DINTERANTHUS

Volume 33, Part 3, August 2021

Cactus and Succulent Society of Queensland Inc.

DINTERANTHUS

The Journal of the Cactus & Succulent Society of Queensland Inc.

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MEMBERSHIP and MEETINGS

Membership in the Society is open to anyone with an interest in succulent plants.
Membership Fees:
Single AU$25.00 / Family AU$30.00
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All remittances should be in AU$.
The financial year runs from 1st January to 31st December.
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Meetings are held on the last Monday of each month, January to November at:

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Salisbury, Brisbane
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A variety of plants are usually offered for sale at meetings.

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Dinteranthus is a quarterly publication of the CSSQ Inc. published in February, May, August and November and is issued to members of the CSSQ Inc. Extra copies are available from the Secretary.

Contributions to *Dinteranthus* are always welcome. Contributors should ensure that scientific names are correctly spelt, italicised and in accordance with relevant CITES Checklist. All articles should be submitted digitally. The resolution of images should be at least 300 dpi and 8.5 cm wide. Slides should be scanned with a minimum resolution of 1200 dpi. Images should not be embedded in the document but included as attachments. The editor reserves the right to edit articles or to reject articles considered unsuitable for publication.

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Editor: Silvio Gonçalves

Photo by Ricardo Ramírez Chaparro

Front Cover: *Mammillaria breviplumosa*, the latest *Mammillaria* discovered. It is morphologically very similar to M. sanchez-mejoradae and the feather-like spines remind us of *M. plumosa* but smaller. The depressed stem has the tubercles organised on a helicoidal shape giving to the plant a remarkable look, also the flowers are very impressive with a bright magenta line running down the centre.

Back Cover: *Ferocactus stainesii* var. *pilosus*. It occurs throughout much of the northern portion of the Mexican Altiplano and therefore is somewhat variable. Most plants have bright red spines with bristle-like, white radials, a wonderful contrast, but in some populations the white bristles are occasionally absent. Such variation has led to the establishment of several names for this species.

Photo by Ruth & John Higgins

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Thanks

I would like to thank all involved in the description of *Mammillaria breviplumosa* and extend my gratitude to Ricardo Ramírez for sharing with us his amazing experience during the process of identifying this new species.

2021 Show Report

Meredith Gray

After much apprehension that Covid may yet again prevent our Annual Show from going ahead, we could finally breathe a sigh of relief when Friday June 11 dawned. It was going to happen! All the planning, contingency planning and worry was over. Returning to our 2019 new venue at Belmont Shooting Complex we all hoped the 2019 teething problems had been remedied and a bumper show was about to unfold.

Early Friday morning the set-up process began with tables, dividers, signage and gazebos set up and put in place. Next, sellers started arriving with sales plants and it seemed there was plenty of space this year with little stock under tables. With that extra table space sellers were happier not having to cram plants into small spaces. Meanwhile, over in the extended competition and display area we saw the gradual arrival of those precious plants. This year saw the use of a new tiered display stand which allowed viewers a much closer look whilst keeping the garden perspective.

By early afternoon the new register area was installed, plugged in and tested. After the 2019 issues in retrieving sales data, this year saw the introduction of a fully cloud based system. Further, given the 2019 Saturday queues, when patrons waited up to forty-five minutes to complete a purchase, two new registers were purchased and a dedicated express lane for those with fewer than ten plants.

A well-deserved delicious supper cooked by Bron and Allan Archer was followed by steward sales when the new, square system was given a thorough testing and worked beautifully. The receipts were also useful as every plant was listed by seller.

Saturday morning arrived with enthusiasts queuing well before opening time. At 9.00 am doors opening, Covid demands had the door stewards on their toes ensuring QR registration while also restricting crowd numbers to Covid limits. There were no complaints from people waiting in the entry queue as everyone understood the challenges. This year the entry queue was cleared by 10.30 am. However earlier Saturday morning parking became such a problem that some patrons had to be turned away.

Meanwhile sales were booming as were visitor numbers to the competition and display areas. Innovations in the register area worked exceptionally well. Wait times were well down, never more than twenty minutes compared to up to forty – five minutes in 2019. Also, during that peak Saturday morning period, the lines eased up much earlier. The express lane worked very well, and the teams of stewards found the new square system easy to use. A big thank you to Ben Vedelago, our secretary for implementing these improvements and his wonderful teams who worked tirelessly under intense pressure.

In total, Saturday visitors numbered one thousand two hundred. Sunday was much less at three hundred and seventy. Sales plants had to be restocked for Sunday as there were many bare areas by Saturday afternoon. Sales reports were available at 3pm on Sunday giving sellers instant data. New sellers did well and hopefully we will have more next year.

The competition this year had an amazing array of unusual and rare plants, and all were grown to extremely high standards. New categories this year were bowls and novice. There were no entries in the novice section which was very disappointing and only three in the bowl section. Under the watchful eye of Greg Daniels and his stewards there were more visitors this year enjoying all the competition beauties.

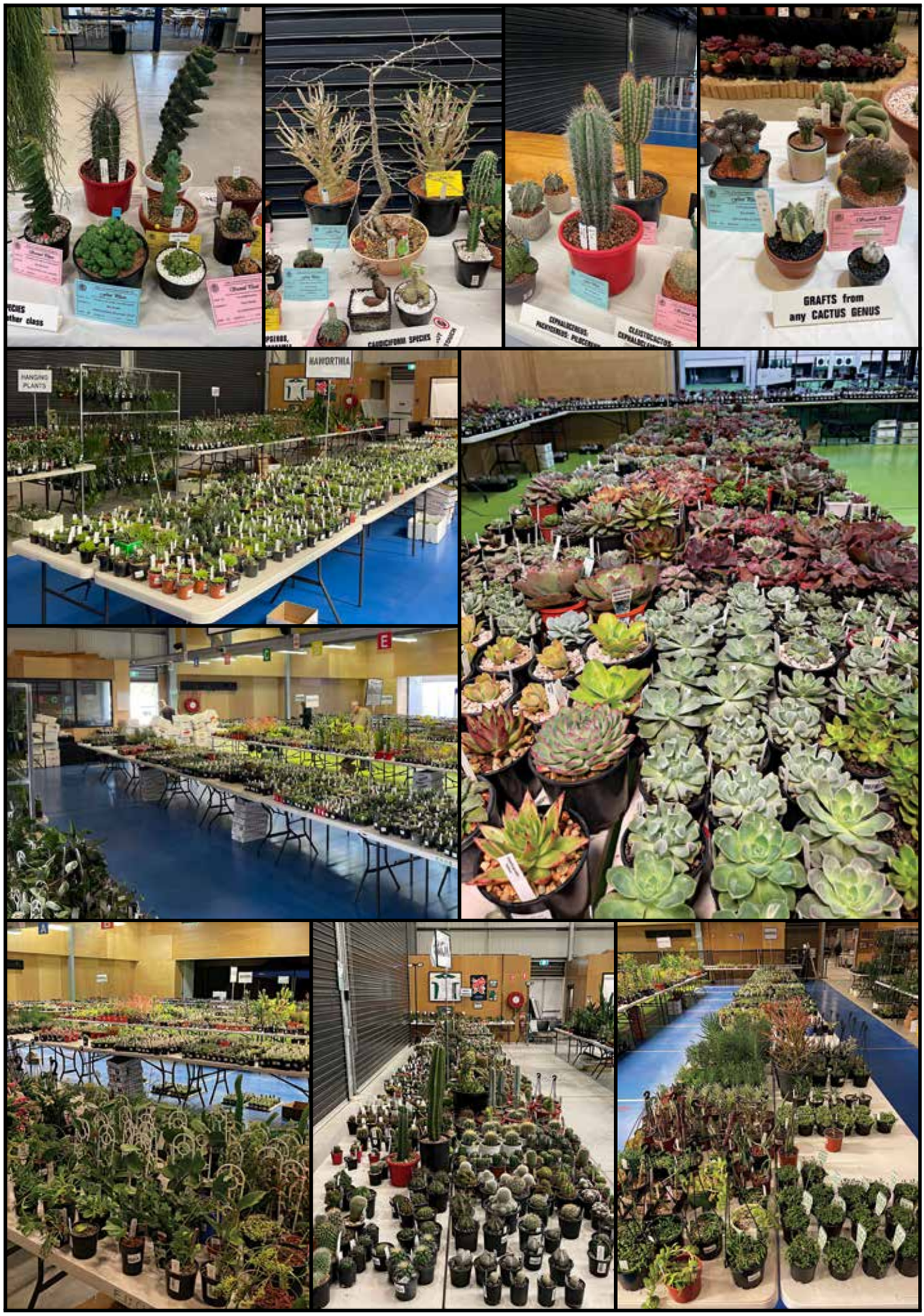
Overall it was a great success. We must thank Ruth Higgins for her tireless work, together with the committee who ensured the success of the 2021 show. We are grateful to our wonderful judges under the leadership of John Higgins who always have a tough job.
Looking forward to the 2022 show already.

Central Display

Parodia scopa

Euphorbia trigona hybrid

Competition and Sales area



Major Prize Winners

Champion Cactus
Vic Murray Memorial Shield
Astrophytum caput-medusae
Exhibited by Terry Tierney

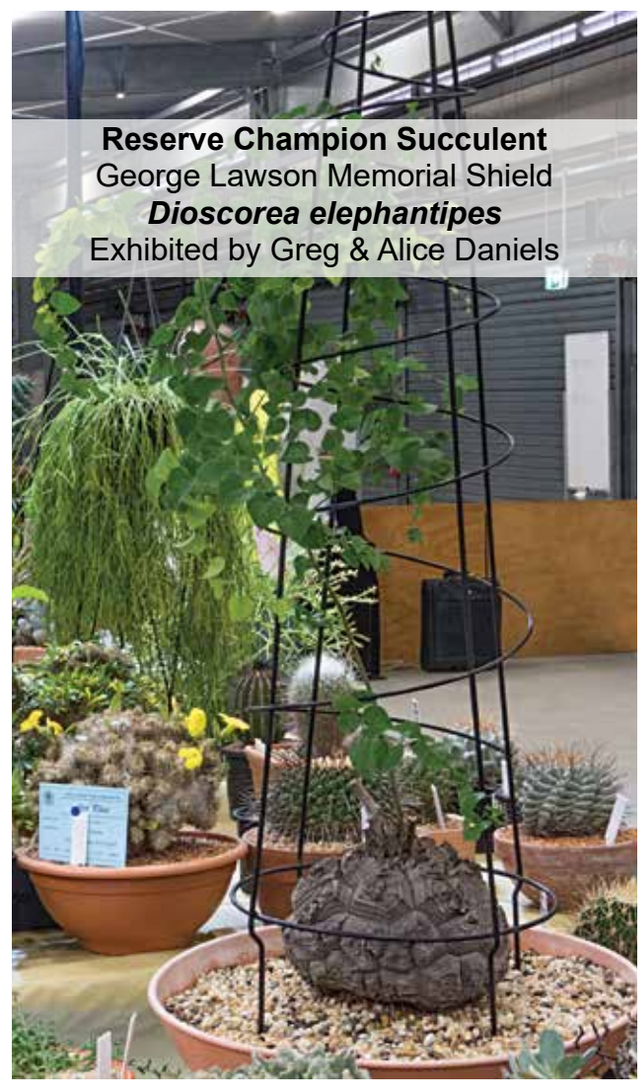
Champion Succulent
Georgina Waklin-King Memorial Shield
Pseudolithos migiurtinus X P. dodsonianus
Exhibited by Terry Tierney

Best Haworthia
Reg Robinson Memorial Shield
***Haworthia limifolia* Variegated**
Exhibited by Paul Forster

Best Euphorbia
Doug Snell Memorial Shield
Euphorbia francoisii* subsp. *crassicaulis
Exhibited by Terry Tierney

Best Plant Not In Competition
Mavis Prigg Memorial Shield
Conophytum saxetanum
Exhibited by Greg & Alice Daniels

Reserve Champion Cactus
Austin Prigg Memorial Shield
Copiapoa humilis* subsp. *tenuissima
x *C. hypogaea crested*
Exhibited by Bec Archer



Reserve Champion Succulent
George Lawson Memorial Shield
Dioscorea elephantipes
Exhibited by Greg & Alice Daniels

First Place Competition Winners

C1 ***Ariocarpus retusus* var. *furfuraceus***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

C2 ***Astrophytum caput-medusae***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

C3 ***Pachycereus pringlei***
Exhibited by B. Maxwell

C5 ***Copiapoa krainziana***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C6 ***Escobaria minima***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C7 ***C. humilis ssp. tenuissima*** x ***C. hypogea* crested**
Exhibited by B. Archer

C8 ***Discocactus subviridigriseus***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C9 ***Echinocactus grusonii* var. *brevispinus***
Exhibited by B. Maxwell

C10 ***Echinocereus reichenbachii***
Exhibited by T. & P. Perikow

C11 ***Echinopsis arachnacantha***
Exhibited by L. Herrod

C12 ***Eriosyce senilis* subsp. *senilis***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C13 ***Espostoa nana***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C14 ***Ferocactus schwarzii***
Exhibited by J. & R. Higgins

C15 ***Frailea castanea***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C16 ***Mammillaria luethyi***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C17 ***Gymnocalycium saglionis* subsp. *tilcarense***
Exhibited by T. & P. Perikow

C18 ***Aztekium ritteri***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C19 ***Mammillaria humboltii***
Exhibited by T. & P. Perikow

C20 ***Mammillaria supertexta***
Exhibited by R. & J. Higgins

C22 ***Melocactus matanzanus***
Exhibited by S. Lim

C23 ***Turbinicarpus macrochele***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C24 ***Oreocereus doelzianus***
Exhibited by R. & J. Higgins

C25 ***Parodia scopa***
Exhibited by W. Stewart

C26 ***Rebutia fiebrigii***
Exhibited by T. & P. Perikow

C28 ***Thelocactus rinconensis***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C29 ***Uebelmannia pectinifera***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C30 ***Rhipsalis campos-portoniana***
Exhibited by A. & G. Daniels

C31 ***Mammillaria bocasana 'Fred'***
Exhibited by B. Archer

C32 ***Rebutia sp.***
Exhibited by B. Maxwell

Bowl Garden
Exhibited by G. & N. Ninotti

First Place Competition Winners

S1 ***Agave potatorum* 'Cubic'**
Exhibited by P. Forster

S2 ***Aloinopsis schooneesii***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S3 ***Ilhenfeldtia vanzylii***
Ex. by A. & G. Daniels

S41 ***Euphorbia tortilis***
Exhibited by V. De Groot

S4 ***Faucaria paucidens***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S5 ***Conophytum blandum***
Ex. by A. & G. Daniels

S6 ***Dinteranthus inexpectatus***
Ex. by A. & G. Daniels

S7 ***Fenestraria rhopalophylla* 'Fireworth'**
Ex. by A. & G. Daniels

S8 ***Gibbaeum geminum***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S9 ***Lithops bromfieldii* var. *insularis***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S10 ***Prepodesma orpenii***
Ex. by D. Potter & D. Doak

S12 ***Pachypodium namaquanum***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S11 ***Adenium arabicum***
Exhibited by V. De Groot

S14 ***Pseudolithos migiurtinus* X *P. dodsonianus***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S15 ***Aloe erinacea***
Exhibited by R. Davies

S16 ***Aloe* 'Christmas Carol'**
Exhibited by V. De Groot

S17 ***Gasteria armstrongii***
Ex. by A. & G. Daniels

S18 ***Haworthia nigra X H. koelmaniorum***
Ex. by B. & A. Archer

S19 ***Haworthia semiviva***
Exhibited by P. Forster

S20 ***Haworthia comptoniana* 'LS198'**
Exhibited by B. Archer

S21 ***Haworthia truncata* 'Lime Green'**
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S22 ***Deuterocohnia chlorosticha***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S23 ***Adromischus marianiae* var. *herrei***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S24 ***Aeonium* 'Blushing Beauty'**
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S26 ***Crassula susannae***
Exhibited by A. & G. Daniels

S27 ***Dudleya xantii***
Exhibited by R. & J. Higgins

S39 ***Euphorbia volkmanii***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S45 ***Dorstenia gigas***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S35 ***Didieria madgascariensis***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

First Place Competition Winners

S28 ***Echeveria unguiculata***
Exhibited by S. Lim

S29 ***Echeveria*** **'Bashful'**
Ex. by D. & S. Wilson

S30 ***Echeveria strictiflora*** **hybrid**
Exhibited by N. Chai

S31 **X *Graptoveria*** **'Margaret Rose'**
Exhibited by N. Chai

S32 ***Kalanchoe tomentosa***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S33 ***Sedum clavatum*** **'Aurora Blue'**
Exhibited by S. Lim

S34 ***Tylecodon hirtifolius***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S36 ***Sansevieria*** **'Cleopatra'**
Exhibited by B. & A. Archer

S38 ***Euphorbia francoisii*** **subsp. *crassicaulis***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S40 ***Euphorbia ambovombensis***
Exhibited by V. De Groot

S42 ***Monadenium rubellum***
Exhibited by S. Lim

S43 ***Sarcocaulon crassicaule***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S44 ***Avonia quinaria*** **subsp. *quinaria***
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S46 ***Pachypodium brevicaule*** **(graft)**
Exhibited by T. Tierney

S47 ***Dioscorea elephantipes***
Exhibited by A. & G. Daniels

S48 ***Haworthia limifolia*** **(variegated)**
Exhibited by P. Forster

Mammillaria breviplumosa

The latest *Mammillaria* discovered

Article and photos by Ricardo Ramírez Chaparro

The story behind *Mammillaria breviplumosa* dates back to 2016 when people working on a gas pipelines project that cuts from Chihuahua into Durango came across a small cactus in one of the work sites in the state of Durango. When found, unfortunately this plant was misidentified and mislabeled as *Turbinicarpus valdezianus* and thus the works for recovery and relocation of the plants were done under this wrongly placed identity. That same year I was shown photos of this plant under said name of "*T. valdezianus*", and some other photos started circulating on the internet. After seeing these photos I wanted to go to see the plants in habitat. Fortunately I got to visit the area thanks to a friend of mine, Alejandro Sigala, who had also been working on this gas pipelines project and was familiar with the terrain and the mysterious cactus.

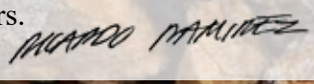
We made the necessary arrangements and headed to Durango in spring of 2017. It was a long drive from Chihuahua, and we made some stops on our way to see and photograph other cactus species and eventually we found ourselves in the Durango desert. We got permission to access the general area where we searched in some hills that were close to what was the known location where these plants were originally sighted, finding some *Thelocactus*, *Echinocereus*, and *Coryphantha* but not the main target. We travelled a few kilometres further when we came across a couple of small hills that, according to Alejandro, resembled the habitat to where he had seen them in the past. We started looking at the ground and soon enough we spotted a small plant with white feather-like spines. Naturally we were all happy to see the "*T. valdezianus*" but a closer look revealed the spines were not those of a typical *Turbinicarpus valdezianus*, nor the shape and size of the plants, so could it be that this was something completely different? Shortly after I came upon another plant that was blooming! This flower, along with the

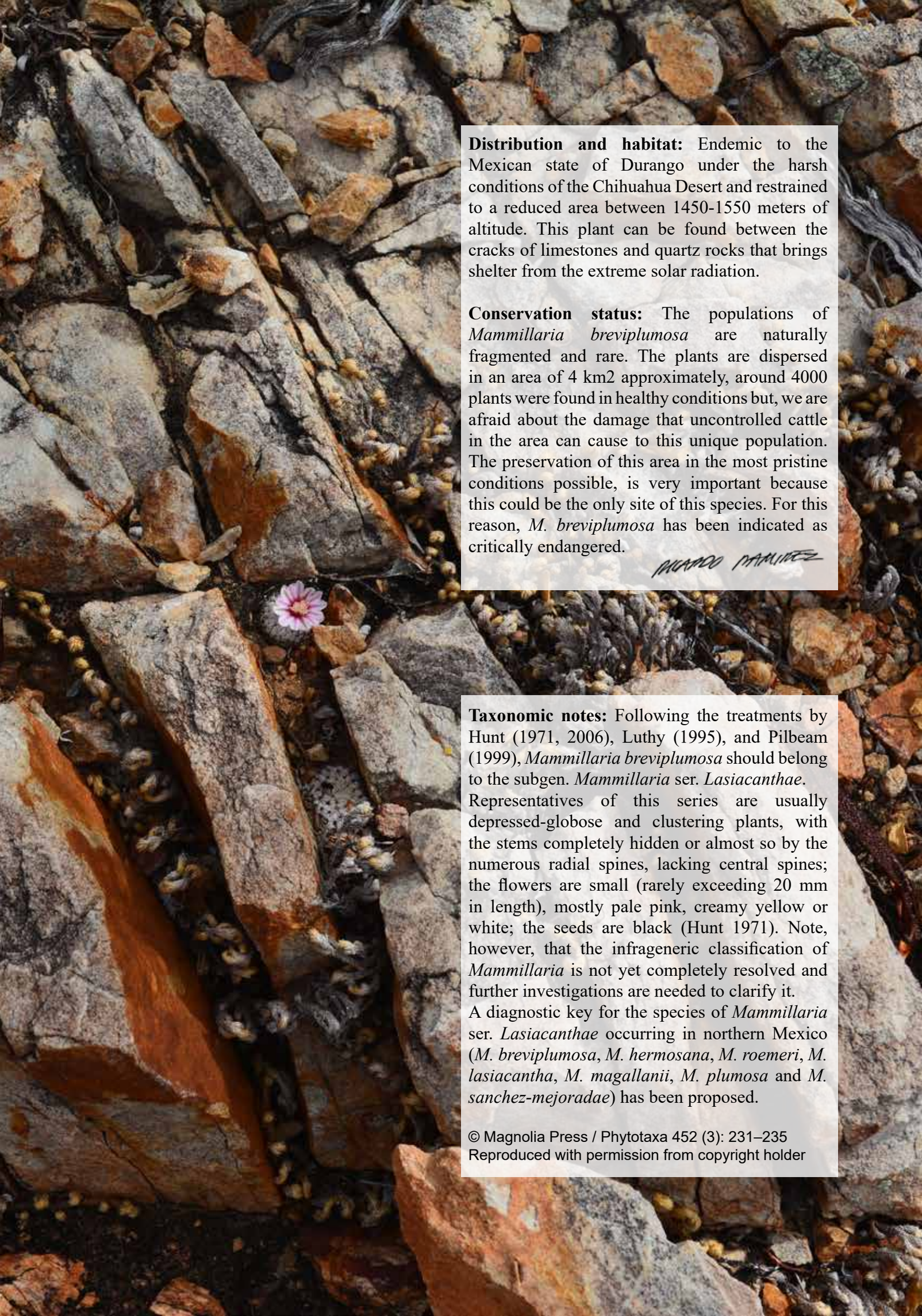
Etymology: *M. breviplumosa* is a reference to the shape and distribution of the trichomes at the apexes of the spines, that resemble a small feather.

mentioned differences revealed the truth: this was not a *Turbinicarpus*, but it rather resembled a *Mammillaria*. This was also not like other Mammillarias I had seen before so we set out to photograph this and many other plants that were found around the hills. We spent a whole morning photographing this weird cactus while trying to understand a little better the habitat, the conditions and the identity of such beautiful plants.

As we returned to Chihuahua I sent photos to a colleague, Lex García, who confirmed it was indeed a member of the *Mammillaria* genus and possibly a new species. Location and physical characters made it very likely to be something unknown to science. After discussing it for a few days, we decided to make a second trip to this amazing place to gather more data and set out to research closely related members of the genus. We returned a week later and some of the plants were still blooming. It was quite a show to see such numbers and a healthy population blooming at once. The hills here were not disturbed by the gas pipelines, and this area is inside a private ranch with access restricted to the ranchers or the owners of the property and no outsiders, which makes this pristine area a paradise for these small cactus. We found a couple of extra localities where plants were very restricted to small patches of soil and documented it all. After this second trip Lex García in Tamaulipas began taxonomy revision and after reading descriptions, comparing spines, flowers, seeds, assessing some natural history, and taking into consideration the isolation and distance from what appeared to be similar species, we concluded that this was for sure a new species.Work to describe it began and after some setbacks, revisions and corrections, finally 3 years later in 2020 the world was introduced to *Mammillaria breviplumosa.*

This plant is now very sought after by collectors from around the globe, so the exact location of the species will remain undisclosed and hopefully the natural populations can remain healthy and untouched by humans. Another thing that plays in favor of this beautiful small cactus species is the remoteness of the site and that access to the area is restricted by landowners.

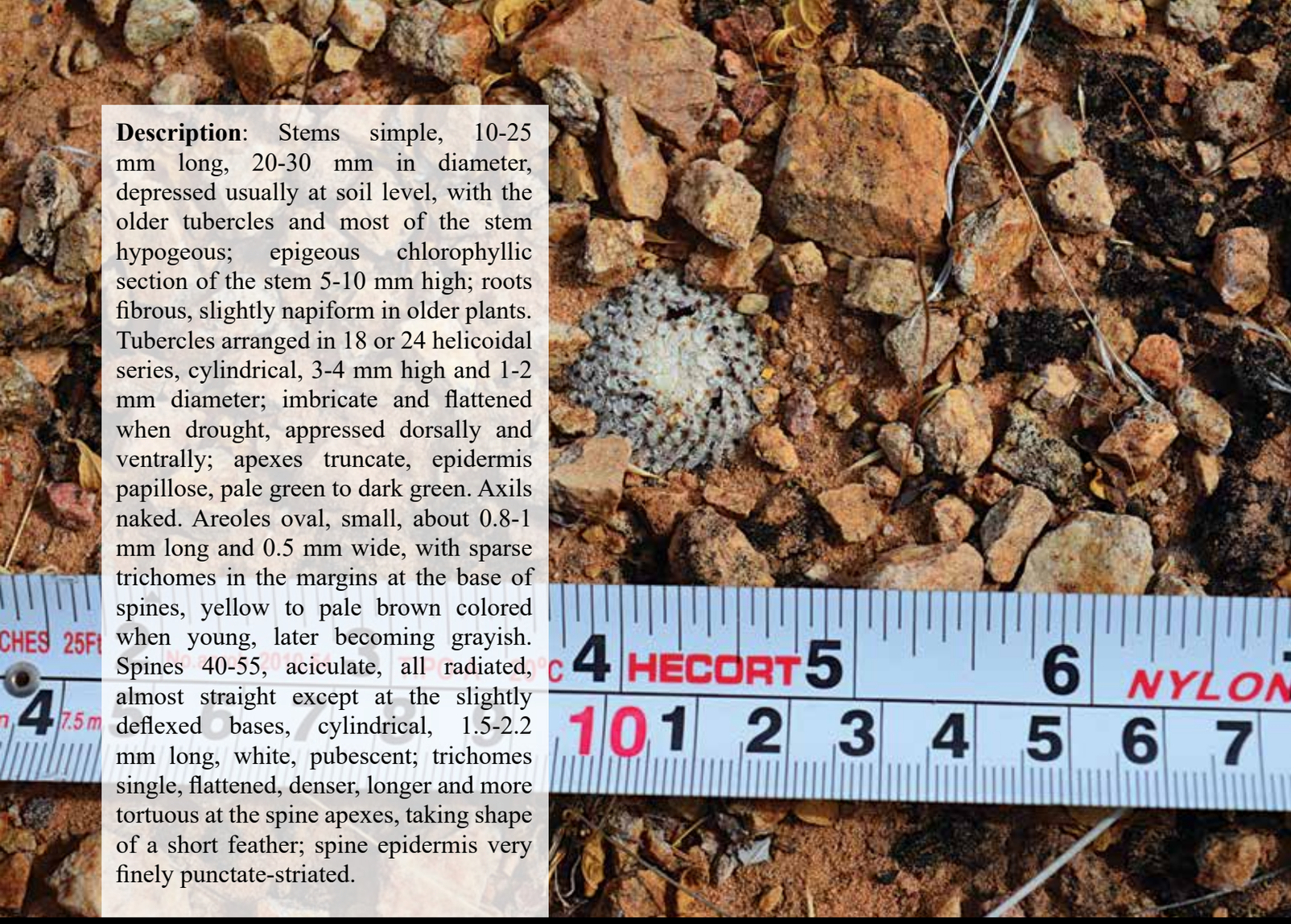




Distribution and habitat: Endemic to the Mexican state of Durango under the harsh conditions of the Chihuahua Desert and restrained to a reduced area between 1450-1550 meters of altitude. This plant can be found between the cracks of limestones and quartz rocks that brings shelter from the extreme solar radiation.

Conservation status: The populations of *Mammillaria breviplumosa* are naturally fragmented and rare. The plants are dispersed in an area of 4 km2 approximately, around 4000 plants were found in healthy conditions but, we are afraid about the damage that uncontrolled cattle in the area can cause to this unique population. The preservation of this area in the most pristine conditions possible, is very important because this could be the only site of this species. For this reason, *M. breviplumosa* has been indicated as critically endangered.

Taxonomic notes: Following the treatments by Hunt (1971, 2006), Luthy (1995), and Pilbeam (1999), *Mammillaria breviplumosa* should belong to the subgen. *Mammillaria* ser. *Lasiacanthae*. Representatives of this series are usually depressed-globose and clustering plants, with the stems completely hidden or almost so by the numerous radial spines, lacking central spines; the flowers are small (rarely exceeding 20 mm in length), mostly pale pink, creamy yellow or white; the seeds are black (Hunt 1971). Note, however, that the infrageneric classification of *Mammillaria* is not yet completely resolved and further investigations are needed to clarify it.
A diagnostic key for the species of *Mammillaria* ser. *Lasiacanthae* occurring in northern Mexico (*M. breviplumosa*, *M. hermosana*, *M. roemeri*, *M. lasiacantha*, *M. magallanii*, *M. plumosa* and *M. sanchez-mejoradae*) has been proposed.



Description: Stems simple, 10-25 mm long, 20-30 mm in diameter, depressed usually at soil level, with the older tubercles and most of the stem hypogeous; epigeous chlorophyllic section of the stem 5-10 mm high; roots fibrous, slightly napiform in older plants. Tubercles arranged in 18 or 24 helicoidal series, cylindrical, 3-4 mm high and 1-2 mm diameter; imbricate and flattened when drought, appressed dorsally and ventrally; apexes truncate, epidermis papillose, pale green to dark green. Axils naked. Areoles oval, small, about 0.8-1 mm long and 0.5 mm wide, with sparse trichomes in the margins at the base of spines, yellow to pale brown colored when young, later becoming grayish. Spines 40-55, aciculate, all radiated, almost straight except at the slightly deflexed bases, cylindrical, 1.5-2.2 mm long, white, pubescent; trichomes single, flattened, denser, longer and more tortuous at the spine apexes, taking shape of a short feather; spine epidermis very finely punctate-striated.

Flowers: widely infundibuliform-campanulate, 14-16 mm diameter and 12-16 mm long. External perianth segments 10-12, the basal rhomboid to squamiform, the upper oblanceolate, with the apexes rounded or obtuse, 7-10 mm long and 2-3 mm wide, white to pale pink, with the external midstripe green to reddish. Internal perianth segments 12, oblanceolate or sometimes spathulate, with rounded apex, margins entire, 7-10 mm long and 2-3 mm wide, white with a midstripe pink to magenta. Stamens 60-100, filaments white, glossy, 5-8 mm long and 0.1-0.2 mm in diameter; anthers pale yellow, 0.6-0.8 mm long. Style green, 8-10 mm long and 0.6-0.8 mm in diameter; stigma lobes 3-5, 1 mm long and 0.5 mm in diameter, dull green. Ovary naked, ovoid, 3-5 mm long, light green, ovary walls 1 mm thick.

Thelocactus bicolor next to *Mammillaria breviplumosa*

Infundibuliform-campanulate: both words come from Latin - 'infundibulum' meaning funnel and 'campanulātus' meaning bell. While infundibuliform refers to the bottom part of the flower, campanulate describes the top part of the flower. Also 'form', at the end of the word comes from the Latin 'forma' meaning shape or likeness. All this to say that the flower has a funnel shape bottom with a bell shape top.



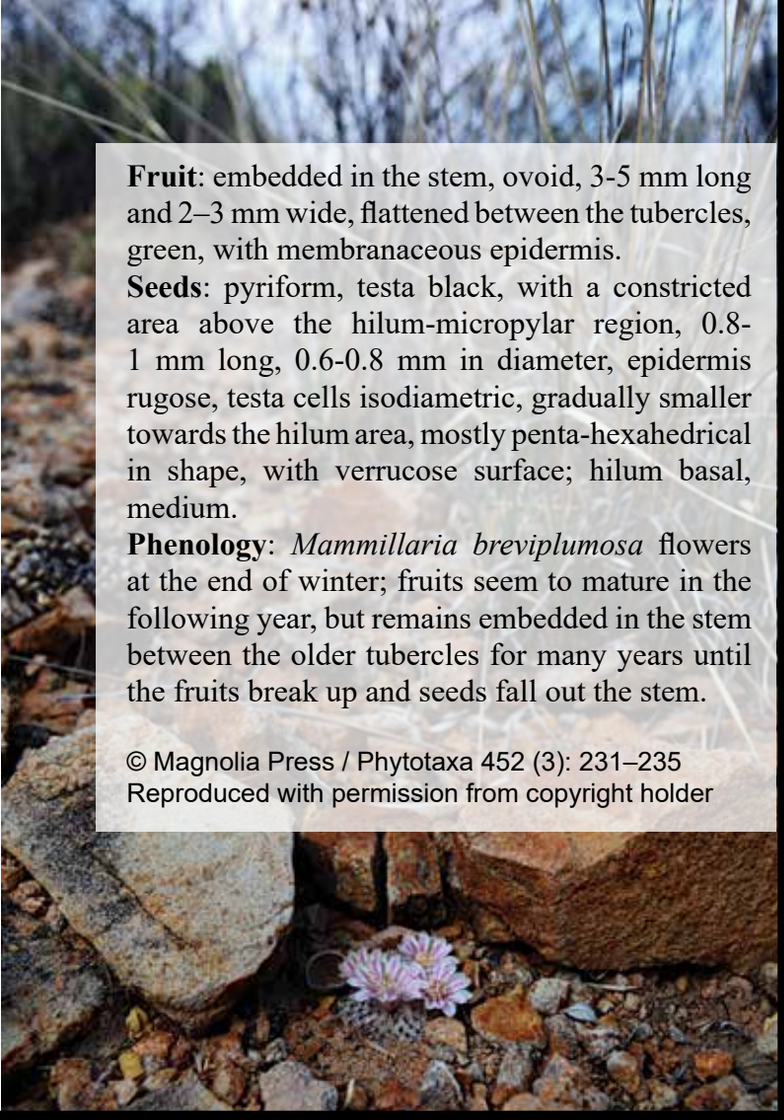





Fruit: embedded in the stem, ovoid, 3-5 mm long and 2–3 mm wide, flattened between the tubercles, green, with membranaceous epidermis.

Seeds: pyriform, testa black, with a constricted area above the hilum-micropylar region, 0.8-1 mm long, 0.6-0.8 mm in diameter, epidermis rugose, testa cells isodiametric, gradually smaller towards the hilum area, mostly penta-hexahedrical in shape, with verrucose surface; hilum basal, medium.

Phenology: *Mammillaria breviplumosa* flowers at the end of winter; fruits seem to mature in the following year, but remains embedded in the stem between the older tubercles for many years until the fruits break up and seeds fall out the stem.

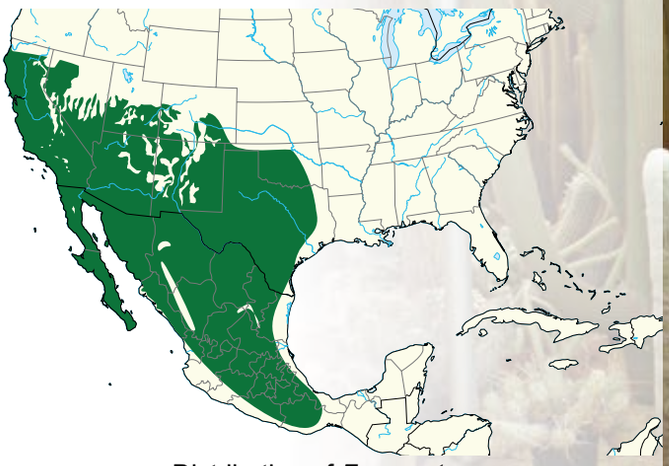


Ferocactus

Cultural notes - Text by Ben Vedelago.
photos by R. & J. Higgins and P. & T. Perikow

The name of this genus is derived from the Latin ferox (meaning wild, fierce) referring to the generally fierce spination of these plants. The name was originally proposed in the 1920s as part of Nathaniel Britton and Joseph Rose's landmark 4 volume study of cacti The Cactaceae. The more commonly known name for them is barrel or fishhook cacti.

Ferocactus have a wide geographic distribution through the southwestern USA starting from California in the West, through to Oklahoma and Texas in the east, and then south into Mexico, where they occur through most of the country. Mexico has most species with the state of Baja California having the largest concentration. They have had a messy taxonomy over the decades. The latest information has a genus containing 26 -30 species and as many as 14 subspecies.



Distribution of *Ferocactus*

They are bulky plants, globular or cylindrical in shape varying from columnar species that can grow up to 3-4 m tall to clumping species that form mounds up to 5m in diameter and 1m tall. When young they generally have a more tubercular appearance but as they age these tubercles merge into more well-defined ribs.

They are well known for their spines, which vary in form, length, and colour across the species. The spines are generally strong with some of them being especially thick and heavy, especially the central ones. Both the central and radial spines are flattened rather than round in cross section. Many species have a dominant central spine that

Ferocactus emoryii

is broadly flattened and ringed with ridges. The spines come in a wider range of colours with several species having brilliant yellow or red spines. They can have anywhere between 4-20 radial spines, which are usually flattened against the body and up to 4 central spines which stand out from the body of the plant and are much longer and heavier.

The flowers of the genus are large, bell or funnel-shaped and appear around the apex of the plant. Their colours vary with most being yellow, but some have orange, red, magenta, pink, purple and rarely white. Plants are not considered to be self-fertile but *F. glaucescens* is an exception. The genus is divided into 2 sections based on the fruits formed, *Ferocactus* and *Bisnaga*. The *Ferocactus* section have ripe yellow fruit, rarely pink, with a thick fleshy wall but dry interior, the seeds generally escape via a pore formed around the base of the fruit. The fruits of the *Bisnaga* section are more red, pink, or purplish, rarely yellow. The interior is juicy and sweet, and seeds are released in liquid through a rupture near the apex of the fruit.

Ferocactus stainesii var. *pilosus*

Ferocactus schwarzii

Ferocactus alamosanus

Ferocactus wislizeni

They originate from arid areas, growing mostly in rocky terrain, although some species do occur on the flat. They are in general not high-altitude plants with most species being found on the lower slopes, although some have been found at higher altitudes above 2000m. These are an exception to the rule and are generally an outlier to a larger grouping at lower altitudes.

Plants are best grown in an environment that attempts to replicate their natural habitat. When young they should be protected from frosts if you are in an area that experiences sudden drops in temperature. Most species will be happy with a minimum winter temperature of 5°C. *Ferocactus* benefit from plenty of natural light and a well aerated and easily draining growing medium. During the winter dormancy they will need little to no water. But once conditions change over to the growing season they can be watered more regularly while making sure to let the soil dry out completely between watering.

Most species of *Ferocactus* bear a gland at the top of each areole, which exude a nectar to encourage insects to facilitate fertilization. If this nectar is allowed to remain on the plant, in a humid zone like members experience in south-eastern Queensland it can encourage the growth of sooty mould. Once formed this mould is very difficult to remove. One way of prevention is to regularly spray with water (preferably rainwater as this leaves no residue), so that the nectar is washed away.

Experience in Brisbane is that the lower section of plants can become very battle-scarred, apparently by a fungal coating that has destroyed the chlorophyll cells in the epidermis. Plants also develop small raised areas similar to dark brown scale. After 4 or 5 years the damage can extend to the crown and the plant often dies from starvation. Apart from fungal agents damaging the epidermis, members will need to watch out for the usual pests like mealy bugs and scale. Root mealy bugs can also be a problem so keep an eye out for ants around the base of the plant. Control these pests with a systemic insecticide.

If you like heavily spined, large cactus then these are the plants for you. If you have the time, space and patience don't be afraid to plant them outside in a garden bed where they can grow to their full potential.

Ferocactus glaucescens

New age *Haworthia*

Article and photos by Bec Archer

For quite some time now, new cultivars of *Haworthia* have been entering Australia from countries such as Japan, Korea, and China. These new and exciting plants have been grown overseas and then put through a process called Tissue Culture. The benefit of such a process is the increased number of plants that are made available that would not ordinarily be accessible. Some of these newer cultivars are shown in the supplied picture gallery taken from my own plants. I have had these plants for a range of years and although they are in some cases quite young, they are showing some fantastic traits. You may have already seen some of these awesome plants, some you may not have seen at all.
Given the range and variety of plants now available, breeding opportunities have become quite exciting.


H. atrofusca 'Benimon'


H. atrofusca 'Watermelon'


H. badia pinky


H. comptoniana 'Greenflame'


H. comptoniana 'FlowerHannage'


H. comptoniana 'H110'

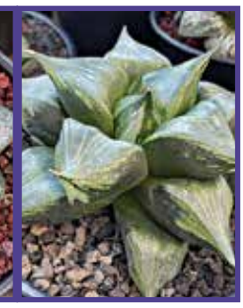

H. comptoniana 'Kouhou'


H. comptoniana 'LS_198'


H. comptoniana 'Mochi Suishou'


H. comptoniana 'Mochi Aboukyuu'


H. comptoniana 'Shimikage'


H. comptoniana 'Urahannya'


H. cooperi 'Murasakiemaki'


H. cooperi 'OB1 Extra Big'


H. cooperi 'Oikawa's Special'


H. cooperi 'Yutan'


H. correcta 'Elegans Compacta'


H. correcta 'Juniper'


H. correcta 'Super Beauty'


Haworthia 'Greenfield'


Haworthia 'Black Dragon'


Haworthia 'Boris'


Haworthia 'Dracula'


Haworthia 'Gingira'

Haworthia ‘Kotohime’ | *Haworthia* ‘Makeup’ | *Haworthia* ‘Yama’ | *H. picta* ‘Black Diamond’ | *H. picta* ‘Hakagins Black’ | *H. picta* ‘Lord Of The Rings’

H. picta ‘Mordor’ | *H. picta* ‘No.3’ | *H. picta* ‘Pink Ruby’ | *H. picta* ‘Shirobyoshi’ | *H. picta* ‘Snow Bell’ | *H. picta* ‘White Peach’

H. pygmaea ‘Galaxy Dream’ | *H. pygmaea* ‘Yuki Keshiki’ | *H. splendens* ‘Bob’s Red’ | *H. splendens* ‘Blue crab’ | *H. splendens* ‘Hexagram’ | *H. splendens* ‘Shishenden’

H. splendens x *wimii* 'Snowscene' | *H. wimii* ‘Secret Lover’ | *H. springbokvlakensis* ‘Tropical Night’ | *H. truncata* ‘Xuanwu’ | *H. truncata* ‘Fuji Rainbow’ | *H. truncata* ‘Gaim Armoured Warrior’

H. truncata ‘Genbu’ | *H. truncata* ‘Genbutei’ | *H. truncata* ‘Kyohou’ | *H. truncata* ‘Lion Dance’ | *H. truncata* ‘Schnauzer’ | *H. truncata* ‘White мammoth’

Library

Cactus and Succulent Journal 93 (1) February 2021
The gypsum cactus, *Pediocactus sileri* in Colorado.
Molecular study of the genus *Copiapoa.* Part 7.
Monoecy in *Operculicarya*.

Cactus World 38 (4) December 2020
Escobaria cubensis and *Melocatus holguinensis* in Cuba.
Care of winter-growing mesembs.
Coryphantha organensis from New Mexico.
Euphorbia aphylla in the Canary Islands.
Water, succulents, and lichen.
The distribution of *Kalanchoe daigremontiana* in Madagascar.
Mammillaria karwinskiana now called *Mammillaria geminata*.
Aloe forbesii, a small Socotran endemic.

Cactus World 39 (1) March 2021
Echinocereus species from Edwards Plateau, Texas.
Exploring ways of grow hanging cacti and succulents.
Variability of *Matucana intertexta*.
Huernia: an appreciation.
Ferocactus haematacanthus, a lesser known species.
Care of *haworthias* and related plants.
Ceropegia aquamontana, a new species from the Waterberg region, South Africa.

Cactus World 39 (2): June 2021
Melocactus caloxanthus, a new species from Haiti.
The Mexican *Graptopetalum superbum* in habitat.
Ferocactus - a grower's point of view.
Two contrasting forms of *Crassula pellucida* subsp. *marginalis* 'Variegata'.
The Chilean *Eriosyce occulata* in habitat.
Succulents of the mallow family (Malvaceae).
A visit to the Jardin Exotique in Monaco.
Hot water treatment of succulents.

Euphorbia World 17 (1) April 2021
Euphorbia radfanensis, a new species with regularly spiralled branches from Yemen.
Some Euphorbiaceae from Socotra.
Euphorbia otjingandu, a short-stemmed candelabra tree from northwestern Namibia.
Euphorbia beharensis and its varieties.

Haworthiad 35 (2) June 2021
A selection of Indian *Haworthia* cultivars.
Haworthia venosa ssp. *venosa* in habitat.
Haworthia blackburniae: a southern range extension.
Aloe squarrosa, a localised Socotran endemic.

Sansevieria 44 April 2021
The Tanzanian *Sansevieria* project: Conservation, research and education.
Sansevieria bhitalae 'Silver Blue'.
(Re)discovering *Sansevieria braunii* in Tanzania.
Distinguishing *Sansevieria vanillosa* from *S. braunii.*

Sansevieria 45 May 2021
The meaning of *Sansevieria* species names.
Growing *Sansevieria elliptica* 'Horwood' from seed.
The inflorescence of *Sansevieria hallii.*
Sansevieria newtoniana in Tanzania.

Monthly Meetings Programme and Collection Visits for 2021

MEETINGS

Last Monday of each month, January to November
7:00 pm for 7:30 pm start

Salisbury and District Senior Citizens Centre
87 Cripps St, Salisbury

Plants for Competition must be grown on own roots unless otherwise stated, and must have been in possession of competitor for a minimum of six (6) months

27 September.
Competition: *Ariocarpus*.
Special Competition: *Sansevieria*.
Interest Table: Any unusual plant or flower for discussion.
Main Activity: Due to the uncertainty with the Covid-19 restrictions the programme will be a digital presentation. Bring a USB with your photos. A maximum of 20 photos of your favourite plants and flowers.

25 October.
Competition: *Pachyphytum*.
Special Competition: *Astrophytum*.
Interest Table: Any unusual plant or flower for discussion.
Main Activity: Oaxaca by Doug Binns.

29 November.
No Competition
Main Activity: Christmas Social and last meeting of the year. Please, bring a plate for the supper and goodies for the raffle especially spare cactus and succulent plants. New members please note that this is the highlight of the year's programme taking up most of the evening. There will be many excellent plants, prizes, etc. to be won.

Pereskia bleo

COLLECTION VISITS

Held on the first Sunday of each month, April to December and commence at 2:00 pm unless otherwise stated

Please adhere to start times to avoid any inconvenience to our hosts

September 5
Merv and Janet Whitehouse

October 3
Wayne and Ruth Stewart

HELP FILL THIS PAGE!!

VOLUNTEER TO HOST A COLLECTION VISIT OR GIVE A TALK ON A SUBJECT YOU LOVE. SHARE YOUR PASSION. MANY OF US PROBABLY FEEL THAT WAY AS WELL. WE PROMISE TO CLAP WHEN YOU'RE DONE!

For Programme Up-dates and Alterations

Please Visit cssq.org.au

Check out our Facebook page under the society's name for occasional info about events or growing cacti and succulents.

MEMBER'S ADS

Placement of ads is free for members

Epiphytic Cacti

Epiphyllum, *Lepismium*, *Rhipsalis*, *Hoya*, *Sansevieria*

Alice Daniels
Phone 07 3376 3404
or email
epicactusalice@gmail.com

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Lithops, *Glottiphyllum*, *Titanopsis*, *Conophytum*, *Cheiridopsis*, *Schwantesia*, *Bergeranthus*, *Aloinopsis*, *Tanquana*, *Fenestraria*, *Neohenricia, Pleiospilos*
plus many other genera including ground covers.

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