

C R W O R D S S S

The Gesneriad Hybridizers Association
(An affiliate of the American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society, Inc.)

NEWSLETTER

Volume X, Issue 2, 1986

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR:

The GHA meeting held during the AGGS Convention in Denver this past July was very well attended. There were 83 people at the meeting (our largest ever) and we all enjoyed a very good program by Dr. Miriam Denham on a project being developed by Dr. Denham and the 3 Gs (Gloxinia Gesneriad Growers of Denver) for identifying columneas. A very useful glossary of plant description terms from Dr. Denham's program is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of "CrossWords." Many thanks from all of us to Dr. Denham and the 3 Gs for their efforts.

- As in the past, the members of GHA voted on and passed several motions: A \$100 donation to the AGGS Convention Fund for the use of the meeting room at the Convention; a \$25 cash award for the "Best Registered Gesneriad" at the 1987 AGGS Convention in New Orleans; a donation of \$50 to the Gesneriad Research Foundation in Sarasota, Florida, in support of the work being done there.

- The last issue of "CW" for 1986 will be coming out in November, rather than December. This is being done because of the difficulty in trying to compile, edit, print and mail out the issue during the busiest month on the year. The November issue will be a very special one. Mark Zukaitis, a new member of GHA from New York, has agreed to

(Continued)

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assemble a complete index of all back issues of "CrossWords." This is something which many members have requested in the past, and I'm glad Mark has volunteered his services.

In addition to an index, I hope to include an address list of all current GHA members.

In 1987, "CW" will be mailed to members by January, May and September. This is a slight shift in the normal schedule, but hopefully will help us avoid the year-end crunch.

- Ideas and suggestions for a program for next year's GHA meeting in New Orleans are needed. If anyone has any ideas for this program, please contact me.

- The board of directors of AGGS has appointed Jimmy Dates as chairman of the Register Committee. Jimmy appointed Frances Batcheller, Patrick Worley and myself to serve on this committee. We have a lot of work to accomplish in a short amount of time. One of our first goals is to publish an updated list of registered gesneriads. This has not been done for some time. I will be handling all NEW registrations, and I have included a blank registration form and revised instructions for completing the form at the back of this issue. The Committee urges anyone who has in the past submitted a form and received nothing back to please re-submit the form. This will help us get the process back on track.

- The number of articles being submitted for "CW" has dropped off drastically. It's been awhile since I've made a plea for material, but the smaller size of this issue forces me to mention it once again. Please, help me maintain a high level of quality for "CW." It's all up to you.

- In the article I wrote in the last issue, "Some New Sinningia Hybrids," I mentioned one hybrid of mine called S. 'Cherries Jubilee.' I found out from Barbara Roberts of Roberts' Gesneriads that this name has already been applied to a different hybrid she received that was a cross of 'Small's Scarlet' x 'Cherry Chips.' Though my hybrid called 'Cherries Jubilee' has received only limited distribution, I have dropped the name and will choose another. Anyone who has ordered 'Cherries Jubilee' from Roberts' should note the proper parentage.

- Please make note of my new address on the back page. I hope to find my mail box overflowing with material for future issues.

- Al Wojcik

KOHLERIA 'GANYMEDÉ'

John Boggan, 217 First St., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

Kohleria 'Ganymede' is the result of a cross between *K. bogotensis* and *K. villosa*. The parents were grown from cuttings from the conservatory of the Bailey Hortorium at Cornell University. I suppose I should say that I was trying to combine the best traits of both parents - the small size of *K. villosa* with the vigor and larger flowers of *K. bogotensis*. But the truth is that they were the only kohlerias blooming for me when I tried the cross in December 1984. I have since learned that *K. villosa* has a reputation for being difficult to grow. Although mine has never grown well, it has bloomed for me for the past two winters. It seems to like cool temperatures and high humidity.

With its short style, *K. villosa* should be a good seed parent, but it was *K. bogotensis* that yielded a seed pod full of good seed when it was pollinated with *K. villosa* pollen. The reciprocal cross failed. The pod took three months to ripen and the seeds were planted immediately, in April 1985.

Germination was very rapid and close to 100%. From the start the seedlings were quite variable. This, and the fact that my *K. bogotensis* seems to be pollen sterile, may indicate that the older clones of *K. bogotensis* in cultivation may actually be of hybrid origin, as has been suggested. Ten of the most vigorous seedlings were selected to grow to maturity.

As the plants grew, the most apparent difference was in vigor. Only four set buds, the rest remaining stunted and twisted. (This, incidentally, is how *K. villosa* often grows). The first to bloom also proved to be the best. The others never grew or bloomed well, and one never opened its flowers - even though the buds grew to full size and showed color.



What impressed me the most about the one good plant, which bloomed in December 1985, was the foliage. It was quite unlike that of either parent, or of any kohleria I have seen. It was a soft gray-green, with lighter veins and a silvery iridescence. The largest leaf was about 7 cm long. The plant began to bud at about 13 cm, or 5 inches, tall, but this was a cutting-grown plant.

The flowers were approximately intermediate between those of the parents, measuring 2.5 cm long and 2 cm across the face. The upper lobes and the borders of the lower lobes were a deep orange-red, and the center was yellow with deep red spots.

Flowers were produced two per leaf axil, lacked pollen, and proved to be somewhat variable as to pattern and color. After the plant had bloomed, I found two fat rhizomes in the pot, which sprouted almost immediately after being replanted.

Although I don't think *K. 'Ganymede'* is destined to become one of the most popular *Kohleria* hybrids, it has several things going for it, notably its beautiful foliage. It is compact, but more vigorous than *K. villosa*. It has proven to be a good rhizome producer, unlike *K. villosa* and the only other *K. villosa* hybrid, Patrick Worley's 'Flirt' (*K. amabilis* x *K. villosa*).

In addition, it is very easy to propagate from leaf cuttings. However, while it is much more floriferous than *K. villosa*, it does not approach many of the other hybrids in flower size or production.

I think *K. 'Ganymede'* will be of most interest to hybridizers, especially if it proves to be a good seed parent. Until now, *K. villosa* has been neglected by hybridizers, probably due to the difficulty of its culture. I am currently propagating *K. 'Ganymede'* and have begun to distribute it for evaluation.

GHA SEED FUND

David Zaitlin, 84 Poplar St., Watertown, Mass. 02172

It's hot here in Boston now and I'm sure it will be even hotter when you read this. The sinningias have been suffering lately, some more than others. Despite this, I have managed to make a number of sinningia crosses involving 'Super Orange,' 'Norma Jean,' 'Big Venus,' 'Cherry Chips,' ('Scarlet Red' x 'Super Red') and second generation hybrids of 'Dymph.'

Because each cross was done only once or twice, I combined everything into a mixture which is now available to anyone who wants it. I also have a limited amount of seed from crossing ('Super Red' x 'Scarlet Red') with 'Super Orange,' and lots of seed of *S. canescens* x *S. macrorrhiza* as well as 'Skydiver' x *S. macrorrhiza* selfed. John Boggan sent me these latter two crosses and he will distribute the following hybrid sinningia seeds:

- *S. aggregata* x *S. aggregata pendulina*
- *S. aggregata* x *S. aggregata pendulina* selfed
- 'Skydiver' x *S. macropoda*
- 'Skydiver' x ('Skydiver' x *S. macrorrhiza*)
- (*S. eumorpha* x *S. macrorrhiza*) x 'Skydiver'
- (*S. eumorpha* x *S. macrorrhiza*) x ('Skydiver' x *S. macrorrhiza*)

These six crosses can be obtained by writing directly to John Boggan. His new address is: 217 First St., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850.

Don't hesitate to send me your seed or any requests you might have. As always, please include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

SINNINGIA CROSSINGS - A YEAR LATER

John Boggan, 217 First St., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

1985 was a busy year for me and my plants. Now that just about all of my sinningia crosses from last year have bloomed, I don't have any excuse not to write about them. My interest has been mainly with the species and their varieties. I have tried repeating crosses that have been made before, often substituting similar varieties for one or both parents, sometimes with very interesting results. I should also mention that I have had a lot of help from Dave Zaitlin and Jim Steuerlein, mainly in providing pollen from plants that I didn't have myself. Unfortunately, they have both left Ithaca for greener pastures, so I'm on my own here now. Of course, we have kept in touch and exchange plants when possible.

One note: I've used Dave's "Pink Eumorpha" is some of my crosses. However, it doesn't quite match descriptions of that plant. It has flowers that are shaped like *S. eumorpha*'s, but are as large or larger. The flowers are pink, but with a lavender cast and the leaves are very dark and bronzy. It is most likely a hybrid between the two, and crosses with this as a parent have been slightly variable.

- *S. concinna* x *S. 'White Sprite'* & *S. concinna* x *S. 'Snowflake'*: These two crosses are very vigorous and floriferous, and were very easy to make. They both have dark green leaves with red veins in a neat mound of foliage, and lavender flowers with speckling. The plants are 5 cm across, and the flowers are 2 cm long, with a face 1.5 cm across. They are very similar, but the 'White Sprite' cross is darker in color, has narrower petals and less distinct speckling. These crosses are probably quite similar to *S. 'Wood Nymph'* (*S. pusilla* x *S. concinna*). The genes for white flower color and fringed petals are both recessive, so I am backcrossing to the parents with the recessive traits, a difficult task because the hybrids are nearly sterile. I obtained three seedlings of a backcross to 'White Sprite' from about 25 pollinations.

S. 'Dymph' x *S. discolor* (*S. speciosa* 'discolor'): I made this cross before I knew it was probably impossible, and got four healthy seedlings, of which one has died. The three that bloomed were all slightly different. All three had large, dark blue-purple flowers, 4 cm long with a face 2.5-3 cm across, on long pedicels, 4.5-5 cm, and *speciosa*-like leaves. The smallest plant, about 10 cm (4") across, has been vigorous and floriferous and looks much like a tiny slipper gloxinia. The largest, 18 cm (7") across, gave me a surprise: It only bloomed in one leaf axil, but had four flowers in that axil! Neither parent bloomed this way. I will probably not name or distribute any of these three, but am rather fond of them and will grow them for awhile. It might be worthwhile to try crossing 'Dymph' with smaller, more floriferous *speciosa* hybrids.

- *S. pusilla* x *S. schiffneri* & *S. 'White Sprite'* x *S. schiffneri*: The former was made by Carl Clayberg several years ago, but I was never able to find any description. These two came out identical, which was disappointing, as I was hoping for a white-flowered plant. Both have

pale lavender flowers, with a very narrow tube 2 cm long, and face 1 cm across. There are tiny but distinct speckles in the throat. The flowers are borne two to four in each axil, a trait of *S. schiffneri*. The plants are very compact, with dark olive-green leaves and dark red undersides on a plant 6-8 cm across. The plants produce no tuber, but produce numerous offsets which can be



S. 'Dymph' x S. discolor

rooted. I am very pleased with these plants. If they could be grown from seed, I think they would prove very popular, as they are compact and floriferous, and are quite different from most of the miniatures. Unfortunately, they are sterile diploids. I would like very much to produce tetraploid versions, and will gladly send cuttings to anybody who works with colchicine. These crosses were very easy to make. A cross of *S. concinna* x *S. schiffneri* also yielded several seedlings, but these were sickly and never bloomed. However, Frances Batcheller used this cross as one parent of her hybrid 'Oengus,' so obviously she was able to get it to bloom.



S. 'White Sprite' x S. schiffneri

tube and pure white face, with a deep red-purple flush in the throat. In addition, the flowers are held slightly more erect, so are

- *S. 'White Sprite' x S. 'Pink Eumorpha'*: This cross is similar to 'Dollbaby' (*S. pusilla* x *S. eumorpha*). The first two seedlings to bloom had large flowers, 3.5 cm long and 3 cm across the face, on very long, 6.5 cm pedicels. The leaves were 4-5 cm long with reddish veins and the flowers were a very pale lavender, almost white, with a pinkish-lavender flush in the throat. However, the third seedling was a real beauty. The flowers are slightly smaller, but have a pale, true pink

displayed better. The plant also seems to be slightly more compact. I think this plant has the most potential of all my crosses. It is essentially a white 'Dollbaby'. However, it is a sterile diploid, but will probably produce enough unreduced gametes to use as a seed parent if it's crossed with a very fertile tetraploid. Again, I will gladly send a cutting to anybody who works with colchicine and might be able to convert it to a fertile tetraploid for me. The plant propagates easily from offsets, and I may name and distribute this hybrid as is. I also crossed 'Pink Eumorpha' with *S. pusilla*. The plants were similar, but had pinkish-purple flowers. My crosses of eumorpha with pusilla and 'White Sprite' got off to a good start, but I lost them over the winter before they bloomed.

- *S. aggregata* x *S. aggregata pendulina*: I made this cross mainly out of curiosity. It is almost perfectly intermediate in height and leaf size and shape. The flowers, however, show a strong pendulina influence. They are 4 cm long, very narrow, orange-red with speckling inside the tube. Unlike pendulina, however, this plant produces lots of pollen. It might be interesting to see the results of selfing this plant.

In the course of my pollinating, I have made several notable failures - notable either because the cross has been made before or because I got good seed pods but no germination. Some of these crosses were *S. concinna* x *S. aggregata* (Elena Jordan's 'Tinkerbells'), *S. aggregata* x *S. eumorpha* (made by Carl Clayberg several years ago - I got big pods, lots of seeds, no germination), *S. 'White Sprite'* x *S. macrorrhiza* (made by Peg Belanger and repeated by Jim Steuerlein), *S. concinna* x *S. hirsuta* ('Freckles'), *S. pusilla* x *S. hirsuta* (fat pods, no germination), and *S. concinna* x *S. eumorpha* ('Cindy'). I will probably try some of these crosses again. Meanwhile, I will begin to propagate some of the crosses I've already made, and see how they do under different cultural conditions.

BACK ISSUES

Back issues of "CrossWords" may be obtained from Zelda Mines, 2206 East 66th St., Brooklyn, New York 11234

ALL BACK ISSUES ARE \$5.00 PER VOLUME

Volume I (1977), 4 issues	Volume V (1981), 4 issues
Volume II (1978), 4 issues	Volume VI (1982), 3 issues
Volume III (1979), 4 issues	Volume VII (1983), 3 issues
Volume IV (1980), 4 issues	Volume VIII (1984), 3 issues
Volume IX (1985), 3 issues	

Individual issues of the current volume are \$1.50 each.

Please make checks payable to "Gesneriad Hybridizers Association"

SINNINGIA 'LEMON BLUSH'

Peg Conner, Huntington, N.Y.

The first successful cross I made with *Sinningia sulcata* was with *Sinningia aggregata pendulina*, probably because *S. aggregata pendulina* was the only likely candidate that was blooming at the time. Looking back, it was a happy circumstance. Later *S. sulcata* crosses with other large species and hybrid sinningias are proving to be enormous.

I believe the small leaf size, the branching habit and relatively short internodes of *S. aggregata pendulina* have been a good counter-balance for the larger *S. sulcata*.

S. sulcata has grown differently each year that I've had it. This past spring, the flower stalk was quite tall (32 inches) and grew directly from the tuber. There were small leaf buds on the lower stalk at the time of blooming which eventually developed into a plant approximately 12 inches tall and 18 inches across. The leaf size ranges from 1-4 inches long and 1/2 to 2 inches wide.

The F1 generation of *S. aggregata pendulina* x *S. sulcata* were all intermediate. The plant that is active now was grown in the greenhouse and is blooming at 15 inches. The flowers are 1 and a half inches long. The limb is small and flared. The tube is soft red, the limb soft orange and the throat is soft gold with faint markings. I grew this particular tuber outside in the ground last summer in full sun. It was compact, bushy and bloomed heavily. Grown under lights, it would also be more compact.

I selfed the F1, and of approximately ten F2 seedlings, all but one were similar to the F1. From the beginning, the plant that was different had foliage that was a much deeper green and was more compact. When the flowers opened, they were a beautiful clear yellow, with a flared limb that was larger than the F1. On the second or third day, a soft pink blush developed on the face of the flower. It bloomed freely on the lateral branches, as well as the main stem.

I was feeling pretty good about all this until I began trying to work with it. The flower produces no pollen and so far has not accepted pollen from other sinningias. Then, like *S. aggregata pendulina*, I found it almost impossible to root tip cuttings.

Last fall at the Long Island AGGS Show, I gave Marty and Zelda Mines a couple of tip cuttings. With their magic touch, they've rooted a number of tip cuttings (without having to resort to tissue culture), and have distributed them through the New York City Chapter. I do appreciate their time and effort propagating it, and also for urging me to name it.

My two tubers (the original seedling, which has re-sprouted once, and my one successful tip cutting) are dormant at the moment. I'm studiously ignoring them hoping they'll wake up soon to their new name, *Sinningia* 'Lemon Blush.'



SINNINGIA 'LEMON BLUSH'

S. aggregata pendulina x *S. sulcata*

Hybridized by Peg Conner

Growing in a 6" pan - flower detail below



GLOSSARY OF PLANT CHARACTERISTICS

- ACUMINATE Apex with margins converging to form an angle of 45° with a gradually diminishing point, sides pinched in before reaching the tip. Tip acute and drawn out with somewhat concave sides.
- ACUTE More or less sharp-pointed. Apex with nearly straight margins converging to form an angle of 45° - 90° . Distinctly sharp-pointed but not drawn out.
- ANTHOCYANIN The pigment in cells giving the blue or red colors to flowers and leaves.
- APPRESSED Pressed closely to axis - flattened against surface. (ad-pressus = pressed to)
- ATE suffix: like; approaching; having the character of.
- AXIL Position on stem in upper angle between stem and base of leaf (above leaf attachment).
- AXIS imaginary line round which organs are developed. Axis of stem, axis of flower.
- CALYX (chalice = cup) outermost portion of flower; protective covering of flower (innermost is corolla - petals).
- CAPITATE Head-shaped; more or less spherical.
- CARINATE Keeled with a longitudinal ridge.
- CARTILAGINOUS gristly; hard and tough, as the skin surrounding the seeds of an apple; firm and tough, but elastic.
- CAUDATE "Tailed": Apex acuminate with slender elongate tip.
- CHLOROPHYLL Green pigment (photosynthetic) in plants
- CILIATE Fringed with hairs from margin. Trichomes protruding from margins - like eyelashes. Marginal fringe of hairs.
- CILIOLATE Minutely ciliate.
- CONCAVE Hollow, as inside of saucer.
- CORDATE "Heart-shaped" (but not necessarily complete); Rounded lobes with sinus especially 2-lobed end of heart.
- CRENATE Teeth shallowly scalloped or obtuse. With rounded scalloped teeth. (shallowly) scalloped with rounded teeth.



- CRENULATE Minutely crenate
- CUNEATE Base (of leaf) with blade tapering down petiole;
= Wedge-shaped or narrowly triangular with tip pointing downward.
- CUSPIDATE Abrupt, short, firm, sharp point.
- DECURRENT (Running-down)
Portion of leaf extending down stem from base of leaf (below point of insertion or attachment).
- DECUSSATE With "opposite leaves at right angle to preceding pair".
Pairs of leaves alternating attachment (at right angles to each other) - give 4-ranked arrangement.
In pairs alternately at right angles.
- DENTATE (Margin) With teeth at right angles to margin.
Jackson: with teeth directed forward; with teeth pointed outward.
- DENTICULATE Minutely dentate.
- DISTICHOUS "Leaves 2-ranked, in one plane."
Leaves alternating on each side of stem - in one plane.
- DISTINCT Like parts separate, not joined
vs Coherent (lightly as Columnnea anthers) and Connate (fused).
- DORSAL Back of organ. (abaxial = side away from axis) (See Ventral)
- ELLIPTIC About 2x as long as wide.
Oblong with regularly rounded ends.
- EMARGINATE Rounded apex with shallow notch.
Notched at tip.
Shallow notch at tip.
- EPIDERMIS Outer layer of cells; = protective covering.
- ERECT Upright
Perpendicular to ground or to its attachment.
- FALCATE "Sickle-shaped"
- FREE Unlike parts separate, not joined
vs
Adherent (lightly fused)
Adnate (fused as Columnnea filaments to corolla).



- GALEA (Leather helmet, original cap made of weasel-skin)
 Helmet.
 Petal(s) shaped like a helmet, placed next to axis.
 Hollow and vaulted, usually upper lip of irregular corolla.
- GLABRATE Becoming
 Without hairs.
 Changes from being hairy to being without hairs.
 Becoming glabrous with age.
- GLABROUS "Smooth; devoid of trichomes"
 Without hairs.
- HERBACEOUS With soft annual growth.
 (no persistent - usually woody - stem above ground).
- HYALINE Thin, colorless and translucent.
 Glass like.
- HYDATHODE Specialized vein opening secreting water (or other liquid).
- HYPODERMIS Inner layer of cells beneath epidermis.
 Thick layer of water-containing cells above chlorophyll layer is sometimes considered a hypodermis and sometimes an epidermis (multiple).
- INTERNODE (between node)
 Portion of stem between nodes
 Short or almost absent in Saintpaulia; longer in Columnnea and other vining or stemmed plants.
- LATERAL Placed on the side of an organ.
- LIMB Portion of corolla expanded above tube.
 Distinct from throat (above throat).
- LOBE "Any, usually rounded, segment" of an organ.
 A cut in a margin.
 Any division of an organ or specially rounded division.
- MESOPHYLL (Middle leaf)
 Middle portion (inside) of leaf
- MUCRONATE (sharp - born)
 Abruptly tipped with a small, blunt point.
 With a short, straight point (not very sharp).
- NODE (Knot)
 "point on the stem where leaves are attached"
 (often makes a knob)



- OB- Inversely; oppositely; reversely. (As in obcordate)
- OBOVATE Inversely ovate. Egg-shaped with narrow end toward base.
- OBTUSE Blunt or rounded at tip.
Apex with terminal angle of more than 90° .
- OVATE Egg-shaped with widest axis below middle (toward
point of attachment) (narrow end toward tip).
- PEDICEL (ultimate) flower stalk. Stalk to a single
flower. Peduncle, stalk for flower cluster.
- PENTAGONAL "5-angled".
- PETIOLE Leaf stalk.
- PETIOLATE With a petiole.
- PERFOLIATE (through leaf)
Used when a stem seems to pass through a leaf.
Leaf completely surrounds stem.
- RECURVED Curved backward.
- REFLEXED Bent or turned backward. Abruptly bent backward.
- REFUSE Apex with rounded lobes and slightly notched.
Shallowly notched in a rounded tip.
- SEPAL The individual portion of a calyx, usually green.
- SERRATE Sawtoothed with teeth pointing toward tip.
- SESSILE " Sitting ". Without a stalk.
- SMOOTH Not rough or hairy.
- SPREADING Having a gradually outward direction.
Diverging nearly at right angles.
- THROAT The opening into a tubular corolla or calyx at
or just below junction of tube with limb.
The place where the limb joins the tube.
Redford: The open, expanded tube in the corolla
or calyx (perianth).



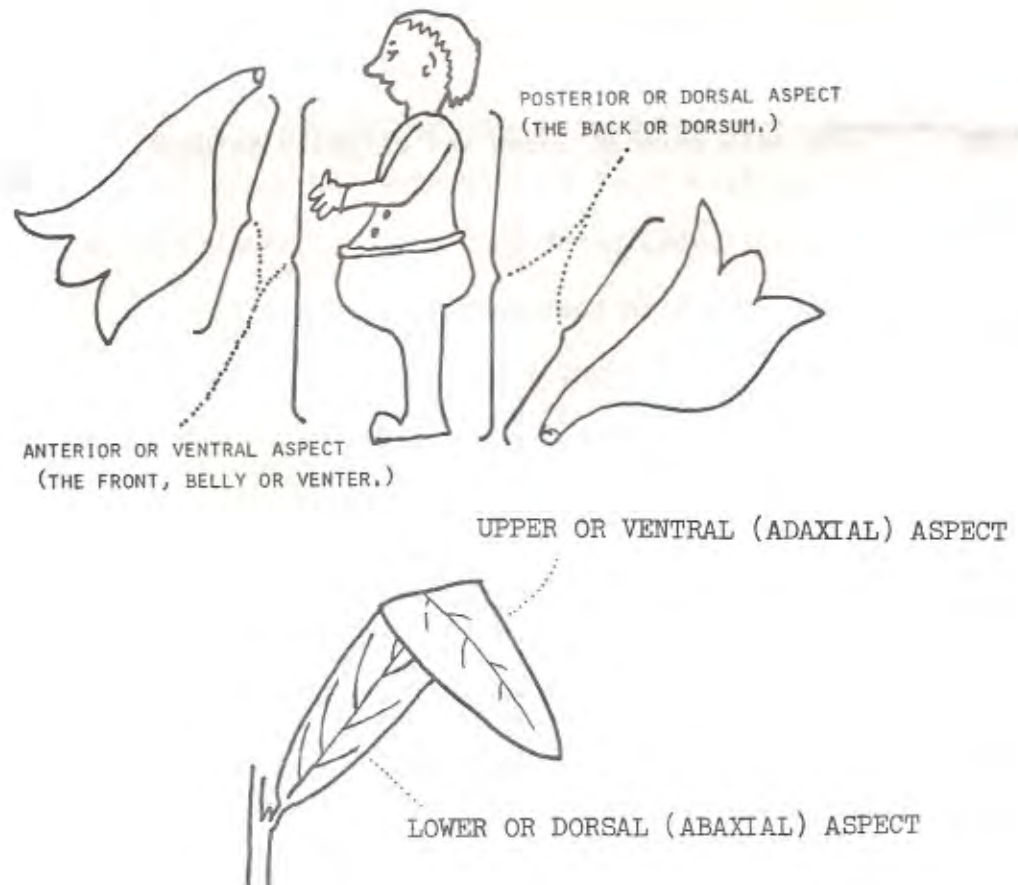
TRUNCATE (shortened)
"cut straight across"
squared as though cut off.



- UL - diminutive; little.

VENTRAL (pertaining to belly)
surface nearest axis;
= adaxial (inner);
opposite dorsal.

(Dorsal and ventral may relate to stem as indicated in definition Abaxial and adaxial. Or in some flower groups the terms dorsal and ventral change their frame of reference, as in referring to the back and front of a flower when viewing the "face" of the flower.)



GUIDELINES FOR REGISTERING HYBRIDS

(Condensed from "Why Register Gesneriad Hybrids?" by Patrick Worley
"CrossWords," Vol. IX, Issue 2, 1985

Serious hybridizers, both amateur and professional, take the time to register and properly name their hybrids. Registration also helps insure the uniqueness of any gesneriad name. It is conceivable and highly likely that two hybridizers could do identical crosses with nearly identical results. With proper registration this unhappy accident might be avoided.

Vegetative mutations or sports or changes that occur spontaneously in plants might make a plant significantly different from its progenitor, qualifying the plant for a cultivar name. The mutations must be reproducible by seed or vegetatively by cuttings or grafting. Sterile hybrids that are made fertile spontaneously or chemically may be registered as cultivars.

Here are the basic rules for naming a cultivar, simplified from the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (1980):

1. No latinized names may be used. The name *Sinningia* 'Rodentiana Variegata' may be wonderfully descriptive, but it is not suitable for a cultivar. This rule helps us to distinguish between the naturally occurring species and forms and the selected varieties of horticultural or hybrid origin.
2. The cultivar name must follow the species name, must appear in capitalized form and be enclosed in single quotes. *Sinningia* (the genus name) 'Pink Flare' (the cultivar name). Double quotation mark may not be used. The abbreviation "var." for variety is not to be used as it could be confused with "variegated."
3. A cultivar name may consist of one or two (but no more than three) words. Too many words in a name would only cause confusion and would certainly be shortened by others.
4. Cultivar names created by the combining of species names are not to be used. A cross between *Gesneria cuneifolia* and *Gesneria pedicellaris* would give us the somewhat unusual and unusable name of *Gesneria* 'Cuneicellaris' or *Gesneria* 'Pedicune.'
5. A cultivar name that incorporates another botanical name or common name should not be used. *Streptocarpus* 'Peach' or 'Rose' are names that are not allowed. The names *Streptocarpus* 'Peach Glow' or *Streptocarpus* 'Rose Reflection' are descriptive and in accordance with the rules of nomenclature.
6. Cultivar names that consist of a series of letters or numbers should be avoided. *Columnnea* '1123' and *Gesneria* 'SAEQ' are examples of the types of names that should not be used.
7. Cultivar names that exaggerate the qualities of the cultivar or that might become inaccurate with the passage of time should not be used. *Sinningia* 'Very Best Yellow' or *Columnnea* 'Ultimate Blue' illustrate the kind of overwrought names that should be avoided.
8. Cultivar names that are very similar in spelling or phonetics should be avoided to prevent confusion. *Columnnea* 'Helen,' 'Ellen,' 'Helene' and 'Helena' are examples of names that could easily become confused. To really honor the person being named, I suggest using both the first and last names and make the honor a real one.
9. Cultivar names including the words "cross," "crosses," "hybrid," "hybrids," or "grex" are not acceptable.

10. Cultivar names that use part of the species epithet are not allowed. *Sinningia* 'Baby Sin.' or *Gloxinia* 'Red Glox.' are two examples of the type of names to avoid.
 11. In cultivar names using an initial article, the article must be dropped unless it is a foreign language that requires the article. One would name a plant 'Captain' rather than 'The Captain' or in Spanish 'El Capitan' rather than 'Captain.'
 12. Proper names must be spelled out, never abbreviated. *Sinningia* 'Jacob Johns' not *Sinningia* 'J. Johns,' and *Columnnea* 'Mount Saint Helens,' not 'Mt. Saint Helens.'
 13. Names containing forms of address are not permitted unless they are used by national custom. Thus Fraulein, Herr, Mademoiselle, Miss or Mister or their equivalents in other languages, are not to be used in formulating new cultivar names. The abbreviation Mrs. and its equivalents in foreign languages may be used, e.g. Frau, Madame, Mrs. and Senora.
 14. By common consent, it is permissible to use the same name for two gesneriads, as long as they belong to different genera: *Columnnea* 'Inferno,' *Gloxinia* 'Inferno,' and *xAchimenantha* 'Inferno' are all permitted.
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HOW TO USE THE REGISTRATION FORM

- Fill out the accompanying form completely. Include as much detail in your descriptions as possible.
- Color photographs or line drawings must accompany each registration form. This is required to insure the uniqueness of the hybrid.
- Mail the form(s), along with a check (made payable to AGGS) for \$3 for EACH registration to:

Alan Wojcik, AGGS Register Committee
Box 689
Medinah, Ill. 60157

- You will receive a notice that the form(s) have been received. A search will then begin to determine if the name you have chosen has ever been used before and if the cross has already been done. If the name is approved, you will be notified.
- If you have previously sent in a registration form and received nothing back, please re-submit the form.

Genus:



American Gloxinia and Gesneriad Society

File Number:

Gesneriad registration Record
For plant names in the Family Gesneriaceae
(excluding *Saintpaulia*)

Name of Cultivar: _____ Synonym (if any): _____

Derivation: Hybrid: _____ Chance seedling selection: _____ Seed or vegetative mutation: _____

Parent or Parents: Seed parent: _____ Pollen parent: _____

Is the Plant reproducible from seed? Yes ___ No ___ % true from seed: _____ Vegetatively reproduced? Yes ___ No ___

Name of Plant from which the mutation or sport is derived: _____

Date of cross: _____ Date seed was planted: _____ Date of first flowering: _____

Plant growth and habit: _____

Stems: _____

Leaves: _____ Trace an outline of the leaf as accurately as possible on the back of this form

Color: _____ Shape: _____ Dimensions: _____

Margin: _____ Petioles (leaf stem): _____

Flower: _____

Color: _____ Shape and form: _____ Dimensions: _____

Pedicle: _____ Season of bloom: _____

Describe in detail how this cultivar differs from other of its type; i.e. how it is to be distinguished from plants now in cultivation:

Originator: _____ Address: _____

If photographs are submitted indicate nature: _____

If the name and/or description of the cultivar has been published in any periodical or price list please state: title, date and issue number, the page number on which the name, picture drawing or written description has been given:

Name and date of any award given the plant: _____

This variety has been inspected and/or tested and recommended for registration by:
Name: _____ Address: _____

If the plant is available to the trade, furnish the name and address of the propagator: _____

Date of registration: _____ Approved by: _____

"CrossWords" is published three times yearly 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 in the GHA.

Membership fee is \$5.00 per year and application forms, along with checks (made payable to "Gesneriad Hybridizers Association"), should be sent to Meg Stephenson at the address below.

Editorial correspondence may be sent to the editor. Editorial deadlines are March 1, July 1 and Dec. 1 for publication one month later. All editorial content is copyrighted by the GHA.

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