

# C R W O R D S S

The Gesneriad Hybridizers Association

## NEWSLETTER

Volume VII, Issue 3, 1983

### Editorial Comments

We are pleased to present in this issue an interview with one of the best-known gesneriad hybridizers of all time: Lyndon Lyon. One of the most important facts he stressed in our conversation is that the future of hybridizing depends on the work being done by today's amateurs. Whether you are just a dabbler or a serious hybridizer, many of tomorrow's new hybrids will be a result of your work today.

Lyndon also pointed out that, in many ways, we are lucky that the GHA exists. Where else can you get specific information and helpful hints about gesneriad hybridizing — all in one publication? The GHA is not concerned about profit, only the joy of passing on something of value to the members. For that reason, we feel it is the obligation and responsibility of each member to contribute some time and effort for the benefit of the GHA.

Putting together each issue of "CrossWords" has been a labor of love. A love of growing gesneriads and a desire to help add to the fun of hybridizing by bringing you the ideas and suggestions of both expert and amateur. But it is up to each member to contribute his or her fair share of the responsibility for filling these pages. You do not need an extensive knowledge of genetics, or hundreds of square feet of growing space. All you need is the desire to help make GHA the best possible source of information about gesneriad hybridizing — and learn something doing it. However, if we continue having difficulty getting input from more of the members, then we will have to seriously consider discontinuing this newsletter after next year. If you are getting tired of having us tell you, issue after issue, how we need articles and comments, just imagine how it feels for us to be faced with 16 pages to fill, and *nothing* to fill them with. Some of the members have been outstanding in their support. Others will not even acknowledge letters or requests.

In spite of these difficulties, we will continue publishing "CW" through 1984. And we will try, as always, to bring you the latest developments in the world of hybridizing.

It is time to renew your subscription. But keep in mind, your obligation to the GHA does not end with you mailing your check for \$5. It starts with your desire to be of value to our wonderful hobby instead of coasting along with a "let someone else do it" attitude. To help us determine what the members want in this newsletter, we urge you to complete the membership poll, along with your renewal form (page 13). It will go a long way in helping us determine the future of the GHA and "CrossWords."

On a lighter note, we wish you all the best for the Holiday Season and a very Happy New Year to everyone. See you next year.

— The Editors

---

### Index

Mystery of the Spotted Sinningias .....	Page 2
Al Wojcik	
New Episcias in the Trade .....	Page 3
Jane Crandall	
Clues to the Secret of Photosynthesis .....	Page 8
Meet the Hybridizer: An Interview with Lyndon Lyon .....	Page 9
Membership Poll and Renewal Form.....	Page 13



## Mystery of the Spotted Sinningias

By Al Wojcik

Most Sinningia growers have, from time to time, had various mutated flowers appear on their plants. Earlier this year, several plants of *Sinningia pusilla* began producing some strange flowers. One plant sent up a single stem topped by two flowers. Other plants had flowers with a fringed edge, similar to 'Snowflake' (See photos below). As quickly as these sports began showing up, they disappeared. What had caused these mutations?

My theory was that the accidental overdosing of my *pusillas* with Cygon 2E, shortly before the mutated flowers began appearing, had caused the sports. I wrote a letter to Larry Hodgson of Sillery, Quebec, after reading an article he wrote for Gesneriad Saintpaulia News concerning his own mutated Sinningia flowers. I had hoped he might be able to confirm my suspicions that Cygon 2E had caused the sports. Unfortunately, he didn't think Cygon 2E was the culprit, but his letter contained several other potential causes:

"I am sorry to say that I can't help you with your theory that Cygon 2E at higher than normal concentrations causes sports in Sinningias. Unfortunately for you (and, in my opinion, fortunately for them) my Sinningias have never been treated with Cygon 2E. The only insecticide that any of them has ever received has been Safer's Insecticidal Soap and, even there, none of my *Sinningia pusilla* has been treated to any such insecticide.

One possibility is that older tubers might be more likely to produce sports, as, in my case, the tubers were from 2 to 4 years old. Excess heat might be involved, since both were in my top tray together during the heating season, the period in which my plant room is the hottest.

Since that article was written, both plants have produced strictly normal flowers, except quite recently, when my *S. pusilla* that originally had the Siamese flowers produced one single fringe-edged flower. This flower was about 1/4 bigger than a normal flower, somewhat paler and much more long-lasting. Unfortunately, I did not make any notes on the dates. It looked quite a bit like the flower of *S. 'Snowflake'* except it was not zygomorphic and the petals were all of equal length. I pollinated this plant frequently but obtained no seed.

My own feelings as to the cause? Probably stress of any kind is likely to cause mutations on plants and Cygon 2E would certainly put some stress on them (if I am to judge by my only experience with this product, which killed about half the plants treated)."

I would be interested in hearing from anyone else who has had Sinningias produce these occasional mutated flowers. Please include any cultural information, such as growing conditions, insecticides used and age of the plants. Photographs are also welcome. Maybe we can discover a pattern to these mutations and help solve the mystery of the spotted Sinningias. 🐞



This plant of *S. pusilla* produced one stem with two peloric flowers on it. Unfortunately, it never did this again. Pollination was not successful.



A plant of *pusilla* (above) with one normal flower and one with a fringed edge. A closeup (right) shows the similarity to 'Snowflake' and 'Star Eyes,' but close observation shows that the extra lobes are of different lengths and not as evenly distributed around the edge of the flower.





## New Episcias in the Trade

By Jane Crandall

Butler Bridge Rd., R. #2, Box 181B, Fletcher, N.C. 28732

During the last several years, many new hybrid Episcias have appeared on dealer lists and in various publications. Usually the hybridizer and parentage are not indicated and descriptions are vague. The following list is limited to the few for which the hybridizer, parentage and some description is available.

If anyone has information about any additional Episcia hybrids not included in this list, please send the information to me.

<b>Cultivar</b>	<b>Hybridizer</b>	<b>Parentage</b>	<b>Description</b>
E. 'Amethyst'	Kit Jeans	'Cool Waters' pollinated by hummingbirds	Velvety green leaves with lavender flowers
E. 'Bendenweyr'	Kit Jeans	'Cool Waters' pollinated by hummingbirds	Silver leaves overlaid and bordered with rose-purple. Red flowers.
E. 'Big Country'	Nolan Blansit	'Ruby Glow' × 'Flamenco'	Large, metallic rose leaves. Orange-red flowers.
E. 'Bronze Agate'	Harry Luther	'Moss Agate' seedling	Bronze, olive-green leaves shaded to dark brown, central veins bordered by green, other veins silver-green. Flowers dark orange-red, yellow throat.
E. 'Cleo Valley'	Pat Thomas	'Cleopatra' mutation	Widely varied. Leaves hairy, some spooned and transparent; hot pink; irregular fern patterns; pink midrib, blue veining; pink with black edge.
E. 'Coral Plush'	Nolan Blansit	'Coral Glow' × 'Ruby Red Dress'	Soft, hairy peach-rose leaves. Coral red flowers.
E. 'Cotton Candy'	Harry Luther	'Tricolor' × <i>E. lilacina</i> 'Viridis'	Leaves sea green, center silver green pattern spreading into veins. Pink flowers, fringed edges, cream center.
E. 'Country Brilliance'	Nolan Blansit	'Ruby Glow' × 'Coral Plush'	Vivid, intensely red leaves. Orange-red flowers, apricot streaks. Compact.
E. 'Country Carnival'	Nolan Blansit	'Country Neon' × 'Country Plush'	Iridescent coral leaves. Orange-red flowers. Grows large.
E. 'Country Classic'	Nolan Blansit	'Red Flair' × 'Ruby Glow'	Large chocolate brown leaves, netted and veined silver. Orange-red flowers. Compact.
* E. 'Country Clown'	Nolan Blansit	'Country Love' × 'Country Brilliance'	Iridescent rose leaves, splashed with muted pink, giving a glowing rose-pink effect. Flowers orange-rose.

(Continued)

**CrossWords** Page 3

**New Episcias in the Trade (Continued)**

<b>Cultivar</b>	<b>Hybridizer</b>	<b>Parentage</b>	<b>Description</b>
E. 'Country Color'	Nolan Blansit	'Country Love' × 'Country Brilliance'	Big iridescent, very vivid rose leaves. Flowers salmon-pink.
E. 'Country Copper'	Nolan Blansit	'Moss Agate' × 'Ruby Glow'	Coppery-brown leaves, veined silver and rose, with an emerald-green pine tree pattern in the center. Flowers orange-red.
E. 'Country Love'	Nolan Blansit	'Colombia Orange' × 'Coral Plush'	Heavily-ribbed leaves are rose, the centers are silver-aqua. Compact growth. Coral red flowers.
E. 'Country Moonshine'	Nolan Blansit	'Cool Waters' × 'Country Love'	Shiny, slate-rose leaves, ribbed and textured, maturing to smoky aqua-rose with darker veins. Rose-red, fluted and reflexed flowers.
* E. 'Country Music'	Nolan Blansit	'Country Love' × 'Country Brilliance'	Hot pink leaves, irregular green oak leaf marking; leaf shimmered in ruby-red. Green markings appear metallic rose to silvery aqua-green, shading from coral-pink to lavender. Flowers apricot-orange.
E. 'Country Neon'	Nolan Blansit	'Big Red' × 'Coral Plush'	Leaves are silver-green with hot pink veins, new leaves overall rose. Orange-red flowers.
E. 'Country Nightlight'	Nolan Blansit	'Country Plush' × unidentified <i>E. cupreata</i> species.	Fuzzy dark brown leaves, rose-red veins, faint pink edge. Orange-red flowers.
E. 'Country Plush'	Nolan Blansit	'Colombia Orange' × 'Coral Plush'	Velvety, hairy, peach colored leaves. Large flowers are fiery orange-red.
E. 'Country Powderpuff'	Nolan Blansit	'Country Plush' × unidentified <i>E. cupreata</i> species.	Hairy leaves of silver, flushed rose, darker leaf margins. Flowers orange-red.
E. 'Country Shoeshine'	Nolan Blansit	'Emerald Queen' × 'Ruby Glow'	Large-growing, glossy gray-green leaves, broad dark border. Flowers orange-red.

\* Nolan Blansit reports that three different mutations of one seedling of 'Country Love' × 'Country Brilliance' produced 'Country Clown,' 'Country Music' and 'Country Showdown.'

(Continued)



**New Episcias In the Trade** (Continued)

<b>Cultivar</b>	<b>Hybridizer</b>	<b>Parentage</b>	<b>Description</b>
* E. 'Country Showdown'	Nolan Blansit	'Country Love' × 'Country Brilliance'	Variable leaf markings from metallic rose to hot pink. Some leaves evenly marked, some half and half. May produce stolon sports of 'Country Music.' Orange-red flowers.
E. 'Country Star'	Nolan Blansit	'Cool Waters' × 'Country Love'	Silvery aqua-green leaves flushed rose. Mature leaves more silver, with rose-pink veins. Orange-red flowers.
E. 'Country Sunset'	Nolan Blansit	'Tiger Stripe' × 'Ruby Glow'	Purple-rose to golden-green leaves. Compact growth. Orange-red flowers.
E. 'Country Tapestry'	Nolan Blansit	'Colombia Orange' × 'Coral Plush'	Pebbly, blistered leaves, dark rose veined in silver and aqua-green. Orange-rose flowers.
E. 'Dragon Song'	Kit Jeans	'Big Country' × 'Coral Plush'	Leaves rosy pink. Older leaves silver green, flushed pink. Red flowers.
E. 'Flamingo Jeans'	Kit Jeans	'Pink Brocade' × 'Tricolor'	Resembles 'Pink Brocade' with rougher textured leaves.
E. 'Fire Lizard'	Kit Jeans	'Big Country' selfed	Under lights, the leaf markings are patterned like lizard skin with red veins running throughout. Red flowers.
E. 'Hallelujah'	Kit Jeans	'Fire Lizard' pollinated by hummingbirds	Chocolate brown leaves, rose veins. Red flowers.
E. 'Humming Bird'	Kit Jeans	'Cool Waters' pollinated by hummingbirds	Large coppery foliage, light green veins and midrib. Red flowers.
E. 'Irish Mist'	Bill Richardson	Unidentified seed from Panama	Large green leaves with silver Christmas tree pattern along midrib. Bright red flowers.
E. 'Kalico Kat'	Kit Jeans	'Pink Brocade' × 'Tricolor'	Resembles 'Pink Brocade,' leaves marked with brown spots.

(Continued)

**New Eplecias in the Trade** (Continued)

<b>Cultivar</b>	<b>Hybridizer</b>	<b>Parentage</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>E. lilacina</i> 'Blue Nile'	Harry Luther	<i>E. lilacina</i> 'Viridis' × <i>E. lilacina</i> 'Mrs. Fanny Haage'	Large, hairy, puckered, revolute leaves, center silver at midrib, rest of leaf bright green, bordered with dark brown. Flowers lavender-blue, cream and yellow throat. Lobes fringed, overlapped.
<i>E.</i> 'Mahogany'	R.C. Paquette	'Noel' × 'Triton'	Large, bubbly, reddish-brown leaves, pink undersides. Orange flowers. Vegetatively reproduced from a seedling.
<i>E.</i> 'Mint Julep'	R.C. Paquette	'Noel' × 'Silver Sheen'	Large, bubbly, silver-green leaves, darker margins, heavily veined in light green shades. Orange flowers.
<i>E.</i> 'Moonlite Valley'	Pat Thomas	'Unpredictable Valley' mutation	Variable plants with pink, green and variegated foliage.
<i>E.</i> 'Party Girl'	Kit Jeans	'Big Country' × 'Coral Plush'	Large leaves, vibrant green centers, deep-edged in frosty pink. Red flowers.
<i>E.</i> 'Piemur'	Kit Jeans	'Cool Waters' pollinated by hummingbirds	Silver-green leaves with bronze edges. Red flowers.
<i>E.</i> 'Pink Panther'	Harry Luther	'Tricolor' × <i>E. lilacina</i> 'Viridis'	Large copper-green leaves, silver-green pattern in center of midrib and along lateral veins. Large fringed pink flower, cream center, deep pink spotting.
<i>E.</i> 'Pink Satin'	Kit Jeans	'Pink Brocade' × 'Tricolor'	Resembles 'Pink Brocade'
<i>E.</i> 'Pink Shimmer Valley'	Pat Thomas	'Shimmer' mutation	Some leaves half pink/half silver; some have markings of pink, brown and silver.
<i>E.</i> 'Pink Velvet'	Winston Smith	Mother plant 'Lady Lou.' Pollen parent unknown.	Velvet textured leaf, deep rosey-pink and green. Never reverts as 'Lady Lou' does. Orange-red flowers.
<i>E.</i> 'Princess Feather'	Kit Jeans	'Party Girl' selfed, selected seedling	Another pink-leaved plant. Red flowers.
<i>E.</i> 'Red Treys Wild'	Kit Jeans	'Pink Brocade' × 'Tricolor'	Resembles 'Tricolor' with a bright pink overflush. Red flowers.

(Continued)



**New Episcias in the Trade** (Continued)

Cultivar	Hybridizer	Parentage	Description
<i>E.</i> 'Silver Medal'	Harry Luther	'Silver Chalice' selfed	Leaves bright silver in the center, purple-gray edges. Red flowers.
<i>E.</i> 'Smoky Emerald'	R.C. Paquette	'Noel' × 'Moss Agate'	Large, waffle-type leaves, very dark green, light green veins. Flowers flame orange.
<i>E.</i> 'Unpredictable Valley'	Pat Thomas	<i>E. reptans</i> mutation	Variable plants with pink, green and white in leaves in many combinations.

The following is a list of species and cultivars which were introduced in 1977 and 1978.

Species/Cultivar	Introducer	Origin	Description
<i>E. cupreata</i> 'La Azulita'	Hans Wiehler	Venezuela	Plants are compact, leaves small, green with silver netting.
<i>E. cupreata</i> 'La Solidar Bronze'	Hans Wiehler	Venezuela	Leaves bronze-purple, white spotting along midrib.
<i>E. cupreata</i> 'La Solidar Green'	Hans Wiehler	Venezuela	Leaves green, white spotting along midrib.
<i>E. fimbriata</i> 'Dudley's Silver'	Hans Wiehler	Peru	A species with fringed lobes. Type species had leaves marked purple and brown. This cultivar has green leaves with broad silver midrib.
<i>E. fimbriata</i> 'Maas Bronze'	Hans Wiehler	Acre, Brazil	Leaves mottled bronze-green. Corolla white.
<i>E. fimbriata</i> 'Moore's Green'	Hans Wiehler	Peru	Leaves plain green without silver mid-vein. Corolla white, fringed lobes.
<i>E. lilacina</i> 'Chocolate Velour'	Harry Luther	Costa Rica	Hairy, puckered, revolute leaves, dark brown-copper along midrib. Flowers pale lilac-blue.
<i>E. lilacina</i> 'Limon'	Harry Luther	Costa Rica	Wide, hairy, slightly puckered, light green leaves, bordered dark olive-brown. Flower blue-violet, large white splash in throat.
<i>E. lilacina</i> 'Panama White'	Hans Wiehler	Cerro Jefe, Panama	Leaves small, monochromatic greenish-purple above, rose veins below. Corolla white.

(Continued)



### New Episcias in the Trade (Continued)

Species/Cultivar	Introducer	Origin	Description
<i>E. lilacina</i> 'Santa Rita'	Hans Wiehler	Santa Rita Ridge, Panama	Leaves small, yellow-green without the silver-flushed center of 'Viridis.' Corolla light lavender.
<i>E. lilacina</i> 'Selby's Best'	Hans Wiehler	Cerro Jefe, Panama	Leaves small, monochromatic, bronze-purple above, purple with green midrib below. Corolla light blue.
<i>E. reptans</i> 'Iquitos'	Hans Wiehler	Iquitos, Peru	Plants compact, leaves light green with silver veins above, lighter green below.
<i>E. reptans</i> 'Utrecht'	Hans Wiehler	Utrecht University Botanical Gardens.	Leaves large, bronze-green, prominent green veins above, overlaid with silver, rose-purple below, green along vein.

---

**Don't Forget to Renew Your Membership. See Page 13**

---

### Clues to the Secret of Photosynthesis

*Courtesy of United Press International*

Scientists have succeeded for the first time in identifying the five genes that regulate photosynthesis, the process by which green plants change carbon dioxide into energy.

The team, working at the Lawrence Berkeley Lab, focused its research on DNA from a particular type of bacteria that is found in sewage ponds.

They discovered that the job performed by five bacterial genes responsible for converting sunlight into energy in the bacterium is exactly the same as that found in spinach and tobacco, plants much higher on the evolutionary tree.

"That's a very exciting finding, because it suggests that in the billions of years of evolution that separate bacteria and spinach, nature has not managed to come up with a better way to do this," Hearst said. "In some distant past, when these two forms of life diverged along their evolutionary paths, both of them may have taken along the genetic packet that we have discovered."

The scientists used a bacteria called *Rhodoseudomonas capsulata* borrowed from Professor Barry Marra of St. Louis University School of Medicine, an expert in gene manipulation of this bacteria.

By studying a critical membrane known as the reaction center, where light is converted into energy, the team mapped the functions of five genes, which produce the proteins to control life processes.

Three of these genes produced proteins that made up the reaction center itself, and the other two were part of a nearby "light-harvesting" pigment area.

By determining in what order the genes were strung together to make up a strand of DNA, a substance found in every living cell, the team figured out the sequence of amino acids in the proteins.

The discovery affects three important areas of genetics and biology, Hearst said — structure, regulation and evolution.

"The evolutionary questions are the most exciting ones of all. Now that we have specific photosynthetic genes to look at, it has become possible to explore the relationship between lowly forms of life like bacteria and some of the higher plants," Hearst said. ☛



## **Meet the Hybridizer: An Interview with Lyndon Lyon**

Lyndon Lyon is well-known in the gesneriad world for his outstanding work in the creation of over 800 named African violet hybrids. Among his greatest achievements are the hybridizing of the first double pink violet and the creation of the first star-shaped violet flowers. He is also responsible for many hybrid *Columnneas*, *Sinningias* and *Streptocarpus*. — *Al Wojcik*

### **How did you first get involved in violet hybridizing?**

It was something I've been interested in for years. I was brought up on a farm. I was especially interested in articles about breeding corn. I've always been interested in plants, the outdoors and that sort of thing. I used to breed rabbits, too. Flemish Giants. My wife had a violet leaf given to her in 1949. I got some violet seed from Friendly Gardens. And those were tetraploids. I think one of the first ones was . . . I got hold of 'Star Sapphire' and I started making some crosses with that.

### **You were also responsible for the first double pink violet.**

Yes, the first time they were ever shown, we took them to the St. Louis AVSA Show in 1954.

### **How difficult was it to create that first double pink?**

Well, actually, everyone was talking about it at the time. A great many people had made the first crosses, but nothing happened. People thought it would be a lot more difficult than it actually was. But it only took two crosses. The pink color is recessive, of course. And the doubleness is dominant. So in the first cross (single pink with double purple), all the doubles we got were sort of a lavender or blue. Then when we crossed it with a pink single, we got all blues. Then all we had to do was cross back to another pink. We had a whole mess of them right from the start.

We were very fortunate because we used pretty good pinks, pretty good plants. We used one of the first single pinks, 'Pink Attraction' I think. I've got it all written down, of course. It was quite exciting for us. Everybody started hearing about it. Then they started coming here from everywhere. Everybody was really excited. We named it 'Double Ohio Bountiful.' We had to make sure everyone knew it was a double. They'd never seen anything like it before — or since. We sold one of them for \$1,000.

### **That was really a lot of money back then.**

You aren't kidding. That's a lot of money today.

### **What have you found to be the dominant and recessive characteristics in violets?**

Purple, of course, is dominant. That's the native color in the wild. We're very fortunate in breeding violets because most of the characteristics are caused by one gene, not a multiple inheritance . . . which makes it very simple. And of course most violets are diploid. The girl-type leaf is dominant. The regular type is the wild. Then you've got the holly, crinkled and the watermelon leaves. All those leaf types are dominant. That makes it very easy to work with.

Pinks are recessive. The star-shaped (peloric) flower is recessive. Reds and freckled are recessive. The most difficult plant to get was a pink star. Because that's two recessives. Once we got the pink stars, it became very simple. You just crossed out and crossed back. What we've tried to do with violets is to get all the recessives on one plant. Then backcross to the dominants, then to the recessives.

### **How about the Fantasy or freckled violets. What causes the spots and streaks of color in the blossoms?**

The Fantasies, the reds and the pinks are all on the same locus (position on the chromosome). They're all recessive to the blue color. But if you cross a pink with a Fantasy, the Fantasy is the dominant. It seems to come right up the line. Fantasy is dominant over pink, red is dominant over Fantasy. In the Fantasies, you have all different colored backgrounds. You can have purple spots over pink, purple spots on lavender, and purple spots on red. We've done all of them. We've even put Fantasies on stars.

### **Bi-color violets seem to be rather unstable. Sometimes you'll get bi-color flowers, other times they have solid color. Have you noticed the same thing?**

Oh, sure. There's been research work done on that at universities. Different elements in fertilizer,

(Continued)



like phosphorus, day length, all these different things have an effect on them. They're very sensitive to these things. And that's why, sometimes during the year, you get nice bi-colors, other times of the year, it changes to solid colors. Sometimes you'll get both of these on the same plant. But that is a dominant characteristic. It's what Dr. Reed calls "slow genes." If you get two slow genes, you get a white flower. If you get one gene, you often get a bi-color. But sometimes a white plant will get color on some flowers. It's something that's very easily changed by environment, fertilizer, etc.

**You've also done a lot of work with miniature violets. How did those come about?**

I used the pink star in the first crosses. We already had some that were partially miniatures. We had one that had some *shumensis* in it. (*Saintpaulia shumensis* is the wild species miniature. There were miniatures long before I had any. But an awful lot of them weren't actually miniatures. They were fine in small pots, but if you put them in a larger pot, they'd get big. From our first mini crosses, we grew a lot of them and selected from there.

**Minis seem to have more of a suckering problem than the standards. Do you have that problem?**

No, not too much. We might have to pick the suckers off them once. But that's about it. Some, of course, will sucker more than others. Once they start blossoming, then all you get are more blossoms. Before they start blossoming, you may get suckers, but take them out and they won't sucker again.

**Then you took the next step and developed mini-trailers.**

I started working with a nice mini, 'Tiny Pink.' Also the pink star. We used the pink star in everything. That gave us twice as many choices — with stars and without stars. We crossed those with (the trailing species) *grotei* and *magungensis minima*. The trailing characteristic was the most difficult thing that we ever did because it's multiply inherited. If you cross with a trailer, you pick up the trailing characteristic but you've got a wild plant again. Cross the other way, and you lose the trailing characteristic.

**Your work with Sinningias has produced some outstanding hybrids. One of my favorites is Sinningia 'Rex.'**

Oh, you like that one. We've got a pink one that's even better. I think a lot more work can be done with that. If you cross out and cross back, you could improve its vigor. Developing 'Rex' took place over such a long period of time . . . we just kept picking out smaller ones from the various crosses. I don't remember the first cross we did to get 'Rex.' I've got it pretty well written up, though. I could send you something on that. It came from the old xGlox (*S. cardinalis* × *eumorpha*). But there's a lot more to be done with those. I've made so many crosses over a period of time that I lost a lot of the original crosses.

**You must have to keep good records. What is your system?**

I keep pretty good records, yes. I've got a good system. I have a book for every year. I started it in 1960. I assigned that first book the letter "A." Then the page number in the book would be next. "A-13" for instance. If we get cuttings or seed from a cross, we give it another letter. So you've got a letter, a number, and another letter. All the information goes on that page in the book. We also keep that information on a stick in the plant. But we don't put anything in the book until we plant seed. A lot of times, you may not even get any seed. The first letter always refers you to the year, and the number refers to the page in that book. If we name it, that goes in the book, too.

We also have a card system. We use the cards in the greenhouse. They contain the name and the original letters and number. If we need more information, we look at the card, which refers us to the right book. With this system, you can go back year by year, very quickly. I think it works really well.

**Do you favor fertile hybrids over sterile ones?**

If it was sterile, but something that was very desirable, we do propagate vegetatively.

**Have you ever used colchicine to make these sterile hybrids fertile?**

Yes. I have violets now that are tetraploids and they're fertile. I used colchicine on leaf cuttings. I've got a lot of information on that. Work was done by the USDA in Maryland. In the course of their work, all the species violets were made into tetraploids. It's quite easy to get tetraploid violets.

A drugstore, if they're willing, can get colchicine for you. They can also dilute it to the strength you

(Continued)



need. They'd have to be sure they knew you though, since it is a poison. They got me some that was regular strength. Then they diluted it for me, which is much easier for them to do. The regular mixture is kept in the refrigerator.

**You've also worked with Streptocarpus. 'Cape Beauty' and 'Cape Jewel' are really nice and small. They are a little tough for me to grow, though.**

They do better in the Winter. I'm still growing them, working with them. Bartley Schwarz has several nice minis. I've got some of his here, too. I visited him out in California. He's a very enthusiastic fellow. I think he's one of the most active fellows I know.

**What have you been working on recently?**

My work has been considerably curtailed now. I've been doing a lot with roses. Miniature roses and winter-hardy roses. I've done some very interesting work there. My grandson and his wife are working with the violets now. It has to be that way, because eventually someone else is going to have to take over.

**Are roses easier or more difficult to hybridize than gesneriads?**

Well, they're all tetraploids. I think they're much more difficult in some ways. I'm interested in all sizes, not just minis.

**What kind of soil mix do you use?**

We've used the same thing for a long time. It's a 3-2-1 mix. 3 parts peat, 2 vermiculite and 1 perlite. Then we use a little limestone to neutralize the acidity. We fertilize when we water. It's a simpler method and it works well. I wouldn't say it's the best possible mix, but it's uniform and very good.

**A lot of people are saying that the popularity of indoor plants is on the decline. Do you agree?**

Yes, I guess it probably is. It's a little slower now. But it changes all the time. I see there's an awful lot of Optimara violets sold now. That makes it a little more difficult for the smaller commercial growers. The price of tools and equipment is way up. And with inflation, it's hard to keep up.

**What's in the future for violet hybridizing?**

I think we can go a long way yet . . . if somebody works at it the way they really should. I think we can get the flowers to look more like tuberous begonias. Really vigorous, rugged plants. They won't be for outdoors, but we can go a long way in that direction. We need some really dedicated amateurs to push the big commercial growers into new areas.

**Everyone is waiting for a yellow African violet. What are the chances of that happening soon?**

I've done some work in that direction. We've got the greens, of course, but that's just chlorophyll in the flowers. But all violet anthers (pollen sacs) are yellow. To me, if the anthers are yellow, it should be possible for the petals to be yellow. You notice that, if you check a lot of flowers, the yellow in the anthers extends down the filaments, and even into the center of the flower sometimes. You should really check every new seedling you get.

But it doesn't look good for yellow violets. With a lot of plants (non-gesneriads), you've got a lot of closely-related plants that you can cross to change the color. But there's no other gesneriad that you can cross with a violet to change the plant.

**What about claims of a cross between Saintpaulia and Streptocarpus?**

That actually didn't happen. People would be willing to pay a lot to someone who could prove they did it. That hasn't happened yet. Even though they both come from Africa and have fairly close chromosome counts, that doesn't mean too much. Dr. (Sheldon) Reed did a lot of work on that, too. I tried it myself, in fact quite a lot, but nothing happened.

**It would be nice to get different shaped flowers on more of the Sinningias. In violets, you have doubles, singles, stars, etc. Why is it so difficult to get those shapes on the mini-Sinningias?**

Well, we do have the real, true star-shape on violets. Those extra lobes on the mini-Sinningias ('Snowflake' and 'Star Eyes') are pheno-copies. Dr. Reed had a good article about that. In the case of

(Continued)



violets, he figured the primitive plant had a very primitive, star-shaped flower. But the modern flower is more specialized — for pollination and to keep water out of the flower. He figures that some modern genes suppress the genes for the more primitive star flower. In all the gesneriads that I've ever seen . . . *Columnneas* will do it occasionally. *Sinningias* . . . in fact all of them will do it occasionally. Of course, the *Gloxinia* (*Sinningia speciosa*) has the star flower, but you can't cross the *Gloxinias* with the little *Sinningias*. There's too much difference between them, as far as I can see. There're not quite close enough. Sometimes you'll get a hybrid, but it's usually very sterile. I've done it, but the plant was so lousy that I didn't do anything with it. It was sterile, too. I think there's more to be done with the *Gloxinias*. We're constantly trying to produce a smaller plant. I think eventually, we'll get the *Gloxinia* down to *Sinningia* size. I've got some that are quite small. But it takes a lot of work, and some of these things get started . . . but eventually someone else has to take over.

**Another interesting hybrid of yours is *Columnnea* 'Great Horned,' which has a projection or horn sticking out of the top of the flower. How did that come about?**

The species, *C. erythrophaea*, sometimes has a horn on the flower. But the first horned ones I got weren't from that. The one I had . . . this is very strange because it didn't have anything like that in the background. It seems like it was just a mutation. That one is really interesting. Some of the flowers have three or four horns. I did a lot of work with *Columnneas*. I've got some that are much more compact than the others. Much more so. But I'm not doing too much in *Columnneas* right now.

**What advice would you give to an amateur hybridizer?**

The most important thing is to know your plants. The genetics that you need are relatively simple. Really just a few things. But people are sometimes scared of the genetics. Actually you don't need to know too much. If you know which characteristics are dominant and which are recessive, it's going to help you a great deal.

But the primary thing is to know your plants. Because if you don't, you're sure not going to be able to pick out the best. You won't be able to pick the right parents either. And the more you know about what's already been done . . . you should do a lot of studying. Read old magazines. All the information you'll need to know about violet genetics is in the back issues of AVSA magazine.

I think the work of amateurs is very, very important. And this newsletter is very good. There's a lot of good stuff in the back issues. We just happened to be talking about it just a little while ago. The importance of it . . . because a lot of the crosses are sterile and you could save yourself an awful lot of work if you just get some of that information.

When you can accomplish something in hybridizing, it makes you feel very good. ♀

---

**HYBRIDIZERS:** Would you like to help the AGGS library committee? Next time you have a new plant ready to register, please send me a slide (two preferred), and at least a few descriptive words (as many as you wish). When we have enough slides we will have a program of "new introductions." Any others you have registered in the last year or two will be very useful also. I hope to hear from all of you. Send to Isla Montgomery, 921 Garfield, Denver, Colo. 80206. ♀

#### **BACK ISSUES**

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

Volume I (1977), 4 Issues

Volume IV (1980), 4 Issues

Volume II (1978), 4 Issues

Volume V (1981), 4 Issues

Volume III (1979), 4 Issues

Volume VI (1982) 3 Issues

**All Back Issues Are \$5.00 Per Volume**

Individual issues of the current volume may be obtained for \$1.50 each.



## GHA Want List:

Requests should be sent to David Zaitlin, 1441 Drake Dr., #3, Davis, Calif. 95616. Do not send plant material to Dave. Please list what you are requesting, and what (if anything) you have to exchange for it. Requests for seed should include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

There were no new requests for the Want List. However, I have two *Sinningia* crosses that I would like to distribute. I am now listing these by my hybridization numbers, rather than by their complex parentage. They are:

- 1) #1413-83 *S. canescens* × *S. eumorpha* type backcrossed to a sibling of its pollen parent. Seed parent has exceptional blossoms.
- 2) #5352-83 This is a backcross of a dark-leaved plant having large pink flowers with one of its parents that has large purple blooms. Both of the parents of the seed parent of this cross are third or fourth generation hybrids having *S.* 'New Zealand,' *S.* 'Rex' and a *S. eumorpha* hybrid in their genetic backgrounds.

— Dave Zaitlin

## RHS Color Chart No Longer Available

After requesting information about the availability of the Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart, I was informed that "this chart is now no longer available. However, attempts are being made to find sponsors to assist in the cost of reprinting the chart. We do have a list of people who are awaiting the new chart, and I have added your name to this list so that when it becomes available we can let you know the price."

Anyone else interested in obtaining this color fan, useful in identifying plant colors, can have their name added to this list by writing to: P.J. Salter, Managing Director, Royal Horticultural Society, 80 Vincent Square, London, England SW1P 2PE.

— Al Wojcik

### GHA Membership Poll

Please fill out and return with your membership form

1. What are your growing conditions, e.g. indoors under lights, greenhouse, etc.
2. Have you ever hybridized gesneriads?  
 Yes  No
3. If yes, which gesneriads have you worked with?
4. What would you like to see in future issues of "CrossWords"?

Gesneriad Hybridizers Association

### MEMBERSHIP FORM

Renewal  New Member

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Send your check for \$5 (made out to "Gesneriad Hybridizers Association") along with this form, to:

Meg Stephenson  
4115 Pillar Dr., Rt. #1  
Whitmore Lake, Mich. 48189



- Acorn, Mrs. Wm. V. 71 Kirkwood Dr., Charlottetown, PEI,  
Canada C1A 2V1
- Allen, L.F. 21 Ing Head Rd., Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, HD7 5DS,  
West Yorks, U.K.
- Anderson, Clarence A. 5523 E. Oberlin Cr., Fridley, MN 55432
- Armstrong, Janet 609 N. Third, Blue Springs, MO 64015
- Arnold, Paul 26 Hotchkiss St., Binghamton, NY 13903
- Ayers, Elaine 3939 Lee Hgts. Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44128
- Baschnagel, Fran 5 Bruce St., Tewksbury, MA 01876
- Batcheller, Frances N. Box 331, Durham, NH 03824
- Becker, Judith Undermountain Rd., Salisbury, CT 06068
- Beckner, John 736 Myrtle Way S., St. Petersburg, FL 33705
- Belanger, Denyse C. PO Box 122, Aylmer, Quebec, Canada J9H  
5E5
- Belanger, Peg 140 Howie Ave., Warwick, R.I. 02888
- Bellsle, Marcia Rt. 1, Box 49, Ojibwa, WI 54862
- Bingham, John 356 Shepperton Rd., E. Victoria Park, G101, W.  
Australia
- Blankenstein, William 1108 Arundel Dr., Wilmington, DE 19808
- Block, Marianne c/o New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY  
10458
- Bona, Ted 505 S. 12th St., Reading, PA 19602
- Bornstein, Linda 16 Beech St., Westwood, NJ 07675
- Bowser, Karen 6072 N. Dower, Fresno, CA 93711
- Bozoian, Mary 404 South St., Avon, MA 02322
- Braun, Pamela Rt. 6, Pinewood Rd., Franklin, TN 37064
- Bull, Georgina 203-1760 Southmere Crescent, Whiterock, Can-  
ada BC V4A 6E5
- Bundy, Doris 39 Walker Rd., Manchester, MA 01944
- Burman, Dennis L. 632 Colby, Everett, WA 98201
- Cansdell, Ron Lot 260, Amuna Rd., Terry Hills, Sydney, New  
South Wales, Australia, 2084
- Carol, Carol S. 5 Elm St., Great Neck, NY 11021
- Chautems, Alain Institute de Botanique, Systematique et de  
Biogeographie, 1 Chemin de l'Imperatrice, Chambesy CH 1292  
Switzerland
- Chenkin, Norma 555 Kappock St., Bronx, NY 10463
- Chicago Horticulture Society PO Box 400, Glencoe, IL 60022
- Christiani, Egbert 708 Kennedy Rd., Apt. 305, Scarborough,  
Ontario Canada M14 2B5
- Clayberg, Dr. Carl RR 4, Box 95, Manhattan, KS 66502
- Colantuoni, Angele 167 S. Conger Ave., Congers, NY 10920
- Cole, Ronald 29 Junior St., Leichhardt, New South Wales,  
Australia, 2040
- Combs, Esther R #3, Box 329, Newbern, TN 38059
- Conlin, Roxanne 6116 SW 48th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50321
- Conner, Peggy 319 Bay Ave., Huntington, NY 11743
- Cottrill, Jill 568 Colorado St., Butte, Montana 59701
- Coulson, Mrs. R. 16 Yeramba, 2116, NSW Australia
- Courage, Alice 33 Essex St., Wakefield, MA 01880
- Crane, Mrs. J.L. 2008 Bullard St., Montgomery, AL 36106
- Crisafulli, Jessie Amherst Rd., 290 Federal St., Belchertown, MA  
01007
- Crowley, Anne 86 Maynard, Roslindale, MA 02131
- Cutting, Richard B. Box 11, Shrewsbury, MA 01545
- Dates, Jimmy D. Rt. 1 Box 72D, Sugar Grove, IL 60554
- Delaune, MaryAnn 1212 Nursery Ave., Metairie, LA 70005
- Demmin, Dr. Timothy 87 Havenwood Ln., Grand Island, NY  
14072
- Denham, Miriam & Dale 2945 Third St., Boulder, CO 80302
- Dierks, Richard 38 Arundel Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4K  
3A2
- Drew, Mike 17 Green St., Boston, MA 02130
- Elbert, George 801 West End Ave., NY, NY 10025
- Elkin, Barbara 719 Pritchard Ct., Santa Clara, CA 95051
- England, Nancy 916 Northwood, Ann Arbor, MI 48103
- Farmer, Reese 10707 Ferndale Rd., Dallas, TX 75238
- Ferguson, Phyllis 11730 E. Whittier Blvd. SP71, Whittier, CA  
90601
- Freiling, Ken Box 97, Stewart, OH 45778
- Funkhouser, Ms. Elizabeth Rt. 66, Box 170, Cullowhee, NC 28723
- Gable, Peter 408 Carroll St., Reading, PA 19611
- Gill, Gayle 1015 Greenway Ter., Kansas City, MO 64113
- Goeke, Ruth Rt. 1, Box 73, Bremham, TX 77833
- Gold, Bea 7366 Gary Ave., Miami Beach, FL 33141
- Goodridge, Peter PO Box 133, Portland, ME 04112-0133
- Gordon, Elaine 999 Chippewa Dr., Elgin, IL 60120
- Greenwald, Roselyn 236 W. 8th St., Peru, IN 46970
- Griffis, John Jr. 900 NE 195th St. #310, N. Miami Beach, FL 33179
- Guyett, William 2346 Warmland Ave., Vista, CA 92083
- Haffner, Susanne 3015 Timmy, Clovis, CA 93612
- Hallowell, Ila 297 Second St., Albany, NY 12206
- Hansen, Mrs. H.N. 708 Wyndale Rd., Jenkintown, PA 19046
- Hargett, Joseph 1255 Bending, Ann Arbor, MI 48103
- Haskins, Carolyn 206 Wellston Dr., Warner Robins, GA 31093
- Heiler, Hugh 80 First Ave., Lindenwold, NJ 08021
- Heise, Ernest 12521 Woodridge Ln., Highland, MD 20777
- Hennecken, Marilyn 91 Adams St., Garden City, NY 11530
- Hesse, Peter Pan American Plant Co., Box 64, Parrish, FL 33564
- Hodgson, Larry 1449 Av. William, Sillery, Quebec, Canada G15  
4GS
- Hruska, Sally 7923 Commerce, Union Lake, MI 48085
- Hruska, Shawn 2645 Union Lake Rd., Union Lake, MI 48085
- Hunter, Gary K. PO Box 7, Drumore, PA 17518
- Hutchinson, William 52 Jeffrey Ln., Amherst, MA 01002
- Jepsen, David RR 2, Box 108, Davenport, IA 52804
- Johnson, Mary Ann 78 Truro St., Chicopee, MA 01013
- Jones, Laurene A. 3430 Luttrell Rd., Annandale, VA 22003
- Jordan, Elena 203 E. 27th St., NY, NY 10016
- Jurgens, Robert 116-32 227 St., Cambria Hgts., NY 11411
- Keene, Richard 21311 Pugh Rd. NE, Poulsbo, WA 98370
- Kahle, Gloria 10024-112th St. SW, Tacoma, WA 98498
- Katzenberger, Ruth 197-04 58th Ave., Flushing, NY 11365
- Kurpe, Val 8939 Leonard St., Philadelphia, PA 19152
- Lahr, Emma 3559 E. Easter Ave., Littleton, CO 80122



- LaFlamme, George 85 Normandy Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138  
Lane, Karleen 1407 W. Magnolia St., Valdosta, GA 31601  
Lau, Raymond 47-740 Hui Ullili, Kaneohe, HI 96744  
Levy, Sterling Box 70, Site 14, RR 2 Windsor Jct., Nova Scotia, Canada B0N 2V0  
Lifschitz, Brigett 222 W. 83rd St., New York, NY 10024  
Linett, Lee 7303 Berkshire Dr., Clinton, MD 20735  
Litwack, Marcia 20227 Gentle Way, Gaithersburg, MD 20879  
Lombard, Lynn 1407 Calle Espana, San Dimas, CA 91773  
Lyon, Lyndon 14 Mutchler St., Dolgeville, NY 13329  
Mallozzi, John 52-25 73rd St., Maspeth, NY 11378  
Margolis, Bob 1595 E. 46th St., Brooklyn, NY 11234  
Marriott, M.G. 5 Trundle St., Enoggera 4051, Queensland, Australia  
Mass. Hort. Society Library Horticultural Hall, 300 Mass. Ave., Boston, MA 02115  
Masterson, David 3773 17th St., San Francisco, CA 94114  
Mathew, M.V. Librarian, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, EH3 5LR Scotland  
Mattaliano, F. Eleanor 185 W. 1st St., Bayonne, NJ 07002  
Mayfield, Blakely Rt. 2, Box 304, Buckholtz, TX 76518  
McCoy, Ruth 713 Woodrow Ave., Bakersfield, CA 93308  
McKinney, James 89 Mission Rd. Eastborough, Wichita, KS 67207  
Mines, Martin & Zelda 2206 East 66th St., Brooklyn, NY 11234  
McCormack, Earl 610 Lincolnwood Dr., Streamwood, IL 60103  
McGrail, Ruth PO Box 219, Great Falls, VA 22066  
McGovern, Mrs. Albert 1437 Ragley Hall Rd., Atlanta, GA 30319  
Montgomery, Isla 921 Garfield St., Denver, CO 80206  
Moser, Frank 978 Heather Circle, Apt. 17 S., Salinas, CA 93906  
Murphy (Beaufort-), Helen Rt. 1, Box 198, Trenton, FL 32693  
Myhr, Ron Box 245, Claremont, Ontario, Canada L0H 1E0  
Nieburger, Susan 33263 N. Cove Rd., Wildwood, IL 60030  
Niedz, Franklin 1609 McKean Rd., Ambler, PA 19002  
Nixon, Dr. C. William 37 Ox Bow Ln., Randolph, MA 02368  
Olmstead, Donald 1840 8th St., Elk River, MN 55330  
Paquette, Ray 99 Luther Ave., Somerset, MA 02726  
Pardo, Jack J. 25555 SW 147 Ave., Naranja, FL 33032  
Pastore, Lonnie Ng 108 MacDougal St., #3C, NY, NY 10012  
Patterson, Jolene 3715 Drummond, Houston, TX 77025  
Pavlovich, Ruth 430 W. Monroe Ave., Magnolia, NJ 08049  
Peck, Arlene Box 478 RFD #1, Eagle Peak Rd., Pascoag, RI 02859  
Peterson, J. 3132 McHenry Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45211  
Petty, Frances O. 421 Swale Rd., Baltimore, MD 21225  
Petrovffsky, George 301 Star Rt. Indian Springs Rd., Rough and Ready, CA 95975  
Pickett, Walter Box 253, Gypsum, KS 67448  
Pike, Richard Rd. 1 Box 139, Smock, PA 15480  
Pride, George 47 Elm St., Scituate, MA 02066  
Randall, Gary 918 Notre Dame, Matteson, IL 60443  
Riley, Michael 101 W. 104th St., New York, NY 10025  
Roberts, Claire 2119 Pile, Clovis, NM 88101  
Roberts, David H. 4627 Wild Indigo #605, Houston, TX 77027  
Roberts, James PO Box 319, Westminster, MA 01473  
Ripps, Carolyn 24 Crane Rd., Scarsdale, NY 10583  
Rosam, Mildred 260 Columbus Pkwy., Apt. 1, Hollywood, FL 33021  
Rosenblum, Irwin 330 Westminster Rd., Brooklyn, NY 11218  
Sasse, Sharon 1400 E. 55th Pl. #505, Chicago, IL 60637  
Sarna, Augusta 37 E. 30th St., New York, NY 10016  
Sater, Mel 2030 E. California Ave., St. Paul, MN 55119  
Saylor, Carol & Bill 1803 Main St., RD 1, Brewster, MA 02631  
Schleifer, Wendy 734 Marion Ave., Palo Alto, CA 94303  
Schreck, Mrs. E.E. 1808 Gary Ave., Albany, GA 31707  
Schroeder, Wilbur 296 E. 169th Pl., South Holland, IL 60473  
Schwarz, Bartley 1400 Bancroft Rd., Walnut Creek, CA 94596  
Schwartz, Stanley 31-65 138th St., Apt. 6K, Flushing, NY 11354  
Schwenk, Dale A. 2 Osgood Ave., W. Seneca, NY 14224  
Scott, Peter Site 1, Box 15, RR 1, Paradise, Newfoundland, Canada A0A 2E0  
Semos, Susan 27 Sioux Ave., Lake Hiawatha, NJ 07034  
Sendic, Rita 25-24 Berdan Ave., Fairlawn, NJ 07410  
Shalit, Peter 801 E. Harrison #105, Seattle, WA 98102  
Shannon, Mrs. Thomas 8845 Norwood Ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, PA 19118  
Shimomura, Kikuye C. 156-20 Riverside Dr., New York, NY 10032  
Simon, Mary 105 Nelson Ave., Marietta, OH 45750  
Skog, Laurence Dept. of Botany, NHB 166, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560  
Skog, Magnhild 30 Morris Thomas Rd. West, Cloquet, MN 55720  
Smith, Mrs. Robert W. 6160 Old Orchard, Birmingham, MI 48010  
Sobeski, Alice Box 93, Johnstown, CO 80534  
Solomon, Steve 1909 Quentin Rd., Apt. 6D, Brooklyn, NY 11229  
Sparks, Mrs. Edwin Box 235, Charlotte, TN 37036  
Spitz, Bernice 36 Long Bow Ln., Commack, NY 11725  
Stauffer, D. Jane 3111 Berkshire Rd., Baltimore, MD 21214  
Stefaniak, Mrs. Jo 84 Brule Gardens, Toronto, Ontario, Canada 76S 4J2  
Steffey, Jane 4042 25th St. N., Arlington, VA 22207  
Stephenson, Meg 4115 Pillar Dr., Rt. #1, Whitmore Lake, MI 48189  
Steuerlein, James Rm. 309 Risley, Ithaca, NY 14853  
Stewart, Robert 1 No Name Rd., Stow, MA 01775  
Stone, Juanita 59 Booth Ave., Riverside, RI 02915  
Swartout, Dorothy 9216 Topoco Dr., Rt. 36, Knoxville, TN 37922  
Stone, Dr. Margaret 1726 NW 10th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32601  
Strnad, Helen Box 173, Northport, NY 11768  
Taylor, Hal 204 Oxley Rd., Columbus, OH 43228  
Todd, Ellen 4 Brooks Cr., Beverly, MA 01915  
Trout, Geraldine 69-28 Loubet St., Forest Hills, NY 11375  
Tuck-Lock, Mr. Leong 24 Jalan Jahore, Canning Garden Estate, IPOH, Perak, West Malaysia  
Tuska, Diane 710 Plummer Dr., Greenboro, NC 27410  
Usher, Ray 2707 Ridgefield Dr., Metairie, LA 70003  
Varley, Elizabeth 2002 Orleans Rd., Arden, DE 19810  
Vaughn, William P. 1410 Sunset Ter., Western Springs, IL 60558  
Walker, Carl Jr. PO Box 5545, Lenoir, NC 28645  
Waguespack, Margaret 334 Halsey Dr., Harahan, LA 70123  
Ward, Norma 5061 Cleveland Rd., Del Ray Beach, FL 33445  
Washburn, Mrs. Lloyd 315 Milton St., Briggsdale, CO 80611  
Watler, Monte 240 Burnham Thorpe Rd., Islington, Ontario, Canada M9B 12S  
White, Renee 15 Douglas Terrace, #410, No. Providence, R.I. 02904  
White, Russell IV 189 High Range Rd., Londonderry, NH 03053  
Wiehler, Dr. Hans 1873 Oak St., Sarasota, FL 33577  
Wilson, Carolyn Rt. 2, Corning, OH 43730  
Wojcik, Alan 1300 Lafayette East, Apt. 1010, Detroit, MI 48207  
Wood, Diane 22 Statepark Dr., Titusville, NJ 08560  
Woodruff, Mrs. W. 2353 Windermere Rd., Windsor, Ontario, Canada N8W 2T1  
Woods, Fred 205 S. College, Marionville, MO 65705  
Zaitlin, David 1441 Drake Dr., #3, Davis, CA 95616  
Zavitz, Ruth RR 2, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada N0M 2A0  
Zemansky, Adele 736 Rutland Ave., Teaneck, NJ 07666



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 G.H.A. Membership fees are \$5.00 per year and applications, along with checks, should be sent to Meg Stephenson at the address below.

Editorial correspondence may be sent to the editors. Editorial deadlines are February 1, June 1 and October 1 for publication two months later. All editorial content is copyrighted by the G.H.A.

**Coordinating Committee**

**Editors:** Al Wojcik  
1300 Lafayette East, Apt. 1010  
Detroit, Mich. 48207

Anne Crowley  
88 Maynard  
Roslindale, Mass. 02131

**Printing and Mailing:** Martin and Zelda Mines  
2206 East 66th Street  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234

**Want List:** David Zaitlin  
1441 Drake Dr., #3  
Davis, Calif. 95616

**Membership & Treasurer:** Meg Stephenson  
4115 Pillar Dr., Rt. 1  
Whitmore Lake, Mich. 48189

Gesneriad Hybridizers Association  
4115 Pillar Dr., Rt. 1  
Whitmore Lake, Mich. 48189

Judith Becker  
Undermountain Rd.  
Salisbury, Ct. 06068

First Class