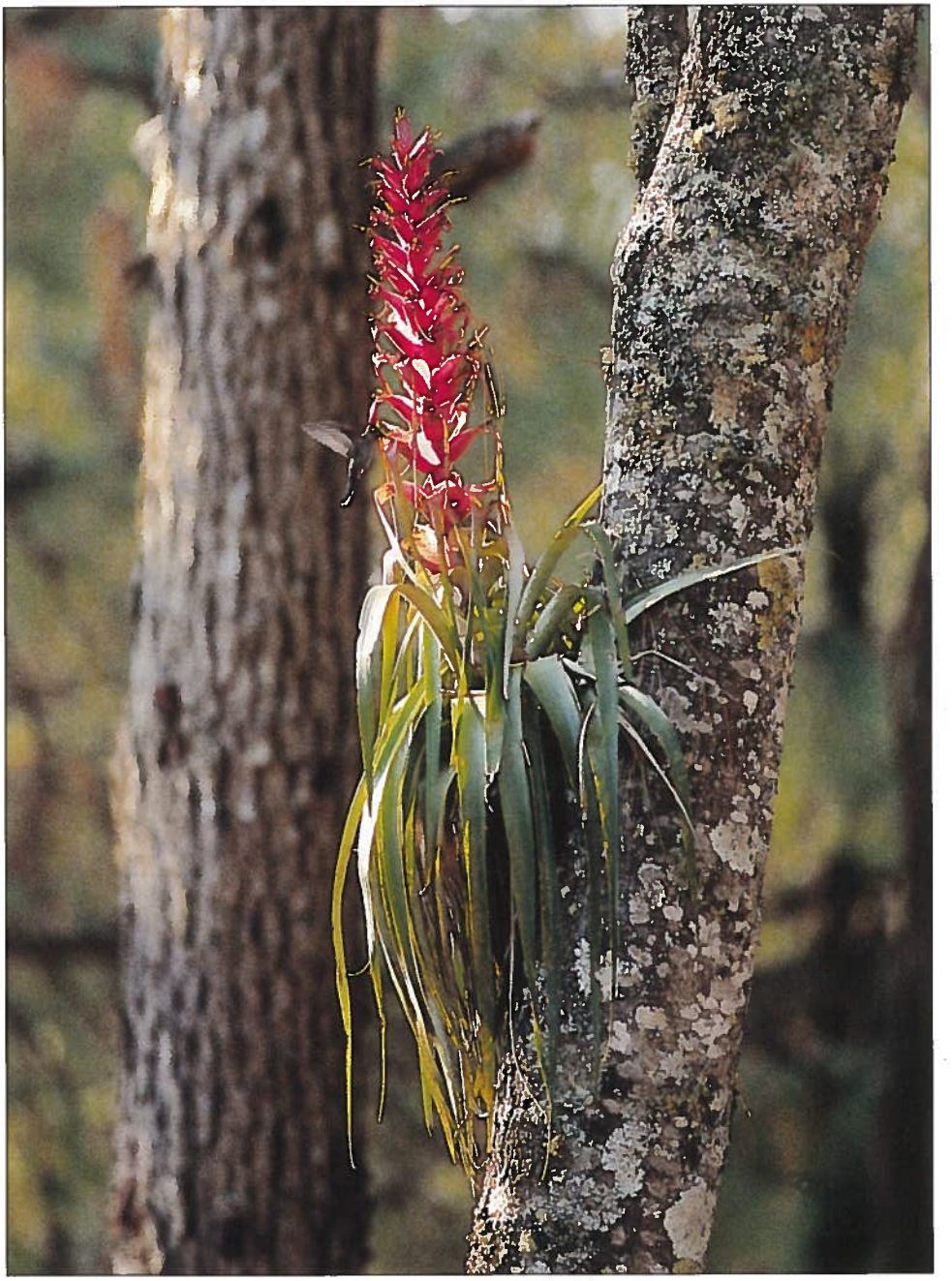
Journal of The Bromeliad Society



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Notes on *Quesnelia alvimii*, a distinct species

Elton M. C. Leme

Quesnelia alvimii Leme was described in 1991 on the basis of a specimen collected and cultivated by Alvim Seidel, the owner of Orquide·rio Catarinense, at Santa Catarina, Brazil. In April 1989, Seidel wrote a letter to the author and added a photo, calling attention to this unusual species and emphasizing that there was just one mature plant that would provide pups soon. According to the information provided by the collector in the letter, it came from Cáceres, Mato Grosso State. Checking my old files, I found the photo numbered 1121 on the back by Seidel's hand, which portrayed a blooming specimen and a nearly adult sterile plant, both in the same pot. On December 1989, Seidel finally mailed a living blooming plant, which was certainly that nearly adult sterile specimen pictured in that photo.

Although the mailed specimen was the same previously identified in the photo numbered 1121, Seidel re-numbered it as 1132, stating that it came from Bahia. So in the protologue the type-specimen was identified as follows: "State of Bahia, Cáceres, Leg. Alvim Seidel 1132 (= 1121), flowered in cultivation in December 1989" (Leme, 1991). The State of Mato Grosso previously listed was not mentioned simply due to author's mistake. On the other hand, Seidel's bromeliad specimens can easily be understood. He gives a different sequential number for any plant, part of plant or related material (e. g., photo) just based on the date of postage. His sequential numbers have no correspondence to place or date of field collection which would explain occasional lapses in naming sites of origin.

In the protologue, *Q. alvimii* was considered a close relative to the well known *Q. marmorata*. The differences then mentioned were the rosulate arrangement of the leaves, with blades green throughout and abruptly suberect to reflexed in comparison to the erect sheaths. Other explicitly indicated differences were the congested inflorescence and the obtuse and free sepals.

Recently, when revising the species of *Quesnelia* in Rio de Janeiro State, Vieira (1999) proposed the inclusion of *Q. alvimii* as a synonym of *Q. marmorata*. She considered the characteristics reported to *Q. alvimii* to be covered by the range of variation of some populations of *Q. marmorata*. However, *Q. alvimii* is one of those species which can easily be recognized and distinguished from its closest relative (i. e., *Q. marmorata*), even when sterile, without consulting keys or descriptions, being then in accordance to practicality and clear characters which are the basic ideas behind Linnaean taxonomy. It is amazingly different due to the unusual combination of leaf and inflorescence conformation, in addition to the color of the plant itself, as indicated in its original description.

E. Leme

Figure 1. Type descendant of *Quesnelia alvimii* which flowered in cultivation. The rosulate leaf arrangement and the congested, bright colored inflorescence are evident.

E. Leme

Figure 2. *Quesnelia marmorata* from the region of Silva Jardim, Rio de Janeiro State, showing its typical distichous leaf arrangement and the lax and less colorful inflorescence.

Once, Lyman B. Smith did not agree with Edmundo Pereira concerning the distinct identity of *Aechmea flavo-rosea* in comparison to *A. caesia*. He then wrote: "Don't be confused if botanists disagree — it is only normal" (apud Padilla, 1980). The situation here is similar. The very detailed *Quesnelia* revision accomplished by Vieira (1999), besides its striking amount of new taxonomic information, remind us about the need to revise some obscure aspects of recently and poorly known Brazilian species, mainly those based on Seidel's imprecise records gathered after 1980 (e. g. *Aechmea pseudonudicaulis*, *A. seidelii*, *A. seideliana*, *Quesnelia alvimii*, *Cryptanthus dianae*, *Vriesea weberi*). Two main aspects should be urgently addressed: a) investigation of the possible natural or accidental, interspecific or even bigeneric hybrid nature of Seidel's species, as demonstrated for some *Nidularium* recently transferred to nothogenus *X Niduregelia* (Leme, 2000); b) promotion of a field survey trying to locate wild populations and the real place of collection of those taxa.

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What is a protologue?

The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN) defines protologue as follows:

> "Protologue (from the Greek *protos*, first: *logos*, discourse): everything associated with a name at its valid publication, i.e., description or diagnosis, illustrations, references, synonymy, geograpica data, citation of specimens, discussion, and comments."

Cultivar Corner

Derek Butcher

Aechmea 'Dennis'

Aechmea 'Dennis' is a new hybrid being registered by Chester Skotak to honor Dennis Cathcart. Along with the descriptive documentation and photo of the plant, Chester wrote "*Aechmea* 'Dennis' is named to honor one of my very best friends, Dennis Cathcart of Sarasota Florida. Dennis has always been one of the major forces in promoting bromeliads all over the world. Anyone who has met him will know he always has a good story to tell . Many of you already read some of these stories in his Tropiflora Cargo Report, which is no small effort to publish. I have known Dennis for 30 years and during those 30 years, we had a lot of good times together. Dennis is a special person who has learned to laugh and enjoy life.

We do thousands of *Aechmea* hybrids a year in Costa Rica. *Aechmea* 'Dennis' is a complicated cross, (not like its namesake!) but truly a unique plant. For the technical minded it is (*Aechmea tessmanii* × *Aechmea chantinii*) × (*Aechmea retusa* × *Aechmea* Sp. 'Lago Agrio' , Ecuador) AND has stable variegations.

I have been waiting for a very special plant just to let Dennis know that all of his efforts over the years to promote bromeliads can now be immortalized with *Aechmea* 'Dennis'."

Chester Skotak

Chester has sent a couple of these plants to Tropiflora Nursery and when there are sufficient number in propagation, they will be eventually sold under this name.

xCryptbergia 'Mead'

I have had many queries brought to my notice by keen growers but no one has mentioned why ×*Cryptbergia* 'Mead' in the International Checklist of Bromeliad Hybrids (1979) changed to ×*Cryptbergia* 'Meadii' in the Bromeliad Cultivar Registry (1998).

I came across this anomaly when helping Chet Blackburn do his 50 year index and I found conflicting evidence. In Flora Neotropica, Monograph #14, Bromelioideae(1979) page 1604, you find ×*Cryptbergia meadii* and on page 2064 you find ×*Cryptbergia* 'Mead'. The answer seemed to be in *Phytologia* 30: 295. (1975). Jason Grant came to the rescue and I was able to ascertain that ×*Cryptbergia* 'Mead' (*Cryptanthus beuckeri* × *Billbergia nutans*) is the correct name and the Bromeliad Cultivar Registry will be amended.

It is of interest to note that in *Phytologia* 25 years ago you read, "Plants derived from the same cross which are not worthy of a separate cultivar name should be destroyed and not introduced to the trade." Am I being a pessimist or a realist by saying little change will occur while bromeliad growers accept mediocrity as long as it is labeled "New"?

Fulham, South Australia

Chester Skotak

Figure 3. *Aechmea* 'Dennis', a new Chester Skotak hybrid.

Jason Grant joins the Editorial Review Board

Jason R. Grant, well-known taxonomist and frequent contributor to the Journal, will join the Editorial Review Board starting with volume 52.

In the past, not all articles went through the review process by all members of the Review Board. Instead, if an article related to taxonomy, it went for review by one or two of the members whose specialty was taxonomy, but if the article related to plant physiology, it would go to another review board member. Most of the non-scientific articles did not go through a review process at all.

Beginning with volume 52, the electronic version of the entire Journal (first draft) will go to all review board members with internet access for review and comment. This change in policy **does not** preclude sending earlier versions of specific articles to specific review board members.

WBC Side trips: Myakka State Park

Chet Blackburn

Within easy reach of the 2002 World Bromeliad Conference in St. Petersburg, Myakka State Park is a wonderful place to botanize, bird watch, goggle at "gators", or just experience a bit of serenity that was once "old Florida". Myakka is Florida's largest state park, encompassing some 28,850 acres, and providing a wide variety of habitats that in turn support a varied assortment of wildlife and plants. The Myakka river courses through the park for a little over twelve miles and within the confines of the park broadens into two lakes, the Upper Myakka Lake and the Lower Myakka Lake. The Myakka was designated a Florida Wild and Scenic River by the state's legislature in 1985. It is one of only two rivers in Florida to be recognized with this special status.

Between the two lakes are extensive marshes. Other habitats found within the park boundaries include pine woodlands, oak-palm forest, dry prairie, subtropical hammocks, ponds, marshes and riparian growth. All teem with different forms of wildlife and abound with plant life.

While the abundant alligators draw most of the attention from visitors, it is the bird life that provides the greatest diversity and numbers. The park is home to such raptors as bald eagles, osprey, and several kinds of hawks and owls. Wading birds include egrets, several heron species, white ibis, limpkins and numerous others. Anhingas and cormorants can be seen diving for fish, especially in the lake areas. Wood ducks are year-round residents but during the winter months are joined by large numbers of migratory waterfowl.

The Florida dry prairie, a habitat once a conspicuous part of the Florida landscape, but now almost completely eliminated from most of the state, is home to sandhill cranes, burrowing owls and the endangered grasshopper sparrow. The prairie lands that were once extensive elsewhere have given way to plow and pavement. There is an 8,500-acre prairie located adjacent to the State Park that is managed by the park staff.

Besides the ubiquitous aquatic species, other conspicuous plant life includes enormous live oaks festooned with long strands of Spanish moss, sabal palms, and of course the epiphytes. Myakka is home to at least six tillandsia species, *Tillandsia setacea*, *T. utriculata*, *T. usneoides*, *T. fasciculata*, and *T. recurvata*.

The Visitor's Information Center is a good place to get your bearings and learn about the park, its wildlife and its history.

While wildlife viewing and the scenic setting are the main attractions to Myakka, other facilities include hiking trails (38 miles of trails), boat ramps, canoe runs, bridle paths, bicycle paths, and a "tram safari" tour. There are also two very large airboats that ply the lake waters with guides pointing out and identifying wildlife and other park features for visitors.

As if all that weren't enough, the newest addition to Myakka State Park will be of special interest to persons interested in epiphytic plants such as bromeliads. In June 2000, a public canopy walkway was added, both for scientific research and to allow public access to a world that few other than canopy researchers have ever seen. The walkway is 85 feet long, is suspended 25 feet above the ground and leads to a tower that rises 74 feet above the surrounding woodland. The walkway is one of several now in North America, but the only one in a subtropical forest. The walkway was the inspiration of Dr. Margaret Lowman, a canopy scientist who now serves as Executive Director of Marie Selby Botanical Gardens. It was built with the support of Selby Gardens, Friends of the Myakka River, the Tree Foundation, The Florida Park Service and several other organizations.

Myakka River State Park is located about an hour's drive from the St. Petersburg Hilton Hotel, the site of the 2002 World Conference. It is east of Sarasota, on State Road 72 (exit 37), nine miles east of I-75. Admission is $4 per car and the park is open from 8 a.m. to sunset daily. Mornings are the best time to visit in May, as it can be pretty hot and humid at that time of year. It is a popular park, so you may experience some crowding at the more popular attractions such as the tram and airboat rides, especially on weekends.

For those wanting to stay overnight, campsites and five rustic cabins are available. Call (941) 361-6511 for information and reservations, or write to: Myakka River State Park, 13207 S.R. 72, Sarasota, FL 34241. There is also an information Web site (http://myakka.sarasota.fl.us/) but reservations cannot yet be made by computer.

Auburn, California

WBC2002 - A BROMELIAD BEACH PARTY

Hattie Lou Smith

Plans for the Fifteenth World Bromeliad Conference, "Bromeliad Beach Party", in St. Petersburg, Florida are well underway. For several years there has been strong demand, especially from members outside the US, to schedule the Conference before the month of June, when airfares tend to increase. The Conference Committee was fortunate enough to be able to schedule pre-conference activities for May 13, through the final post-conference tour to Selby Gardens on May 20th. Typically, the beautiful city of St. Petersburg with its lovely beaches, gardens, marinas, and museums is at its best in the month of May.

The host hotel will be the Hilton St. Pete located in downtown St. Petersburg. Many interesting areas of the city are within walking distance of the hotel and a trolley circulates throughout the area from the hotel, including to the beaches. Rates for the hotel will be $99 with a tax of approximately $10. Parking at the hotel for conference registrants will be $4 per day. For reservations call 1-888-843-6929 from 8AM-5PM (EDT) on weekdays, or the toll-free number 1-800-944-5500 may be used. The first number has the advantage of going directly through to the sales office and may eliminate any confusion in making reservations. To receive the special rate, please state that your reservation is for the WBC 2002.

The Conference activities begin with an Optional Tour on Monday, May 13, to the famous Florida Aquarium. They continue on Tuesday, May 14 with a trip to the home gardens of Rob Branch and a first hand look at Marie Selby Botanical Gardens in Sarasota. Selby Gardens is world famous and houses the Bromeliad Identification Center, directed by Harry Luther. Luncheon will be served under the huge banyan trees of Selby.

The very successful Scientific Seminars, coordinated by Harry Luther, will be held Wednesday, May 15 and feature an international lineup of some of the top scientists involved in bromeliad research. Those participating will be David Benzing, John and Kathleen Utley, Renate Ehlers, Walter Till, Sue Sill and Elton Leme.

Support in the form of donations is needed to continue presenting world famous scientists at these Seminars. Donations for this activity and to support the Judged Bromeliad Show Awards can be made to the WBC2002 Treasurer, Don Garrison, in the name of either an individual or a society.

Plant entries for the judged WBC Show will be received on Wednesday . Thursday will be the day of Show judging as well as the day that a free buffet luncheon will be available for all registrants. The grand opening of the Sales Room will be Thursday evening.

On Friday, May 17, the Bromeliad Show will open and Free Home Tours will be offered. Registrants must make a choice of the morning or afternoon home tour bus. The varied activities of Friday will end with the entertaining Rare Plant Auction, where proceeds go to benefit the Bromeliad Identification Center.

Conference Seminars will be conducted all day Friday, Saturday and most of Sunday by thirteen knowledgeable speakers. Some of the topics include a glimpse of the hybrids and growing conditions of Australia, Tillandsia habitats of Central and South America, and a lively, innovative Artistic Forum.

Saturday ends with a blast, notably a Beach Party banquet of wonderful food, friends and activities that begins with a roast by the "retired" Mr. Billbergia, Don Beadle. Sunday is filled with events ending at 3PM when packing up begins.

A different and exciting Optional tour will be offered each day of the Conference, ending with a repeat day trip to Selby Gardens on Monday, May 20, which will also include luncheon and a visit to Tropiflora, home of the Cargo Report. There is a charge for each Optional Tour. However, Chairman Inez Dolatowski has been able to significantly reduce this by making special arrangements. For Tour information and reservations, contact: Inez Dolatowski PO Box 1615, Tallavast, Florida 34270 ldolotowski@tampabay.rr.com.

All WBC affiliates are urged to participate in the conference by putting in a display. These displays may vary widely, from a floor scene to a scrapbook placed on a table. Affiliates Display Chair, Roland Schnabel, 5106 E. 127th Av., Tampa, Fl. 33617 Rschnabe@gte.net will provide information.

Affiliates and registrants are eligible to sell bromeliads and other related items at the Members Sales in the Sales Area. Bar codes must be requested of Joyce Brehm, 5080 Dawne St., San Diego, Ca. 92117 joycesjoy@aol.com.

Commercial registrants will be invited to enter the commercial section of the Judged Bromeliad Show and to place a Commercial Display.

Join us for a vacation in the beautiful month of May in Old St. Petersburg, the jewel of Florida. Come to a Bromeliad Beach Party!

Fort Myers, Florida

Book Reviews

Jason R. Grant

An Alphabetical List of Bromeliad Binomials, Seventh Edition. Harry E. Luther. The Bromeliad Society International. May 2000. 28 cm, 116 pages, soft cover. Order from BSI Publications, c/o George Allaria, 2265 W. 239th St., Torrance, California 90501.

This checklist is a "spelling guide" for all non-hybrid/non-cultivar bromeliad taxa currently accepted at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota, Florida. The list comprises 2,885 species in 56 genera. Each genus and species sports a unique identification number based on the numbering system of Smith & Downs in Flora Neotropica (1974, 1977, 1979). For a taxon described since the monograph, a decimal number is assigned to its most closely related species, e.g. "160.1 *Pitcairnia geotropa* J.R. Grant", which is most closely related to "160 *Pitcairnia elongata*".

This list is available on the internet at **http://www.selby.org/research/bic/binom_2000_alpha.pdf** where useful multivariate searches could be made. And while the author specifically notes that this list does not include publication data or synonymy, those are such important tools that I hope they could be gradually included in future editions. In the end, this is a basic and essential tool for anyone interested in bromeliads.

The Book of Bromeliads and Hawaiian Tropical Flowers. Ronald W. Parkhurst, Pacific Isle Publishing Company, Makawao, Hawaii. March 2000. 28 cm, 216 pages, hard cover, ISBN 1-56647-326-8, U.S. Library of Congress Catalog Number 00-104739. Order from: Pacific Isle Publishing Co., P.O. Box 827, Makawao, Hawaii 96768. Also see: http://maui.net/~hanalei/flower/ .

This book is well-suited for its intended audience: "Your bromeliad guide to interiorscaping, landscaping, cut flowers, and live floral arrangements, especially for hotels, shopping centers, condominiums, professional offices, restaurants, landscape architects, gardeners, collectors, garden centers, nurseries, landscapers, interiorscapers, home owners and florists." It is divided into 17 chapters: 1) History, 2) Commercial, collector and hybrid bromeliads, 3) Growing and care of bromeliads, 4) Disease and pests of bromeliads, 5) Aechmeas, 6) Billbergias, 7) Cryptanthus, 8) Guzmanias, 9) Neoregelias, 10) Vrieseas, 11) Tillandsias, 12) The other bromeliad families,13) Cut flowers and live floral arrangements, 14) Landscaping and interiorscaping, 15) Orchids and other tropicals, 16) Products and services, and 17) Closing.

This is a basic book more so for the layman than the bromeliad specialist. It gives useful background information on important aspects of bromeliads. However, the beneficial component for the more serious botanist is the wide coverage of cultivars in the common horticulture trade. These taxa are frequently overlooked in more technical books, leaving a gap in the general knowledge of the bromeliads one commonly sees in the local supermarket or shopping mall.

Between Chapters 5-12, there are 446 photos of individual plants, including: *Aechmea* (32), *Billbergia* (26), *Cryptanthus* (36), *Guzmania* (67), *Neoregelia* (115), *Vriesea* (91), *Tillandsia* (53), and miscellaneous genera (26). Horticulturists will appreciate the information given for each of these cultivars. Under each photo there is the name of the genus, species and/or cultivar name, mature size of the plant, foliage length, size of pot to grow the plant in, and sometimes the name of the hybridizer or owner.

The most impressive and unique item about this book are the large number of photos of bromeliads used as cut flowers in floral arrangements (41), and the use of bromeliads in landscaping and interiorscaping (55). These photos truly show as no book has done before, the true wide range of styles and settings bromeliads can be placed in for decorative purposes. In chapter 15 there are 100 photos of other commonly cultivated (often Hawaiian) tropicals such as a wide range of orchids, gingers, heliconias, and proteas. This book is recommended for the person needing a basic background on bromeliads, for book collectors, and those of us needing a guide to the cultivated bromeliad flora.

Bromeliads - Next Generation. Shane Zaghini. Northside Digital Designs, Aspley, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. 2000. 30 cm, 56 pages, soft cover, National Library of Australia, ISBN 0646398105. Order from: Shane Zaghini, 9 Walkers Road, Everton Hills, Queensland, Australia 4053.

You want some pictures of cultivated neoregelias or guzmanias? Zaghini's second book has 600 photos in a concise 56 pages! There are 336 pictures of neoregelias alone, 144 guzmanias, 50 *Cryptanthus*, and some aechmeas, nidulariums, and tillandsias rounding it out. Zaghini's second book comes on the heels of his 1994 book *Bromeliads: A Guide to the Beautiful Neoregelia*. It is indeed the single authority on the identification of neoregelias, and a very good source of photographic information on guzmanias and *Cryptanthus*. There is little text, but there is a complete list of the photos, as well as the symbols of the hybridizers who are mentioned next to their plants. It is a book of specialized interest, mostly of course for those who are interested in *Neoregelia, Guzmania,* and *Cryptanthus*, or anyone who likes browsing through hundreds of color pictures of bromeliads.

Neuchatel, Switzerland

Hawaiian Bromeliads

Ronald W. Parkhurst[1]

We have a saying in Hawaii, "Lucky you live Hawaii". We are indeed fortunate to live in one of the most beautiful places in the world. Unfortunately, along with the natural beauty comes the price of living in paradise, the high cost of living. Lodging is expensive as well as food, not to mention $2.00 a gallon for regular gas. Many local families work two or three jobs just to survive.

Hawaii, with its endless summer and warm surf, balmy breezes, tall mountains, tropical jungles, and romantic waterfalls provides a perfect background and climate to grow my favorite plants, bromeliads. I have lived on Maui for most of my life. My nursery, Hanalei Nursery[2], is situated in Olinda, high on the slopes of Mount Haleakala, the world's largest dormant volcano. I both collect and hybridize bromeliads and have over 100,000 of them in my collection. I not only enjoy growing them, I enjoy writing about them. Getting others enthused about these beautiful plants was the motivation for writing my book, *The Book of Bromeliads and Hawaiian Tropical Flowers*, released last year. I also enjoy working on my native Hawaiian plant arboretum, which includes not only natives but many other ornamental plants and of course my favorites, the bromeliads.

Hawaii's most famous bromeliad has been growing in the islands for over 100 years. It is the sweet and delicious Hawaiian pineapple, a hybrid perfection. Other Bromeliads were introduced only fairly recently, most in the last 30 to 40 years. Because of the limited supply of bromeliads being brought into the state of Hawaii many early bromeliad collectors became hybridizers out of necessity. The pineapple industry does not want other bromeliad plants brought into the state that might wipe out their crops with pests, viruses, or other diseases, so import regulations are still very strict. Some of these early Hawaiian hybridizers include Howard Yamamoto, Hatsumi Maertz, David Shiigi, Tsuro Murakami, Richard Lum, Maso Tateishi, Bill Kirker, Betty Ho and others.

The ideal weather in Hawaii, ranging from 75°F to 85°F, helped to get bromeliads established and achieve popularity in Hawaii over the years. Now they are found in gardens all over the state and on every island. The number of new hybrids continues to increase and Hawaii is now recognized worldwide for its multitude of unique hybrid bromeliads. With this new interest in Hawaiian hybrids, bromeliad enthusiasts from all over the world have visited these islands. They include such well known growers as John Arden, Don Beadle, The Bak family, Reginald and Paul DeRoose, Gary Hendrix, Herb Hill, David Barry, Bill Paylen, Ralph Davis, John Anderson, Dean Woodberry, Jack Roch, Grant

[1] Hanalei Nursery, P.O. Box 827, Makawao, HI, 97868
[2] For more information about Hanalei Nursery go to www.bromes.com

Groves, Kerry Herndon, The O'Reilly's, Pam Koide, Paul Isley, Hiroyuki Takizawa and others. Hawaii's interest in bromeliads is growing yearly and we hope to continue to be a major influence to collectors worldwide.

At the last World Bromeliad Conference in San Francisco, Hawaii garnered over 40 first place ribbons, Awards of Merit and Best in Show awards. Most of the bromeliads shown were David Shiigi hybrids. Thelma O'Reilly notified me that our contributions (David Shiigi and myself) to the World Bromeliad Conference auction made a difference with over 20 items benefiting the BSI fundraiser.

In a further effort to raise money for the BSI, I will be donating five very limited collector's edition of my book, *The Book of Bromeliads and Hawaiian Tropical Flowers*. The five books will be signed twice, once with a special hand written notice in the front cover "Celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Bromeliad Society International in San Francisco, July 4, 2000" and will be signed and numbered 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55. The first five persons to write a donation check to the BSI for $100.00 will get one of these books. If the response is more than the books available, I will also make available books that are signed and numbered at $40.00 each, with $10.00 going to the BSI for each book sold. Please identify the donations as "HAWAII" and send them to the BSI editor, Chet Blackburn, 720 Millertown Rd., Auburn, California 95603.

Makawao, Hawaii

[Ed note: Since its release last year, The Book of Bromeliads and Hawaiian Tropical Flowers *has won the "Garden Book of the Year" award by the Bay Area Independent Publisher's Association, an "National Award of Merit" from Writer's Digest, and an "Excellence in General Illustrative and Photographic Books" award from the Hawaii Book Publisher's Association.*

The book is reviewed by Jason Grant on pages 253-254 of this issue of the Journal.]

Pitcairnia breedlovei and *Vriesea breedloveana* from Chiapas, Mexico

Virginia Guess and Robert Guess

Dennis E. Breedlove, former Herbarium Curator of the Botany Department at the California Academy of Sciences, spent over twenty years, from the early 1960s through most of the 1980s, collecting botanical specimens in Chiapas, Mexico. Of the 119 species from thirteen genera of Bromeliaceae he recorded, two bear his name (Breedlove 1986). Both are examples of synonymy.

In 1965, he collected a Pitcairnioid species from the Highlands of Chiapas which subsequently was described as *Pitcairnia breedlovei* L.B. Smith (Smith and Downs 1974). Some twenty years later, Werner Rauh (1986) reported a *Pitcairnia* from Oaxaca, Mexico that had keeled sepals with undulating margins. He described and named it *Pitcairnia undulato-sepala* Rauh. Because of the similarities between the two plants, Utley and Burt-Utley (1994) con*cluded that P. undulato-sepala was not distinct from P. breedlovei*. The two are now considered to be synonymous (Luther and Sieff 1998).

We have located *P. breedlovei* on the steep faces of Cañon del Sumidero at the level of the Rìo Grijalva (400 m) and upward on the canyon wall, as well as on rocky cliffs at altitudes ranging from 950 to 1350 meters along MEXICO 190, the highway that connects Tuxtla Gutiérrez in the Central Depression with San Crist6bal de Las Casas in the Central Highlands. Although our sightings have been of saxicolous plants, the species may also be terrestrial.

Even though *P. breedlovei* grows in accessible areas and in large numbers, it can be easily overlooked. For most of the year, the species resembles large clumps of grass-like vegetation cascading down limestone outcrops in moist, shady, or partial sun habitats. This grassy mass attracts attention with the appearance of a simple inflorescence, composed of a few small branches and a long terminal spike.

Castaneous, suborbicular sheaths develop around a thick stem that can extend well over 30 cm. The attenuate blades, some reaching 80 centimeters in length, are glabrous on the upper surface and covered with fine, adpressed scales underneath. As plants of *P. breedlovei* mature, the blade edges roll inward to cover the shiny surface giving the appearance of clusters of thin, silvery leaves. Many of the persistent leaves die off as the inflorescence emerges.

The slender, lax inflorescence varies considerably in length, often reaching over a meter. It develops either erect or horizontally, amid sharply curled and heavily scaled leaves. Flowering begins during the rainy season, as early as mid July, and continues through October. A few flowers form on several short, lower branches, but the long terminal branch yields the largest number. The yellow

Robert Guess

Figure 4. *Pitcairnia breedlovei* flourishes in the moist environment along the Rìo Grijalva in Cañon del Sumidero.

Robert Guess

Figure 5. *Pitcairnia breedlovei* on shaded limestone cliffs in the Central Highlands of Chiapas.

Robert Guess

Figure 6 Two nascent *Pitcairnia breedlovei* inflorescences emerge simultaneously from a dense mass of plants.

Robert Guess

Figure 7 Inflorescences of *Pitcairnia breedlovei*, side by side; most of the nectar-rich flowers develop along the long terminal branch.

sepals, two cm long, are markedly carinate and undulate at the margins[1]. The petals, over four cm long, are greenish-white to pale yellow. While the stigma exceeds the petals, the stamens do not. As the soft color of the flowers fades, the petals dry, leaving a thin, white stalk, often obscured by the leafy vegetation.

Vriesea breedloveana L.B. Smith presents yet another example of synonymy (Guess 1997). Similar to *P. breedlovei*, it also grows in great abundance along MEXICO 190 between Tuxtla Gutierrez and San Cristóbal: *P. breedlovei* from Kilometers 27 to 39, and *V. breedloveana* from Kilometers 55 to 71. Although Luther and Sieff (1998) conclude that *V. breedloveana* is synonymous with *Werauhia werckleana* Mez based on Utley's and Burt Utley's (1994) work, our observations suggest that considerable variation exists between the two, mainly in their external characteristics as well as their pattern of distribution in Chiapas. Whereas the synonymy between *V. breedloveana* and *V. werckleana* may not be absolute, there is little doubt that *P. breedlovei* and *P. undulato-sepala* are synonymous.

Breedlove's work with Bromeliaceae constitutes only a small part of his botanical accomplishments in Chiapas. His ability to converse in several Indian languages, as well as in Spanish, facilitated his travels to many remote areas where he amassed one of the most extensive scientific collections of plants from the state. His Introduction to the *Flora of Chiapas* initiated an on-going series of publications by California Academy of Sciences on the vascular plants (1981).

Breedlove's collaboration with several anthropologists resulted in two major ethnobotanical books that describe how the Maya of Chiapas categorize and use plants from their environment. While the Tzeltal-speaking Maya classify familiar plants as trees, grasses, herbs, and vines, they apply special terms for what they consider botanical rarities such as bromeliads (Berlin, et al 1974). The Tzotzil-speaking Maya also group familiar plants according to their practical use. For example, they place the flowers of *P. breedlovei* in water with other flowers to bath patients during curing ceremonies, and wrap food in the leaves of *V. breedloveana* (Breedlove and Laughlin 1993).

Since Breedlove started his botanical work, the population of Chiapas has more than tripled to over 6 million resulting in greatly altered phytogeography. Although most of the species of Bromeliaceae he listed remain extant, their abundance and distribution have changed concomitant with the increasing pressures for land. His documentation of some 40,000 plants throughout this once heavily-forested state markedly advanced botanical knowledge, and distinguish him along with Eizi Matuda (1894-1978) and Faustino Miranda (1905-1964) as the three major contributors to the study of the flora of Chiapas.

[1] Much of the undulating of the stiples disappear when the flowers are dried and pressed for herbarium specimens . . . H. Luther

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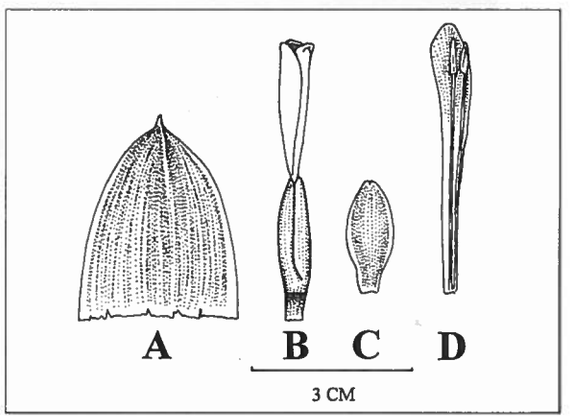
Santa Barbara, California

Errata

The following illustration by Stig Dalstrom should have been included in the article **An Interesting new Guzmania from Panama** that appeared in the July-August issue, Vol. 51(4):167-168. Also, the photograph of *Guzmania cerrohoyaensis* that appeared on page 170 should have been credited to Chester Skotak rather than Harry Luther.



Guzmania cerrohoyaensis
A. Floral bract, B. flower, C. sepal, D. petal and 2 of 6 stamens.

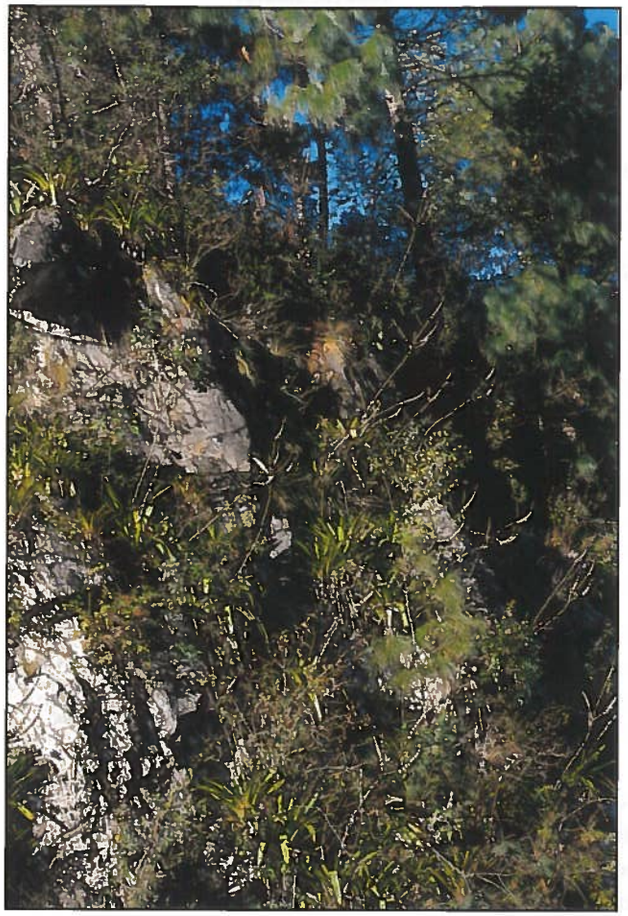
Stig Dalstrom

Robert Guess

Figure 8 Pedicellate flower of *Pitcairnia breedlovei.*

Robert Guess

Figure 9 Vegetation stripped away from a cluster of *Pitcairnia breedlovei* reveals a network of stems covered with old leaf sheaths.



Robert Guess

Figure 10 Plants of *Vriesea breedloveana* cling to a steep cliff.

MOVING?

If your address is changing, even if your move is a temporary or seasonal one, you should notify the BSI Membership Secretary four to six weeks in advance. Even when you are temporarily away, your bulk mail is either discarded by the Post Office or, as in the case of your JOURNAL issue, is returned to us at a postage due cost of .99 cents within the USA.

If you are moving, or have recently moved, please send your name, the old and new addresses, and the effective date to: Carolyn Schoenau, BSI Membership Secretary, P.O. box 12981, Gainesville, FL 32604 or by e-mail to bsi@nersp.nerdc.ufl.edu.

Community Baskets with Bromeliads

Kenneth Quinn

A group of bromeliads of the same species or cultivar is undeniably attractive. If you have any doubts of that, just look at a large cluster of *Neoregelia* 'Fireball'! However, by growing together a variety of colors, sizes and shapes, you can create a very pleasing effect. Here are a few observations on doing so.

My own preference is to use hanging baskets. Plastic ones are easily obtainable and relatively cheap, but I would much rather use wire baskets with coconut fiber linings. These will eventually rust and the fiber will deteriorate after several years, but in the meantime the plants will appreciate the very good drainage and the wire basket just looks better than plastic. I have seen coated wire used for baskets, and suspect these would be even better. Fill the lining most of the way with a good soil mixture, rich in organic material but draining easily - just as you would use in a regular pot.

The next step is the one that will allow your own creativity. Get together a group of plants and move them around until you get a grouping that is pleasing to the eye. It's a good idea to have a focal point, such as a large plant in the center, and surround it with small plants that have a different leaf color or shape. A large vriesea with unpatterned leaves, surrounded by small neoregelias with speckled leaves, would be such an example. Don't be afraid to crowd the plants - a dense group is better than bare soil. Once you are satisfied, put the bromeliads down into the soil and top off with additional soil. If you are using coconut fiber lining in a wire basket, you may want to place some of the more mesic Tillandsia species, such as T. polystachia, into the top of the lining. More xeric species of Tillandsia can be tucked between the wires and the lining.

Consider using some plants other than bromeliads in the mixture. You may want to plant Syngonium, Pothos, or some other vining plant near the edge and let it drape over the edge - this can have a very beautiful effect, and the contrast is pleasing to the eye. Hoyas also vine, and unlike most other vines do not need frequent trimming. Among the epiphytic cacti, try Rhipsalis and Hatoria; they like the same soil and treatment as bromeliads and have a very different texture. I do not use Christmas cactus or Easter cactus; they both want a dry period which conflicts with the needs of the bromeliads. I have not seen any ferns that I think blend well with bromeliads, but I have had volunteers start up in the baskets from spores. They are invasive and I do not let them stay.

New Orleans, Louisiana

JOURNAL OF THE BROMELIAD SOCIETY INDEX

Volume 51, 2001

Covers (unnumbered pages) are listed as if numbered. Page numbers in italics refer to black and white illustrations, those in **bold face** refer to color photographs. New species or those with status changes are shown in both *italics* and **bold face**.

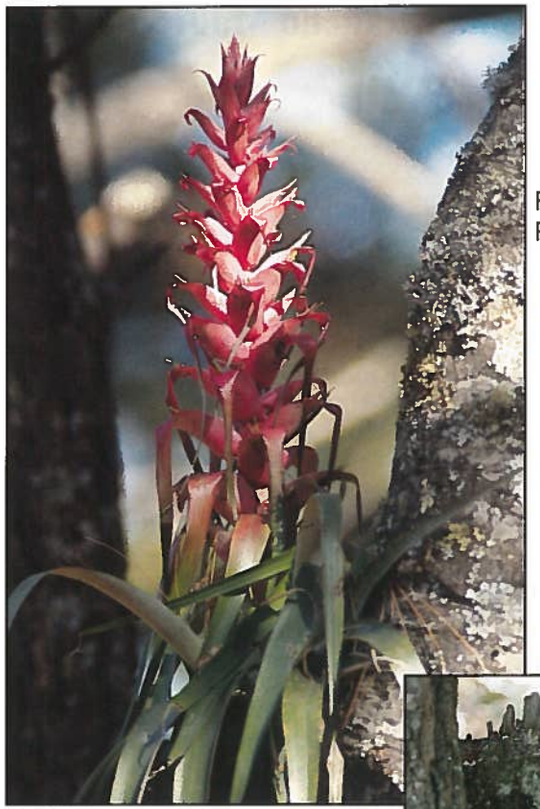
Observations of *Tillandsia* at Rancho Madrono, Michoacan, Mexico.

Sue (Gardner) Sill

Tillandsias native to Rancho Madrono, a forested property I called home for nearly eight years, are primarily *Tillandsia cossonii* J.G.Baker (Figure 11) with a few *T. prodigiosa* (Lemaire) J.G.Baker. Both species occurred on oaks and pines, but rarely on the madrones with their smooth, peeling bark. When I arrived in 1991, few tillandsias were evident but the forest was recovering nicely, having been left to regenerate from seeds blown in from neighboring properties.

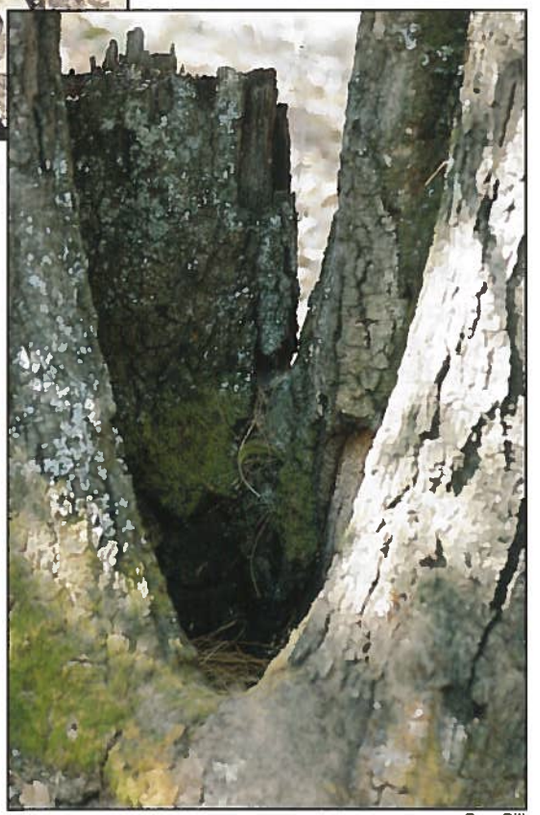
The entire 83 acres consists of 35 year-old re-growth pine/oak woodland that stretches across an east-facing mountainside overlooking *Lago de Patzcuaro*, a thousand feet below. At 7,500 feet above sea-level, it sits just above the boundary between the pines and the arid zone that surrounds the lake. Native vegetation lower down the slope is characterized by agaves, large yuccas and tree-like opuntias. At Rancho Madrono, mature oaks and madrone trees occupy rocky knolls too rugged to cultivate, so were spared when the flatter land was cleared for agriculture in the 1960s. Despite their maturity, even the oaks host few epiphytes.

By observing tillandsias and their struggle to re-establish themselves in the young forest, I gained an appreciation of the hazards epiphytes must overcome to establish new populations. One of the larger plants I discovered soon after my arrival grew high in an oak tree that appeared to have developed from a pair of suckers that sprouted after the main tree was harvested for its wood. The pair of trunks stood about 30 feet tall and a reservoir had formed in the rotted stump between them (Figure 12). During rainy summers, the reservoir held water that was used by wildlife, and the bromeliad perched fifteen feet above it thrived. When the long dry season came, the reservoir dried up, but the bromeliad provided an alternate source of water for squirrels. As the season progressed and moisture became scarce, squirrels had to dig deep into the heart of the plant for a drink, shredding the center leaves in the process (Figure 13). When the rains returned the following summer, the natural cistern refilled and the plant recovered. This cycle continued for several years, as the plant gradually got larger. Finally, the central leaves seemed to be tightening up, as if the plant were beginning to develop an inflorescence. Before the inflorescence emerged, the dry season returned. The plant became so badly shredded, the plant was unable to recover. After years of struggle to survive, and a failed attempt to leave offspring, this plant was unable to help repopulate the recovering forest.



Sue Sill

Figure 11. *Tillandsia cossonii* at Rancho Madrono.



Sue Sill

Figure 12. Natural cistern in rotted oak stump between mature suckers.

Sue Sill

Figure 13. Damaged *Tillandsia* growing above the oak cistern.

Sue Sill

Figure 14. *Tillandsia cossonii* flowers being visited by a female blue-throated hummingbird

Nearby, a single individual of *T. atroviridipetala* Matuda was found growing at eye-level, on a low branch of an oak along a trail at the lower edge of the property, adjacent to the neighbor's pasture. No other plants of this species were found on the property, although its diminutive size would make scattered plants difficult to detect. While not common in the area, the species occurs in small populations in the arid region around the lake. This individual flowered, produced three capsules and dispersed its seeds. If some were fortunate and landed in suitable microsites, perhaps a small population is now becoming established.

A few half-mature *Tillandsia cossonii* and *T. prodigiosa* were found on the ground after a storm and mounted on the pines and oaks in front of the main house, where they were visible from the front porch. Several flowered during the years I lived at Rancho Madrono. Their flowers were visited regularly by various hummingbirds, including White-eared Hummingbird, *Basilinna l. leucotis*; Blue-throated Hummingbird, *Lampornia c. clemenciae* (Figure 14); and Magnificent Hummingbird, *Eugenes f. fulgens*. When foraging on *Tillandsia* flowers, the hummers tended to make the rounds of other interesting flowers in the area as well, such as Colorin, *Erythrina* sp. or cultivated Red-hot Poker, *Kniphofia* sp.

After twenty-five years of traveling across Mexico in search of bromeliads and seldom spending two nights in the same place, eight years living on a Mexican mountainside was a wonderful opportunity to observe the daily lives of bromeliads in their natural habitats. It was an experience I'll treasure forever.

Georgia Southern Botanical Garden
Statesboro, GA 40568

Errata

The plant identified as *Guzmania coriostachya* in figure 21 in the article *Bromeliad flowers, an attractive meal for weevils at Cerro Jefe*, Panama in the July-August issue, Vol. 51(4):175 is *Guzmania elvallensis* H. Luther.

Neoregelia Notes: Part III

Harry E. Luther[1]

Even among hard-core collectors of neoregelias there are a few species that just don't make the grade, at least ornamental-wise. One of the least cultivated and appreciated of the available species is *Neoregelia laevis* (Mez) L.B. Sm. This hardy plant is the southernmost member of the genus occurring in the Brazilian states of Santa Catarina, Paraná and São Paulo. There it grows in both restinga vegetation near the coast and in rain forests to 800 m elevation. Despite having a number of features well suited to cultivation (medium size, ease of culture, nearly spineless foliage), this species is uncommonly grown. Very likely this is because most of the plants in cultivation are drab. Most are plain green, the more colorful ones have a bit of red at the leaf tips or are suffused with rose. The colorful clones do not appear to be widely distributed in horticulture and most have no information about their origin which seems to be the norm for cultivated bromeliads.

Fortunately one of the most beautiful and distinctive collections of *Neoregelia laevis* has full documentation. Because it represents a unique and novel color pattern for the species, superficially resembles another *Neoregelia* species and, I'm sure, will become popular in cultivation when it is better known, I take this opportunity to put it on the record as a new botanical form.

Neoreqelia laevis forma maculata H. Luther, forma nov. (figure 17)

A forma *laevis* (Mez) L.B. Smith cui affinis similisque sed laminis foliorum rubris et viridis maculatis differt.

TYPE. Brazil: Paraná, collected from roadside trees between Morretes and Curitiba, 7 Aug. 1997, *Berg, Anderson & Rolf BAB 249*. Flowered in cultivation, 23 Aug. 2001, *J. Anderson s.n.* (Holotype: SEL; Isotype: HB).

This colorful plant was first identified as *Neoregelia chlorosticta* (Baker)L.B. Smith when collected based on its green-spotted reddish foliage but when flowered it presented a typical *N. laevis* inflorescence complete with green-striped white petals.

Neoregelia laevis forma *maculata* is easily cultivated and attains its best color when grown in medium to bright indirect light during the cooler months of the year in Florida.

Sarasota, Florida

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[1] Director, Mulford B. Foster Bromeliad Identification Center
Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, 811 S. Palm Ave., Sarasota, FL 34236

Vern Sawyer

Figure 15. A typical green specimen of *N. laevis*; note the green stripe on each petal.

Vern Sawyer

Figure 16. A more colorful example of unknown origin.

Vern Sawyer

Figure 17. *Neoregelia laevis* forma *maculata*, the clonotype flowering at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens.

Lillian Washburn

H. Alton Lee

Lillian Washburn, 93, an early member of Florida West Coast Bromeliad Society, died on 11 October, 2001. A native of East Brookfield, Massachusetts, Lillian came to St. Petersburg in 1961 and instantly became active in virtually every local plant group. She was one of those people who never met a plant she didn't like, but admitted she was especially partial to bromeliads.

During her prime gardening years, Lillian grew lush plants with seemingly little effort and shared with anyone who showed even mild interest. She also recruited many members of the local bromeliad societies (The Tampa Guild as well as Florida West Coast). Many of Lillian's recruits are today's active members, some of whom are currently involved in the preparation for the coming World Bromeliad Conference. Though a person of very modest means, Lillian generously offered financial assistance to many plant groups during their frequent times of monetary need. She alone or in tandem with a few others made several holiday parties possible for Florida West Coast when times were very lean.

Lillian's enthusiasm for bromeliads and plants in general was extremely infectious. Most plant societies are desperately in need of more members such as she.

Gulfport, Florida

Criteria for Nomination for the Bromeliad Society International (BSI) Wally Berg Award of Excellence

Theresa Bert, Dan Kinnard, Jack Reilly, and Hattie Lou Smith

[Ed. note: The Wally Berg Award of Excellence was established in 1999 to honor the late Wally Berg for his exceptional skills in bromeliad horticulture and his many contributions to the BSI. The award is to be presented every two years at the World Bromeliad Conferences to the individual selected by the BSI Board of Directors as most closely meeting the criteria established below. The recipient of the first Wally Berg Award of Excellence (presented at the WBC 2000 in San Francisco) was Wally's wife, Dorothy. The second award will be presented at WBC 2002 in St. Petersburg. Nominations for potential recipients are urgently requested.

Dr. Theresa Bert was appointed by the BSI Board of Directors at the May 2000 board meeting to head an ad hoc committee established to define the criteria to be used in selecting potential recipients of the Wally Berg Award of Excellence. Other committee members are listed as co-authors above. With the publication of the criteria below, nominations will continue to be received until January 31, 2002. Please send your nominations, along with a justification for your recommendation, preferably by e-mail to <Theresa.Bert@fwc.state.fl.us> or by regular mail to: Dr. Theresa Bert, 9251 13th Avenue Circle Northwest, Bradenton, FL 34290. USA.]

The BSI Ad Hoc Committee for Developing Criteria for the Wally Berg Award of Excellence felt that the award should reflect Wally's contributions to the bromeliad world and to the BSI. The committee acknowledged that Wally was an internationally recognized, outstanding bromeliad grower; a leader in international collection of bromeliads (including new species) and in international outreach for bromeliads and for the BSI; a generous benefactor to the BSI, Selby Gardens, and the Mulford B. Foster Bromeliad Identification Center (BIC); a highly active member of his local bromeliad club (Sarasota Bromeliad Society), and a bromeliad hybridizer. The Committee also recognized Wally's broad knowledge about bromeliad ecology, evolution, taxonomy, cultivation, and exhibition and his generous nature in sharing that knowledge and giving of himself for the benefit of other people interested in bromeliads and for bromeliad organizations at all levels.

Therefore, the Committee developed the following criteria for nomination for the Wally Berg Award. *The Committee also clearly recognizes that many well-qualified individuals may not meet all of the listed criteria.* Therefore the Committee suggests that each nominee should meet at least four of the seven criteria presented below.

1. The individual should be a bromeliad grower who is nationally or internationally recognized for diversity of species cultivated and excellence of cultivation.
2. The individual should actively pursue one of the following activities:
   a. collecting and identifying bromeliads in natural environments, including collecting new species/varieties/cultivars; the members of the various bromeliad societies and organizations, including the BSI and the BIC, should benefit from this activity;
   b. promoting the appreciation and cultivation of bromeliads at the international level, including such activities as organizing and participating in collecting trips with international representation, giving presentations and seminars to national and international audiences, and writing manuscripts for publication in national or international books, journals, or other media (e.g. internet, CD Roms).
3. The individual should actively support efforts to further the scientific, taxonomic, or cultural understanding of bromeliads through donation of time, effort, or money to recognized organizations (e.g., the BSI), institutions (e.g., the BIC, or Selby Gardens), or groups of individuals (e.g., bromeliad clubs, statewide or regional bromeliad councils).
4. The individual should be active in a local, regional, or national bromeliad society and be recognized by other members of that society for his/her contributions to the functioning of that society and its activities.
5. If the individual is a bromeliad hybridizer, he/she should be internationally recognized for excellence in one or more of the following categories:
   a. innovation in creating bromeliad hybrids,
   b. success in cultivation of bromeliad hybrids,
   c. promotion and distribution of bromeliad hybrids.
6. The individual should be generally recognized as an expert in one or more of the following aspects of bromeliads:
   a. ecology, evolution, or taxonomy,
   b. cultivation or hybridization,
   c. display or exhibition.
7. The individual should be generally recognized for his/her generous nature in sharing his/her knowledge of bromeliads and for giving of himself/herself for the benefit of other people interested in bromeliads and for bromeliad organizations at all levels.

The Committee suggests the following procedure for nominating individuals for the Wally Berg Award and for selecting the winner of the award.

1. Any current member of the BSI may nominate any other member of the BSI. The deadline for submitting nominations will be published in advance in the Journal of the BSI. The nominator should submit the nomination in writing, by either letter or email message. The nominator should provide a brief resume of the accomplishments of the nominee in bromeliad-related activities (e.g., service, offices held, major awards won) and a letter describing the way in which the nominee meets at least four of the seven criteria listed above. Nominations should be submitted to either the Secretary of the BSI or to an individual appointed by the Officers of the BSI. For this specific task, the individual will be designated as the Curator of the Wally Berg Award.

2. Within two weeks after the deadline for submission of nominations, the Curator will provide the list of nominees and their nomination packages to the BSI Board of Directors (henceforth, the Board). The Board members will acknowledge to the Curator receipt of the nomination packages and will have four weeks from the posting date to notify the Curator of their choice for the winner of the award. The Curator reserves the right to accept or reject votes that are sent after the four-week voting period. If the Curator rejects late votes, he/she should inform the BSI Officers of the reason for the rejection. The voting may have two rounds; the first round will be to select a few (e.g., 3-5) top candidates from among the nominees, the second round will be to select the winner of the award.

3. The Curator will announce the winner to the Board within one week after the voting period has ended and will be published in the Journal of the BSI. The winner or her/her representative will receive the award at the next BSI World Conference.

Both the distribution of the nomination packages and the voting process will be significantly expedited through the use of email. Therefore, the Committee strongly recommends that all of the above components of the nomination and election process for the Award by executed via email.

Odds and Ends

New Selby Gardens Field Guide to Common Florida Epiphytes

Florida has the richest epiphytic flora in the United States, and to help identify these plants in the wild, Selby Botanical Gardens Press announces a colorful new field guide, *Common Epiphytes of Florida*. Designed for backpacks, the laminated 4-page guide identifies 11 Florida epiphytes: one native orchid, six bromeliads, and four ferns. Color photos, scientific names, common names, and distribution in Florida are provided. Author-photographer Bruce K. Holst, an occasional contributor to the *Journal of the Bromeliad Society*, is Director of Plant Collections at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, where he also is Editor of the SBG Press and the research journal *Selbyana*. Common Epiphytes of Florida can be ordered for $3 plus $1 postage and handling by mail to Selby Botanical Gardens Press, 811 South Palm Ave., Sarasota, FL, 34236 or online at www.selby.org/research/pubs.htm. Bulk rates are available.

Margaret Mee Original paintings and prints available

An opportunity has arisen for anyone who might be interested in obtaining one or several of Margaret Mee's original paintings. The following is a portion of a recently received message.

"I have several Margaret Mee original bromeliad paintings and a few signed prints (orchids), which were given to me for my birthday when I was a teenager, and I have enjoyed them immensely. Having been born in Brazil, I remember sitting on our veranda drinking tea with Margaret and my mother, while they spoke endlessly about all sorts of plants and Margaret's wonderful escapades into the wild jungles of Brazil! Now I believe is the time to part with the paintings. I would like to sell them to someone, who truly would have as great an appreciation for the paintings as I have had. They are indeed such treasures. Some of my friends suggested e-Bay, but I felt that it would be a travesty for the paintings to just be "out there". Needless to say, I am not in the philanthropic position to donate these items. (I am a high school counselor.)"

Interested parties should contact Suzan Krieger by telephone at 909-388-6062 or by e-mail at suzankrieger@hotmail.com.

Second Vice President Position

In the July-August 2001 issue of the Journal (51:4:160), it was announced that the BSI Board of Directors had called for a change in by-laws to establish a second vice-president position. It was also reported that Hattie Lou Smith had been elected to that office. That portion of the announcement was in error. Hattie Lou Smith has not been elected to that position nor is she a candidate for the new position. Instead, she has graciously volunteered to remain as the BSI

Conference Chairman until after the St. Petersburg WBC, at which time the new vice-president will be elected and assume those responsibilities. To quote Hattie Lou, "after the book work for the 2002 conference is over and turned in, I am a private citizen!"

Highlights of the 2001 BSI Board of Directors Meeting

Following is a summary of action discussed and/or taken at the Bromeliad Society International Board of Director's meeting held at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens , Sarasota, Florida on May 26, 2001.

The meeting was called to order by President Tom Wolfe at 08:03 a.m. In addition to the board members listed below, Dr. Margaret Lowman, Director of the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens; Harry Luther, Director of the Mulford Foster Bromeliad Identification Center, and Michael Andreas, Webmaster of the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies Web site attended portions of the meeting. The following board members were in attendance.

Oscar Allen - California
John Atlee - Western
Harvey Beltz - Louisiana
Theresa Bert - Florida
Chet Blackburn - Editor
Joyce Brehm - California
Luiz Felipe Carvalho - Intl. (Brazil)
Dennis Cathcart - Florida
Bill Frazel - Florida
Don Garrison - Treasurer
Dan Kinnard - California
Rusty Luthe - Secretary
Moyna Prince - Florida
Jack Reilly - Central
Rick Richtmyer - Texas.
Carolyn Schoenau - Membership Sec.
Hattie Lou Smith - Vice President
Bill Soerries - Southern
Tom Wolfe - President

Unable to attend: Keith Golinski - Australia); Stewart Strutin - Northeast; Hiroyuki Takizawa - International; Peter Waters - International.

ACTIONS TAKEN

1. An ad hoc committee consisting of T. Bert, D. Kinnard, J. Reilly and H. L. Smith was formed to define the criteria to be used in selecting recipients of the Wally Berg Award of excellence. A call for nominations for this award was placed in the May-June *Journal*.

2. A fireproof storage cabinet to be used to store BSI materials was approved for purchase.

3. Membership Secretary Carolyn Schoenau reported that membership stood at 1,625 members, a decline of 1.5% from the previous year.

4. The current dues structure does not cover the cost of processing membership and producing the *Journal*. Rather than raise dues, the board elected to use a portion of world conference income to subsidize membership costs.

5. The cost of distributing the *Journal* to members living outside of the U.S. increased substantially with the latest postage increase, especially in regards to surface mail. The new rates make it more expensive to send the *Journal* by surface mail than by air mail. The board did away with the requirement to collect postage separately from international members but to instead established a new international dues category of $40 that would include delivery by air mail. $5 is to be added for dual memberships. The BSI would therefore be subsidizing a portion of the actual cost.

6. A motion to charge for the BSI Roster was defeated. A hard copy of the roster will be available to members upon request, free of charge. An electronic version will also be available to be e-mailed upon request to all members.

7. There have not been many medallions sold. Affiliate societies should be encouraged to use medallions.

8. Bill Frazell reported that their expectations are that the revised Judges Handbook will be available by the 2002 WBC.

9. Harry Luther reports that the identification services provided by BIC are under utilized by BSI members. Most requests for specimen identification come from botanical gardens and museums. Dr. Meg Lowman, Director of Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, mentioned that consideration is being given to expand the BIC and fund a staff assistant to work with Harry Luther.

10. The Publications Chair was given authority to establish shipping and handling charges for items sold, and to purchase and replenish individual inventory items without requiring board approval, provided that such purchases fall within the amount budgeted for BSI publications. Members of the board were very complimentary of the innovations and effort made by Publications Chair George Allaria since assuming his duties.

11. The slide library is being revised and some older programs retired. Slides from those programs will be culled and the best ones salvaged for use as potential illustrations for the *Journal*. New programs will be developed in their place. Rick Rictmyer was appointed to head a committee to explore the use of additional media such as PowerPoint presentations and video.

12. The BSI Web site is averaging 150,000 page hits per month and about 300 sessions per day. 52 new or renewal memberships were handled through the Web site and 61 orders for merchandise were taken. Webmaster Ken Marks reminded affiliates that each affiliate can have a page devoted to their use. So far only five affiliates have taken advantage of this benefit.

13. Hattie Lou Smith reported that good progress is being made for WBC 2002 and the international reception and the scientific seminars, both innovations at the San Francisco conference, would become permanent parts of future conferences and that a larger suite will be available for the international reception at the St. Petersburg WBC.

14. Tom Wolfe was re-elected to a second term as President of the BSI. Jack Reilly was elected Vice President. A second Vice President position will be created with specific responsibility for world conferences. Since this requires a bylaw change, the actual vote and action took place 90 days after the board meeting. Hattie Lou Smith will perform the duties that will be assigned to this position until after the 2002 World Conference.

15. John Atlee proposed that an additional region be created consisting of Hawaii and perhaps other societies of the Pacific Rim who are now members of the Western Region. Further discussion and consultations with the affected societies is to take place before the board takes action.

16. Luis Felipe Carvalho gave a presentation on the CIMA Project of the Brazilian Bromeliad Society. The project involves preservation of a large tract of land in the Organ Mountains and the establishment of a study center, interpretive trails and a research center. He suggests that the BSI do what it can to publicize the project . An exhibit at the 2002 WBC was proposed.

17. The possibility of translating the *Journal* into Spanish and Portuguese was discussed and Chet Blackburn will explore the idea.

18. The board affirmed that BSI material and property, including intellectual property, cannot be used by other organizations without prior BSI board approval.

19. The Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies was granted approval for use of the images of photographs belonging to the BSI cultivar registry on their Web site.

20. The Cultivar Registry photographs and documents assembled by Don Beadle will be scanned into an electronic form and forwarded to current registrar Derek Butcher. The original material will be stored at the Selby Gardens archive site.

21. Chicago was selected as the site of the World Bromeliad Conference in 2004 with the Bromeliad Society of Greater Chicago being the co-host. The formula for future WBC profits is that they are to be divided 50-50 up to the first $10,000. Above that level the BSI will retain 90% of the profits and the affiliate co-host will receive 10%.

22. A minimum of $5,000 to be funded by WBC profits as a grant is to be set aside for scientific seminars at future world conferences. The funds will be administered by the Bromeliad Identification Center in a format established by the BSI.

23. Chet Blackburn was appointed committee chair to work with commercial growers in finding a way of promoting mutual benefits for growers, the BSI, and the bromeliad collector. Luis Felipe Carvalho will co-chair the committee in Brazil as this is in direct line with the conservation goals of the Brazilian Bromeliad Society.

24. A membership drive was initiated involving a contest between the regions. Details were published in the July-August 2001 *Journal.*

25. A sum of $500 was allotted to Joyce Brehm as chair of an editorial committee to update the BSI Cultural Manual.

26. The meeting was adjourned at 5:40 p.m. The next board meeting will be at the St. Petersburg World Conference.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Income Statement for 2000 combined with 2001 and 2002 budget

RECEIPTS	2000 Actual	2001 Budget	2002 Budget
Advertising - Journal	1,538.00	2,000.00	1,500.00
Color fund	2,822.00	4,500.00	3,000.00
Cultural sheets	270.00	200.00	200.00
Donations - BSI	1,777.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Interest - General	8,567.00	3,500.00	4,000.00
Judges certification	0.00	200.00	200.00
Judges cert. pins	0.00	100.00	0.00
Medallions - Ribbons	- - - - -	1,200.00	1,200.00
Memberships	41,885.92	42,675.00	43,000.00
Memberships - Life		750.00	- - - -
Postage prepaid	6,070.14	5,000.00	6,000.00
Publications	6,631.72	7,000.00	7,000.00
Seed fund	636.00	700.00	700.00
Slide programs	50.00	200.00	200.00
WBC 2000 Income	24,588.60	50,000.00	50,000.00
California sales tax	61.01		
Rosters	27.00		
Padilla Endowment	72.00		
Deficit - general funds			2,100.00
Totals Receipts	94,996.39	119,025.00	120,100.00

DISTRIBUTION	1999 Actual	2000 Budget	2001 Budget
Administrative Exp.	30.00		50.00
Affiliated Societies	67.10	200.00	100.00
Bank charges		75.00	75.00
Credit card expenses	657.96	600.00	700.00
Cultural sheets		520.00	- - - -
Director/BSI meetings	199.78	600.00	400.00
Grants	1,025.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Journal - allowance	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Journal - mail service	12,350.43	9,000.00	12,500.00
Journal - miscellaneous	384.44	1,000.00	750.00
Journal - printing & photos	32,757.99	33,500.00	33,000.00
Journal - 50 yr. Index		3,000.00	- - - - -
Judges certification - expenses		200.00	200.00
Judges Cert. - Handbook		800.00	800.00
Medallions - trophies	2,575.00	- - - - -	3,200.00
Membership - contract	4,800.00	4,800.00	4,800.00
Membership - expenses	2,762.18	4,500.00	4,100.00
Nominations committee		100.00	100.00
President Expenses		100.00	100.00
Publications	9,525.34	6,000.00	4,000.00
Roster	3,636.66	- - - -	4,000.00
Secretary expense	160.52	300.00	- - - -
Slide program	200.00	200.00	
Treasurer expenses	148.97	150.00	150.00
Glossary		- - - -	- - - - -
Web site	840.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Postage	79.20		
WBC 2000	7,347.97	52,500.00	48,275.00
Total Expenditures	82,548.54	124,345.00	123,500.00

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BSI ARCHIVE ESTABLISHED AT MARIE SELBY BOTANICAL GARDENS

The BSI had made arrangements for storage facilities at the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens to establish an archive of BSI material. Over the years, historical and other important materials have been maintained in their homes by various officers of the BSI, sometimes even after the individual no longer served as an officer. It is likely that a lot of material of historical interest has been lost this way.

If you have any material that you feel belongs in the archive, or know of the whereabouts of any such material, please contact the editor at any of the addresses shown at the top of page 242. He will see that the information is forwarded to the person responsible for maintaining the archive.

This would include photographs, documents, world conference documentation and other such items, especially those from the early days of the Bromeliad Society.

WORLD CONFERENCE PIN AVAILABLE NOW

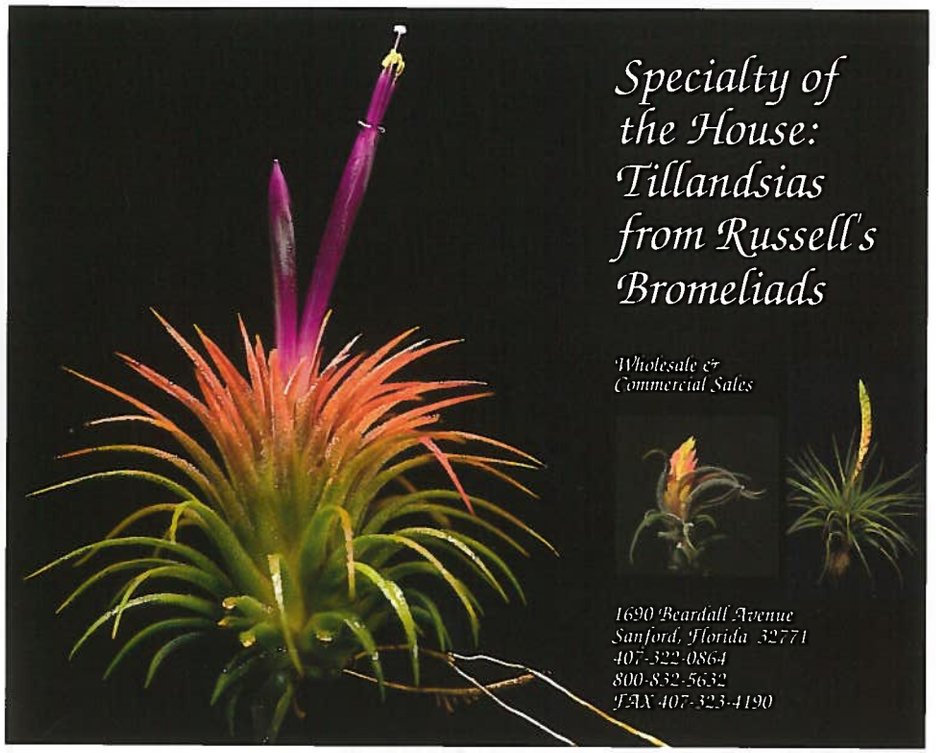
Depicting the theme "Bromeliad Beach Party"

The 15th World Bromeliad Conference to be held at the St. Petersburg (Florida) Hilton Hotel from May 14 through 19, 2002, is coming up fast. The pin commemorating the event is available for advance sale now.

The Artist for the 15th World Bromeliad Conference pin is Merridee Smith. She is married to a long-time bromeliad collector, Keith Smith. They live in Auburn, California where Merridee hand paints botanicals, especially bromeliads from Keith's collection, on silk. From these paintings she produces fine art and clothing. Some of you were able to see her work first hand at WBC 2000 in San Francisco. Merridee also enjoys teaching silk painting workshops in both California and Hawaii, and is a member of Silk Painters International. Last year she retired from her profession as a forensic scientist to pursue her love of silk painting on a full-time basis.

Merridee painted this design first on silk. It was then translated into a cloisonné pin for your enjoyment.

The pin will sell for $10.00 at the world conference, but if ordered prior to the conference, can be obtained for $8.00 including postage. It is available through the BSI online store at BSI.ORG.



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Tillandsia mallemontii - a wisp of blue

Photograph by Marcel Lecoufle

Tillandsia mallemontii Glaziou ex Mez has been in cultivation for many years. While not exactly obscure, it still only seems to be found in the largest tillandsia collections and sold by only those dealers with the largest inventories. You won't find it among the tillandsias languishing on shelves at discount stores. Adding to its elusive nature, this is the first time it has been pictured in the JOURNAL.

Growing in woods and forests at low elevations in eastern Brazil, the plant superficially resembles some forms of *T. recurvata* out of bloom, but with its over-sized flowers (for the size of the plant) it would never be confused with that species when in bloom. In flower, it might be more easily confused with the Ecuadorian *T. caerulea*. The flowers of *T. mallemontii* are blue, but there is a white flowered form.

It should be grown in humid conditions and in moderate light.

Calendar

20-21 April	The Greater New Orleans Bromeliad Society's annual standard show and sale will be held at Lakeside Mall, Metaire, LA. Hours 1-10 p.m. on Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. Contact: Carol Hertz, 504-486-8190 or Fred Ross 504-891-9301.
26-28 April	The Sarasota Bromeliad Society will hold its 22nd annual Show and Sale at Selby Gardens in Sarasota, Florida. The show will be open to the public from 10 to 4 on April 27 and 28. Plant sales will be open from 10 to 5 on Friday & Saturday, and from 10 to 4 on Sunday. There is no charge for the show other than the regular admission fee to Selby Gardens. Contact: Bill Timm, 2030 Leryl Ave, North Port, FL. 3428. PH: 941-426-1133
13-20 May	"Bromeliad Beach Party", the 15th World Bromeliad Conference, will be held at the St. Petersburg (Florida) Hilton Hotel. Look for the registration form with details inside the JOURNAL.