." Code Article 18 requires that "all derivatives from the same parental combination of two or more species have the same collective epithet in a modern language" unless the plants are, for example, orchids!

Raisers, dealers, catalog authors—as well as the IRA for the Gesneriaceae (excluding *Saintpaulia*) — when confronted with cultivar names containing the word "Hybrids," find it difficult to determine if a name is "a phrase used as a collective epithet" licensed to include the word "Hybrids," etc., or merely a group name for plants of unknown ancestry, presumably hybrids but ineligible to bear a collective epithet; nevertheless a group with distinct characters that deserves a cultivar group name.

The Curse of Label Writers

Long names of many syllables and multi-word titles are detested by growers who must write them on plant labels and a source of identification problems when they are abbreviated. The "Cultivated Plant Code" requires cultivar names to be "one or two words and must not consist of more than three words" (Article 30). Gesneriad registers published up to now contain a few examples, like *Streptocarpus* 'Sutton's Clear Throated Hybrids,' which was Coderejected on two counts of Code violation, and 'Shirley Blue and Purple.' The 1899 *Sinningia* 'Weiss Mit Dunkelen Fleck' and 'Weiss Mit Gelben Schlund' are older examples, best regarded not as names (nouns) but flower descriptions. Catalogs printed in English, French and German have been free with four-word *Sinningia* names, like 'F-1 Hybrid Noble Blue,' (which is doubly, even triply damned by the Code); 'Multiflora Erecta Verbessert Kaiser Friedrich' of 1959; 'Ecarlate Bord Blanc Boucle,' 1955, and 'Biggs Eight Petal Blue' of 1954.

Not illegal but strongly recommended against in the code is "the coining of cultivar names composed of abbreviations, numerals or arbitrary sequences of letters," except in the case of collective epithets, as noted above. Nevertheless, we encounter numerous *Sinningia* cultivar names, from 'Albert K' and 'Bob W' through 'Double Helen Z' as well as names like 'F-1 Blue,' 'F1 Edelrot,' 'Lewis 8-F' and 'G-105'!

Foreign Language Problems

"When a cultivar name **has to be** (emphasis added by author) rendered in another language, it is preferably left unchanged. It may, however, be transliterated (as from the cyrillic alphabet or oriental ideograms) or translated, in which case the transliteration or translation is regarded as the original name in a different form and its date is that of the original."

This statement of Code Article 32 plainly discourages cultivar name translations, except when a *legitimate synonym* is needed. Article 35 describes "a commercial synonym" to be a permitted alternative name of a cultivar, "which may be used instead of its correct name under restricted particular circumstances,

(Continued on Page 15)

GESNERIACEAE CHROMOSOME NUMBERS VI. Sinningia to Tydaea

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 |
| V. Opithandra to Seemannia | Volume 5, number 3 (September 1981), pages 5-11 |

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. The last part of this series will include those counts that were missed in earlier parts or were given incorrectly. I am especially interested in learning of counts or publications that I have overlooked or where an error has been made, so that corrections can be made. My address is Department of Botany, NHB 166, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

Genus, species, author	$n=$	$2n=$	References
SINNINGIA			
aggregata (Ker-Gawl.) Wiehl. as Rechsteineria aggregata (Ker-Gawl.) O. Kuntze	13		Clayberg 1967
barbata (Nees & Mart.) Nichols.		26	Fussell 1958
barbata (Nees & Mart.) Nichols.	13		Ratter 1963
canescens (Mart.) Wiehl. as Rechsteineria leucotricha Hoehne	13		Clayberg 1967

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
SINNINGIA (continued)			
cardinalis (Lehm.) H. E. Moore as Rechsteineria cardinalis (Lehm.) O. Kuntze	13		Clayberg 1967
cardinalis (Lehm.) H. E. Moore as Corytholoma cardinale (Lehm.) Fritsch	13		Eberle 1956
cardinalis (Lehm.) H. E. Moore as Corytholoma cardinale (Lehm.) Fritsch	14		Sugiura 1936a; Sugiura 1936b
concinna (Hook.) Nichols.	13		Clayberg 1967
discolor (Decne. ex Hanst.) Sprague	13		Clayberg 1967
eumorpha H. E. Moore	13		Clayberg 1967
hirsuta (Lindl.) Nichols.	13		Clayberg 1967
hirsuta (Lindl.) Nichols.		26	Ratter 1963
"hybrida Hort." =Sinningia speciosa (Lodd.) Hiern. (Fyfiana Group)	13		Eberle 1956; Lee 1962a
incarnata (Aubl.) D. Denh. as Rechsteineria warszewiczii (Bouché & Hanst.) O. Kuntze	13		Fussell 1958; Clayberg 1967; Davidse 1971
macropoda (Sprague) H. E. Moore as Corytholoma macropodum Sprague	13		Eberle 1956
macropoda (Sprague) H. E. Moore as Rechsteineria cyclophylla Hjelm.	13		Clayberg 1967
macropoda (Sprague) H. E. Moore as Rechsteineria lineata Hjelm.	13		Clayberg 1967
macrorrhiza (Dum.) Wiehl. as Rechsteineria macrorrhiza (Dum.) O. Kuntze	13		Clayberg 1967
magnifica (Otto & Dietr.) Wiehl. as Rechsteineria magnifica (Otto & Dietr.) O. Kuntze	13		Clayberg 1967

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
SINNINGIA (continued)			
pusilla (Mart.) Baill.	13		Eberle 1956; Clayberg 1967
regina Sprague	13		Lee 1966a; Clayberg 1967
regina Sprague	<u>+13</u>		Eberle 1956
sceptrum (Mart.) Wiehl. as Rechsteineria lindleyi (Hook.) Fritsch	13		Fussell 1958
schiffneri Fritsch	13		Lee 1966b; Clayberg 1967
sellovii (Mart.) Wiehl.(?) as Rechsteineria sellovii (Mart.) O. Kuntze	13		Clayberg 1967
speciosa (Lodd.) Hiern	13		Eberle 1956
speciosa (Lodd.) Hiern cultivar		26	Rogers 1954
speciosa (Lodd.) Hiern 'Firefly'	28		Sugiura 1931; Sugiura 1936b
speciosa (Lodd.) Hiern 'Fire King'	13		Clayberg 1967
speciosa (Lodd.) Hiern 'Monarch'		28	Sugiura 1931; Sugiura 1936b
speciosa (Lodd.) Hiern var.	13		Clayberg 1967
speciosa (Lodd.) Hiern (Fyfiana Group) as Sinningia "hybrida Hort."	13		Eberle 1956; Lee 1962a
tubiflora (Hook.) Fritsch		28	Rogers 1954
tubiflora (Hook.) Fritsch		26	Clayberg 1967
verticillata (Vell.) H. E. Moore as Rechsteineria verticillata (Vell.) L. B. Sm.	13		Clayberg 1967
SMITHIANTHA			
'Cathedral'	24		Lee & Grear 1963
cinnabarina (Linden) O. Kuntze		24	Rogers 1954

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
SMITHIANTHA (continued)			
'Exoniensis'	12		Lee 1962a
fulgida (Ortg.) Voss ex Siebert & Voss	12		Lee 1962a
'Golden King'	12		Fussell 1958
multiflora (Martens & Gal.) Fritsch		24	Fussell 1958
multiflora (Martens & Gal.) Fritsch	12		Wiehler 1975b
'Santa Barbara'	12		Lee & Grear 1963
zebrina (Paxt.) O. Kuntze		24	Rogers 1954; Pai 1964
zebrina (Paxt.) O. Kuntze as Naegelia zebrina (Paxt.) Regel	12		Sugiura 1931; Sugiura 1936b; Eberle 1956
SOLENOPHORA			
calycosa J. D. Sm.	10		Davidse 1970
insignis (Martens & Gal.) Hanst.	10		Lee 1967; Wiehler 1975b
purpusii T. S. Brandeg.	10		Lee 1967
sp. G-911 ("tuxtla")	10		Lee 1966b; Wiehler 1975b
sp. G-893	10		Lee 1966b
STREPTOCARPUS			
baudertii L. L. Britten	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
caeruleus Hilliard & B. L. Burtt	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
caulescens Vatke	15		Ratter 1963; Ratter & Milne 1970
caulescens Vatke var. pallens Engl.	15		Milne 1975
caulescens Vatke		30	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
comptonii Mansf. =Streptocarpus polyanthus Hook. subsp. comptonii (Mansf.) Hilliard		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
STREPTOCARPUS (continued)			
confusus Hilliard	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
cooksonii B. L. Burtt	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
cyanandrus B. L. Burtt	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
cyaneus S. Moore		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
cyaneus S. Moore	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
cyaneus S. Moore as Streptocarpus polackii B. L. Burtt		32	Lawrence, in Darlington & Janaki Ammal 1945
davyi S. Moore	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
decipiens Hilliard & B. L. Burtt	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
denticulatus Turrill	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
dunnii Mast.		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
erubescens Hilliard & B. L. Burtt	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
eylesii S. Moore	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
eylesii S. Moore var. brevistylis Hilliard & B. L. Burtt	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
galpinii Hook. f.		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
gardenii Hook.		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
glandulosissimus Engl.	15		Milne 1975
goetzei Engl.	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
gracilis B. L. Burtt	16		Ratter 1963
gracilis B. L. Burtt		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
grandis N. E. Brown		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
STREPTOCARPUS (continued)			
grandis N. E. Brown	16		Sugiura 1941; Ratter & Prentice 1967
haygarthii N. E. Brown	16		Sugiura 1941; Ratter & Prentice 1967
haygarthii N. E. Brown		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
hildebrandtii Vatke	64		Milne 1975
hilsenbergii R. Br.	15		Ratter & Prentice 1967
hirtinervis C. B. Cl.	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
holstii Engl.		30	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
insignis B. L. Burtt =Streptocarpus primulifolius Gand.		32	Lawrence, in Darlington & Janaki Ammal 1945
johannis L. L. Britten	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
kentaniensis L. L. Britten & Story		32	Ratter & Milne 1970
X kewensis Hort.		32, 64	Lawrence, in Darlington & Janaki Ammal 1945
kirkii Hook. f.		30	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
kirkii Hook. f.	15		Ratter & Prentice 1967; Milne 1975
kungwensis Hilliard & B. L. Burtt	16		Milne 1975
'Merton Giant'		64	Lawrence 1940
michelmorei B. L. Burtt		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
micranthus C. B. Cl.	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
molweniensis Hilliard	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
montanus Oliver	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
muscosus C. B. Cl.	15		Ratter & Milne, in Hilliard & Burtt 1974; Milne 1975

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
STREPTOCARPUS (continued)			
nobilis C. B. Cl.	15		Ratter & Milne 1970
nobilis C. B. Cl.		28	Mangenot & Mangenot 1957; Mangenot & Mangenot 1962
oliganthus B. L. Burtt	15		Milne 1975
polackii B. L. Burtt =Streptocarpus cyaneus S. Moore		32	Lawrence, in Darlington & Janaki Ammal 1945
polyanthus Hook.		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
polyanthus Hook. subsp. comptonii (Mansf.) Hilliard		33	Ratter 1975
polyanthus Hook. subsp. comptonii 15, 16 (Mansf.) Hilliard			Ratter & Prentice 1967
polyanthus Hook. subsp. comptonii (Mansf.) Hilliard as Streptocarpus comptonii Mansf.		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Burgess 1939
polyanthus Hook. forma	16		Milne 1975
primulifolius Gand.	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967; Ratter 1975
primulifolius Gand. as Streptocarpus insignis B. L. Burtt		32	Lawrence, in Darlington & Janaki Ammal 1945
prolixus C. B. Cl.	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
rexii (Hook.) Linden		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
rexii (Hook.) Linden	16		Milne 1975
rimicola Story	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
saundersii Hook.	16		Sugiura 1940b; Ratter & Prentice 1967; Ratter & Milne 1970
saxorum Engl.	15		Lee, in Moore 1955
saxorum Engl.		30	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939

Genus, species, author	n=	2n=	References
STREPTOCARPUS (continued)			
schliebenii Mansf.	16		Milne 1975
solenanthus Mansf.	16		Ratter & Milne 1970
stomandrus B. L. Burtt	15		Milne 1975
stomandrus B. L. Burtt	15		Lee, in Moore 1955
thompsonii R. Br. var. bojeri (R. Br.) C. B. Cl.	15		Milne 1975
thysanotus Hilliard & B. L. Burtt	15		Milne 1975
umtaliensis B. L. Burtt	16		Ratter & Prentice 1967
variabilis Humbert	48		Milne 1975
"X veitchii"	16		Sugiura 1938; Sugiura 1940b
wendlandii Sprenger ex Dumman	16		Sugiura 1936a; Sugiura 1936b; Ratter & Milne 1970
wendlandii Sprenger ex Dumman		32	Lawrence, Scott-Moncrieff & Sturgess 1939
TITANOTRICHUM			
oldhamii (Hemsl.) Soler.		<u>+40</u>	Fussell 1958
oldhamii (Hemsl.) Soler.		40	Ratter 1963
TYDAEA			
lindeniana Regel =Gloxinia lindeniana (Regel) Wiehl.	13		Eberle 1956

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No-No Cultivar Names (Continued from Page 6)

for instance when a name is commercially unacceptable in a particular country. Examples: a name is not commercially acceptable when it is difficult to pronounce, or when the original name, or a translation, would have an undesirable connotation or implication." English-speaking people shy away from the German word for "hybrid", which is "bastard," and F.C. Heinemann's 1889 *Sinningia* 'Kaiser Friedrich' after World War I became 'Emperor Frederick,' 'Emperador Federico,' 'Empereur Federic,' 'Emperor Federic,' 'Emperor Frederick,' and 'Imperator Federic' in various parts of Europe.

In addition to permitted cultivar name translations from one language to another for legitimate reasons, some *Sinningia* names have been converted with little apparent gain or sanction: 'Etoile de Feu' into 'Star Fire' and 'Star of Fire'; 'Leuchfeuer' into 'Beacon' and 'Beacon Fire'; 'Scharlachkugel' into 'Scarlet Ball,' or 'Feurkonig' into 'Fire King.' The French translation 'Poupee' of the English word "doll" or "dollbaby"—which was one of the parents of the seedling purposely named 'Poupee'—had been admitted to the 1975 "Sinningia Register" as a legitimate cultivar name but that decision is currently under review during preparations for a revised register of names of cultivated *Sinningias*. 🌱

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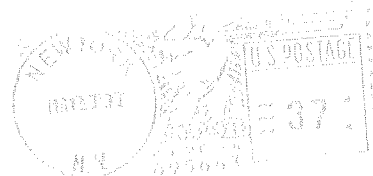
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