



CALOOSAHATCHEE
BROMELIAD
SOCIETYs
CALOOSAHATCHEE
MERISTEM

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January 2010



**The Mulford B. Foster
Best of Show Winner
Best Overall Species Winner
Orthophytum vagans (variegated)
Exhibitor- Steve Hoppin**



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At our 2009 Bromeliad event “Bromeliads in Oz”, the big winners were a variegated *Orthophytum vagans*, which took the Mulford B. Foster, Best of Show- Horticulture Award as well as the Best Overall Species Award (see front page) and a *Cryptanthus* ‘Ruby Star’ in a decorative container, which won the Morris Henry Hobbs, Best of Show- Artistic Award (see address cover). Both entries were exhibited by Steve Hoppin. Elsewhere in this issue are a listing and photos of all the winners of our 2009 Show.



THE CALOOSAHATCHEE BROMELIAD SOCIETY

MEETING TIME AND PLACE:

January Meeting Sunday January 17th, 2010

ST. JOHN the APOSTLE CHURCH 3049 MCGREGOR AVE. FT. MYERS.

DOORS WILL BE OPEN AT 12:30 FOR SETUP.

MEMBERSHIP SALES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED

at the January Meeting.

Friendship plants, Raffle items are always welcome.

There will be a Door Prize and Show and Tell

January Workshop

(starts at 1:15PM)

“The Rest of the Show and Sale”

By Larry Giroux

This issue of the Meristem is showcasing the Headtable winners and their rightfully deserved accolades. At the January Workshop I will be presenting a quick flashback to all the other plants and people who participated in our successful Sale and Show this past December. You're going to have to look fast so you don't miss all the exceptional entries, which the judges had the difficult time choosing from.

January Program

By Dennis Cathcart

(starts after the break)

Dennis Cathcart, lecturer, collector, explorer and owner together with his wife Linda, of Tropiflora in Tallevast, Florida (just north of Sarasota), is returning to the CBS to give another of his exciting and informative programs. He has so many interesting presentations that when we were discussing his topic, he agreed to bring his “Terrestrial Bromeliads” and a new two part slide show about his numerous South American explorations. Regardless of which one is selected we are in for a bromeliad treat. Dennis will also be bringing loads of plants for sale, so come early to get the best plant picks and seats.

The Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society is an active Affililate of:



FM-LCGC



**Cryptanthus
Society**



**Bromeliad Society
International**



FCBS

Society News

Message from the President

I want to wish all of you a very Happy New Year! We are starting out with a long cold spell, so I hope you and your plants are staying warm and safe. For the new growers, if you have any questions about the care of your plants during the winter, ask any of our more experienced members. There is also much information about this topic on the internet.

I want to remind you that you all agreed to help me if I agreed to be your president this year and I am counting on you! I am in the process of appointing Committee Chairs; so if you are asked, you better say yes! Or, you can volunteer to assist a Committee Chair in their duties. Please let me know before the meeting on the 17th. My number listed in the roster and in the Meristem connects during the day to our business, Kinzie Nursery. Messages left with Betty Ann Prevatt, my daughter, will get to me very quickly. Please call and volunteer.

When attending the meetings or other sponsored events, please wear your name tags as I don't know a lot of you by name and I WANT TO and I am sure others want to get to know you too.

Your Board is planning a great year with exciting programs, workshops, open houses and field trips, and we are working on trimming down the meeting time. If anyone has any ideas or concerns, please feel free to let me know.
Eleanor Kinzie, CBS President

New Officers for 2010

President- Eleanor Kinzie
Vice-President- John Cassani
Secretary- Ross Griffith
Treasurer- Betty Ann Prevatt

The 2009 CBS Holiday Party

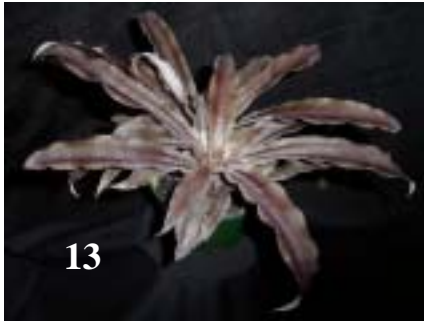
Although the group was not as large as in the past, we had plenty of raffle items, food and fun to go round. The weather was quite ideal for mid-December and the yard and gardens were, as always, the perfect setting.



Many thanks to our hosts, Betsy and Bill Burdette for the invitation and hospitality.

Seen here are the two winners of the Wreath Contest. To the right is Diane Cornelison and to the left, I'm sorry to say, I can not recall her name. Congratulations to both of them, though.







17



18



19



20



21



22



AWARDS TABLE



Show Hall



Show Clerks



Judges getting their instructions



Sales Tent



HEADTABLE

2009 CBS Show Winners

<u>Award</u>	<u>Exhibitor</u>	<u>Photo</u>	<u>Plant</u>
Best of Show Horticulture	Steve Hoppin	FC	<i>Orthophytum vagans</i> (variegated)
Best of Show Artistic	Steve Hoppin	BC	<i>Cryptanthus</i> 'Ruby Star' in Decorative Container
Sweepstakes	Larry Giroux	1	<i>Cryptanthus</i> 'Fred Ross'
Members Choice Winner	Brian Weber	2	<i>Neoregelia carolinae</i> x Wee Wille
Members Choice Runnerup	Grant Groves	3	<i>Vriesea fosteriana</i> x <i>hieroglyphica</i>
Members Choice Runnerup	David/Geri Prall	4	<i>XAnamea</i> 'Raspberry Ice'
Best Overall Species	Steve Hoppin	FC	<i>Orthophytum vagans</i> (variegated)
Best Dyckia	Steve Hoppin	7	<i>Dyckia estevesii</i>
Best Neoregelia	Buddy Singleton	6	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Grace Darling'
Best Tillandsia Species	Eleanor Kinzie	8	<i>Tillandsia araujoi</i>
The Cryptanthus Sweeps	Larry Giroux	5	<i>Cryptanthus leopoldo- horstii</i>
Best Multiple Cryptanthus	Steve Hoppin	9	<i>Cryptanthus</i> 'Absolute Zero'
Warren Loose Best Crypt Hybrid	Steve Hoppin	9	<i>Cryptanthus</i> 'Absolute Zero'
Bob Whitman Best Crypt Species	Larry Giroux	10	<i>Cryptanthus warren- loosei</i>
Division 1	Steve Hoppin	7	<i>Dyckia estevesii</i>
Division I Section A	Buddy Singleton	6	<i>Neoregelia</i> 'Grace Darling'
Division I Section B	Bruce McAlpin	11	<i>Hohenbergia penne</i>
Division II	Bruce McAlpin	12	<i>Deuterocohnia lorenziana</i>
Division II Sec A	Donna Schneider	15	<i>Neophytum</i> 'Gary Hendrix'
Division II Sec B	Larry Giroux	13	<i>Cryptanthus</i> 'Yara'
Division II Sec C	Bruce McAlpin	14	<i>Billbergia kuhlmanii</i>
Division III	Eleanor Kinzie	8	<i>Tillandsia araujoi</i>
Division III Sec B	Larry Giroux	16	<i>Cryptmea (beuckeri</i> x <i>recurvata</i>
Div IV Sec A	Larry Giroux	17	<i>Cryptanthus</i> 'Menescal'
Div VI Sec A	John Boardman	18	<i>Quesnelia</i> 'Rafael Oliveria'
Div VI Sec B	John Cassani	19	<i>Cryptanthus fosterianus</i>
Div VI Sec C	Bruce McAlpin	20	<i>Wittrockia</i> 'Leopardium'
Div VI Sec D	Ed Wenzlaff	21	<i>Dyckia</i> Hybrid
Div VI Sec E	Larry Giroux	22	Drawing of <i>Cryptanthus</i> 'Ann Collings'

Greetings,

Attached is the latest update (Nov 2009) on the clone preservation project. Please feel free to point out any errors or omissions in the present update.

If you know anyone who might be interested in the project, please send me, or have them send me, their email address so they can be added to the distribution list.

Thank you.

Alan Herndon

Clone Preservation Project - Nov 2009

This month I would like to offer a very preliminary review the *Neoregelia johannis* complex. I don't have enough material to pretend I can solve any of the problems in the complex, but I hope that the information I can offer will inspire others

to share additional information.

Neoregelia johannis and its relatives are typically large plants. They can have leaves to 9 cm (3.5") wide and up to 50 cm (20") long. Of course, a pup from a large plant may bloom at a much smaller size than the parent, especially if it is one of the last pups. Leaves on these small bloomers are still relatively wide compared to other *Neoregelia* complexes. Offsets are produced

on thick stolons that are short, so the new offsets arise from under the leaves of the mother plant, forming dense clumps if not removed. There is no coloring of the inner leaves and leaf bases associated with blooming. Leaf margins are well armed with spines that are sharply curved towards the tip of the leaf. These spines are dark, but not always conspicuous due to their relatively small size. An outstanding characteristic of the complex is that the young inflorescence fills only part of the broad, shallow central cup of the plant. At about half-size, the inflorescence is conspicuous, but only half the width of the cup. When flowers start to open, the inflorescence is still surrounded by a



(Top photo) *Neoregelia johannis* growing in full sun in Honolulu Hawaii. (Lower photo) Growing directly next to above plant was *Neoregelia johannis* 'De Rolf'. Photos by Larry Giroux.

ring of open water. In my experience, the inflorescences eventually fill the cup as they



This plant was labeled *Neoregelia johannis menescalii* and was growing in partial shade in Fort Myers, Florida. Photo by Larry Giroux

age. (In all other *Neoregelia* complexes, the inflorescence expands to completely fill the cup at a very early stage. You are unlikely to ever see the inflorescence before this stage.) In the *Neo johannis* complex, bracts enveloping the inflorescence are large but inconspicuously colored (light green to white) and remaining well below the flowers from an early stage. *Neoregelia johannis* also has stiff floral bracts with narrow, tapering tips that nearly reach the top of the sepals. Petals are usually white (see exception below), only slightly extended beyond the sepals and with tips that spread only slightly. Two characters of the mature fruit are noteworthy. First, the mature, seed-containing fruit are bright red. Ovaries on unpollinated flowers never mature and remain white until they brown with age. Unless you live in a area with active pollinators adapted to this plant, you will need to cross-pollinate between two different clones to see this. In addition, the red fruits will not be visible until you start actively searching for them, spreading the flowers and bracts to get a view of the underlying ovaries and fruit. (Red fruit are not unique to the *Neoregelia johannis* complex. They also occur, at least, in *Neoregelia macwilliamsii*.) Second, the mature fruit are relatively slender. They are 3 to 4 times as long as wide. (In most *Neoregelia* species, the fruits expand greatly in width during fruit maturation, ending up about 2 times as long as wide, so the floral bracts are spread and the top of a mature fruit is readily visible from above.)

There are three widely cultivated clones. *Neoregelia johannis* 'Fairchild' is characterized by primarily green leaves and was introduced by Dean Fairchild. With age, the leaves develop a light to dark red coloration starting at the tips and moving progressively inward. *Neo johannis* 'DeRolf' is a variegated clone collected by Larry DeRolf in Brazil. Without variegation, the plants look very much like 'Fairchild'.



Growing in moderately full sun in a North Fort Myers, Florida yard is this more classically colored and marked *Neoregelia johannis* (probably the cultivar 'Fairchild'). Photo by Larry Giroux

Still rare in cultivation is a clone obtained by Karl Green from Roberto Menescal that has leaves more evenly suffused with a red color throughout the life cycle. Additionally, the color is more translucent than the red color on the leaves of 'Fairchild'. This plant, collected in the state (not city) of Rio de Janeiro, also differs in having light violet petals. Otherwise, it is virtually identical to 'Fairchild'.

Neoregelia correia-araujo is currently recognized as a distinct species, but could just as well be considered a clone of *Neoregelia johannis* that has leaves mottled red and green. The inflorescences are not noticeably different between the two species. At least two clones are widely cultivated. I got one clone from Michael Kiehl as *Neo cruenta* x *marmorata*. Presumably, this has been in cultivation for many decades. The other clone (with superior leaf coloration) I have gotten from several sources (including Michael Kiehl). Originally, it came from the garden of the Brazilian collector Luiz K. Correia de Araujo. Bob Work first brought this clone to southern Florida.

Karl Green has another clone, probably from Wally Berg. This plant lost the red leaf mottling almost entirely under his growing conditions, but it has recently regained some of the leaf color. I also have (from Moyna Prince) a small plant collected by Larry DeRolf that is presumably a *Neoregelia correia-araujo* clone. It has the same leaf markings as the larger plants, but I am still waiting to see it bloom.

As noted above, *Neoregelia correia-araujo* was treated as a hybrid for many years in the US market (usually *marmorata* x *cruenta*). This question has been examined by Derek Butcher recently (Bromeliaceae (Bromeliad Society of Queensland) 51(4):42-45. 2007 also reprinted in Bromeliad (Journal of the New Zealand Bromeliad

Society) 49(7): 12-13 (with the addition of a photo of a spectacularly colored specimen), although he did not offer any definitive conclusion. There is no obvious reason to consider *Neoregelia correia-araujo* a hybrid. There is similarity between the leaf markings on *Neo marmorata* and *Neo correia-araujo*, and that, along with the suspicion that always attends a plant described from cultivation, seems to be the only evidence for hybrid status. (It is worth noting that *Neoregelia rubrovittata* has a similar pattern of leaf markings.) Against this is the essential identity between the inflorescences, flowers and leaf structure of *Neo correia-araujo* and *Neo johannis*. In addition, it has been noted in Hawaii and Australia (and I can confirm based on my own seedlings) that plants indistinguishable from *Neo johannis* 'Fairchild' can be found among seedlings from a cross between two clones of *Neo correia-araujo*.

As a final note on the complex, I would like to note that *Neoregelia cathcartii* seems to belong to the *Neoregelia johannis* complex. The inflorescence of *Neoregelia cathcartii* has the same relative size, floral bracts, sepals and petals as those in the *Neoregelia johannis* complex, although *Neoregelia cathcartii* is a smaller plant with narrower leaves. (I am assuming, of course, that the plant is correctly named in our collections.)

One of the unresolved questions is what plant Mulford Foster called *Neoregelia johannis*. Nothing I have found suggests he ever had the plant now given that name. If anyone has a plant with this label that can be traced back to Foster, please let me know.

As promised, I have gone through my records for plants with BAB numbers. It turns out I have only about one-tenth of the series. I will undoubtedly find a few



Drawing of *Neoregelia johannis* by Kiti Wenzel created over 20 years ago.

more plants when I have the opportunity to correlate different collection series. I may actually have many more plants that came from the series, but most of the plants I have from the Berg collection did not come with any identification numbers attached. (In a few cases, it may be possible to identify a specific plant with a BAB number, but in most cases the information is irretrievably lost. This is an example of why you should be meticulous in both collecting available information on the source of your own plants and in passing it along with the plants.) My listing is given in a separate attachment. Please send lists of your own BAB plants, even if you think you only have common species. It is as important to know what BAB plants are widely grown as to know what are barely hanging on in cultivation.

I recently received a plant that could be traced back to the Marian Oppenheimer collection. This name, and several others, should set off alarm bells when you hear them. Any plants we can identify as coming from the early large collections will be invaluable in helping us decipher the history of bromeliads in cultivation. There were, of course, important early collections scattered throughout the warmer regions of the United States (including Hawaii) as well as Australia, New Zealand and Europe. The most important of the classic Florida collections were: Mulford and Racine Foster, Julian Nally, Morris and Helen Dexter, Ralph Davis and Ervin Wurthmann. If you have an opportunity to obtain plants that trace back to any of these collections, you should do so. Also, if you have any additions or corrections to my admittedly subjective list of important collections, please let me know. This is especially true for people with greater knowledge of areas outside of Florida.



This *Neoregelia correa-araujoii* was brought into the Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society's Show and Tell several years ago. It had suffered damage to its central leaves presumably from high temperatures of the water in the cup. Photo by Larry Giroux.

This multiple *Neoregelia correa-araujoii* was entered into a 2005 Sarasota Bromeliad Society Show. According to Alan, this species belongs in the "*Neoregelia johannis complex*". Photo by Larry Giroux.



Greetings,

The clone project update for this month departs from the format of past months. The entire update is devoted to a background explanation of some aspects of plant taxonomy that will be important to the understanding of future updates. A degree in taxonomy is not required for reading the update, so please read it and let me know about any point that seems unclear. (To improve readability, I did not include all of the qualifications that would be necessary for a technical treatment of the subject. If you would like more details, let me know.)

We expect to begin the first distributions of clones to volunteer growers during the spring of 2010. It is likely that at least one update from this period will concentrate on rules for plant labeling and recordkeeping.

As members in Florida know, the Nov 2009 edition of the Florida Council of Bromeliad Societies publication includes a list of plants, prepared by Nat DeLeon, that the Clone Preservation Project is interested in finding. Plants put on this list are apparently rare in south Florida collections. In some cases (especially *Bromelia scarlatina*, *Guzmania musaica*, *Guzmania lindenbergii*, *Tillandsia sprengeliana* and *Tillandsia dyeriana*), the species are rare in south Florida because they do not grow easily in our outdoor conditions. It is likely that some of these plants are easier to grow in other regions, and more abundantly represented in collections. Please let us know.

Please accept our best wishes for the holidays. May your plants prosper and proliferate during the coming year.

Alan

Clone Preservation Project Update - Dec 2009

I would like to devote the update this month to a brief review of some aspects of plant taxonomy because I will need to devote more time to discussing the taxonomy of bromeliads in the wild rather than cultivars in cultivation in some upcoming updates. These discussions will be much easier to understand with some background information. I also want to explicitly lay out my approach to taxonomy. In general terms, I base my taxonomic decisions on evolutionary theory. I attempt to guess the evolutionary history of a group of plants based on available data, and then attempt to construct a taxonomy that provides a consistent model of the postulated evolutionary history.

This review is based on the basic concept of the **species**. I will only be dealing with species-level and subspecies-level problems in the near future.

First, it must be admitted that a taxonomic concept as important as '**species**' is to a certain extent arbitrary. Many attempts have been made to precisely define **species**, but none have proven adequate to deal with all the forms of 'species-level' taxa found in nature. Still, the concept is strongly rooted in observation of our natural surroundings. If you carefully study the plants in southern Florida (and learn to account for variations in appearance caused by differences in light exposure, differences in water supply and differences in nutrient supply), you will find they separate out into easily distinguishable groups (with a few exceptions). If you move to northern Florida, you will find many plants that look different from anything in southern Florida, but you will find many other plants that look the same (i.e. they fall within the expected range of variation). As you keep moving further north, you will find fewer plants that

look like those in southern Florida. But, what you don't find are cases where plants from southern Florida seem to be gradually changing shape as you move north, until they become something that looks completely different (there are exceptions, but this statement is generally true). The plants that look like those from southern Florida continue to look like plants from southern Florida until they disappear completely. The plants that replace them look completely different. It is this consistency and lack of intergradation that lead us to consider **species** as occupying a special place in the natural world. For the purposes of plant taxonomy, I consider the **species** as a group of plants (more properly a group of populations of plants) that share an evolutionary history distinct from all other groups.

If all groups of plants behaved in this manner there would be no controversy surrounding the **species** concept, but there are always exceptions. Hybridization can occur between plants belonging to different species in natural habitats. Usually this is rare, and the hybrids are easily recognized, but, in some cases, hybridization between two **species** is extensive and produces 'hybrid swarms'. If you have the case where hybridization occurs not only between the two **species**, but between the **species** and the hybrids in the swarm ('introgressive hybridization'), you will be able to pick a series of plants within the swarm that bridge any differences in appearance between the two original **species**. In other words, there is no way to tell the two **species** apart from within such a swarm.

We have a perfect example of introgressive hybridization between bromeliads in southern Florida. *Tillandsia balbisiana* and *Tillandsia fasciculata* form hybrid swarms in



(Left) *Tillandsia balbisiana* and (right) *Tillandsia fasciculata* growing at the Fakahatchee Preserve in South Florida. Photos by Larry Giroux

several localities. In most areas where these two **species** grow in Florida, they do not form hybrids, so they are easy to distinguish from one another. In areas where the hybrid swarms form (typically stands dominated by small cypress trees), it is no longer possible to find any characters that separate the two **species**. You can find examples that look exactly like either **species** (as defined by the way they look in locations where no hybrids are formed), but you can also find plants intermediate to any degree in any character that separates them.

Another problem arises in plant groups where chromosomes are not passed to successive generations in a consistent manner. This can lead to groups of populations that differ from each other by the slightest amount although the extremes may be very distinct. I am not aware of any cases where this has been found in bromeliads, although the complex of plants surrounding *Tillandsia fasciculata* certainly seem to present many variations that could arise from this source. Perhaps someone more familiar with this group could provide a review, and let us know what the current thinking is on the observed variations.

A final problem is found where you do have plants that change in appearance gradually over an extended range (these are called **clines**). Plants at the opposite ends of the range may be very different in appearance, but there is no obvious line of demarcation where you can say plants on one side of the line differ from plants on the other side. These **clines** are usually found in species growing over a wide natural range although they can also occur over a range of 10s of miles. One of the basic assumptions in my taxonomic approach is to interpret these **clines** as nascent speciation events. In theory, if the populations at the extreme ends of the **cline** (remember, these populations already look different) lose connection with the plants in the middle of the **cline**, they will drift off on their own separate evolutionary path, becoming separate **species**.

Some adherents of the cladistic approach to taxonomy have argued that the lack of a single logically consistent definition of **species** means the whole concept should be abandoned. (In fairness, I must point out that cladistics attempts to explain the evolution of groups throughout time, not just at a single point in time, and the problem of defining **species** becomes much more complex when we consider the changes a **species** may undergo through time.) Unfortunately, the basis of cladistic methodology, the 'taxonomically significant character' (technically called a **synapomorphy**) is no easier to define and no less arbitrary than the '**species**'.

As mentioned above, a **species** can be thought of as group of populations that share an evolutionary history distinct from all other groups. The distinct evolutionary history implies a different appearance from all other groups (although the differences may involve inconspicuous, even obscure, characters). One of the characteristics we expect to find within a species is the ability of individuals to interbreed. This means we cannot have different forms of the same species growing within sight of each other unless special conditions are met. In rare cases, a character such as flower color may be controlled by 1 or 2 genes. Under these conditions, you may get a mixed population of plants, all belonging to the same species, with some plants having one flower color and other having a different color. More commonly, you may find differences in appearance that are correlated with environmental factors.

When we have a **cline**, and believe the **cline** represents a species on the

verge of separating into 2 (or more) species, we record this through the use of **subspecies** and/or **variety** names. Historically, the category **subspecies** has been used predominantly by taxonomists working with animals and the category **variety** has been used predominantly by taxonomists working with plants, but both have essentially the same meaning: a geographically based, recognizable difference between populations within a species. By this definition, we cannot have 2 **subspecies** (or **varieties**) coexisting in the same locality at the same time.

If you are confident that you have a detailed enough knowledge of the evolutionary history of a group, you may use (in descending order) **subspecies**, **variety** and, even, **subvariety** to describe varying degrees of evolutionary separation. In the bromeliad universe, where it is still often difficult to determine **species** status, it is hard to see any need for this degree of precision.

One further category, **form**, appears in the taxonomic literature. By definition, this category represents evolutionary variations within a species that imply less divergence than seen in a **variety** (or **subvariety**). In contrast to the definition, however, the category is currently used to denote a recognizable variation within a **species** that is not thought to have any evolutionary significance. Accordingly, any arbitrary characteristic that can be used to distinguish between plants is assumed to be sufficient to define a **form**. A common example among the bromeliads would be the use of **form** to distinguish variegated plants found in the wild.

This ends the review. In future updates, my discussion of current bromeliad taxonomy (at the species and subspecific levels) will follow the guidelines given above.



(Left to right, top to bottom) The first picture is believed to be a picture of the species *Cryptanthus zonatus* (f. *zonatus*). The Binomial lists two additional forms of *zonatus*, forma *fuscus* (second picture) and forma *viridis*, where *viridis* is identical to f. *zonatus* but for the lack of the thick covering of scurf on the undersides of the leaves. No true *Cryptanthus zonatus* f. *viridis* may any

longer exists in cultivation. If *Cryptanthus* ‘Nivea’ was discovered in the Brazilian habitat by Roberto Burle Marx, as is believed, it should also be considered a form of *Cryptanthus zonatus* (f. *fuscus*).

BROMELIADS
in the

Big Easy

Catch the Fun.... July 26-August 1, 2010

19th World Bromeliad Conference

Hosted by BSI & GNOBS

Astor Crowne Plaza Hotel

New Orleans, LA USA

For Conference Schedule and Registration Information
visit our website: GNOBromeliads.com

For Hotel reservations contact the Astor Crowne Plaza
at (504) 962-0500 or visit www.astorneworleans.com



Read the Expanded Newsletter

I have been asking members who have e-mail, if they can start receiving the Meristem exclusively by e-mail and I have gotten a good response from the membership. I want to remind the members that even if they can not receive the e-mail version mainly because they have dial-up internet service, they can still go to www.fcbs.org and read the expanded Meristem directly online. The January issue has additional pictures of our Show and the Preservation Program Update from Alan Herndon. Go to www.fcbs.org to view this expanded electronic issue, if you are not already opting to receive it or let me know if you want me to send it to you. Editor

Calendar of Bromeliad Events

March 21

The CBS Annual Rare Plant Auction, St. John the Apostle Church, McGregor Blvd. Watch for more information in the Feb and Mar Meristem.

July 26-August 1, 2010

The BSI World Bromeliad Conference - Bromeliads in the Big Easy (Astor Crowne Plaza - New Orleans). "Catch the Fun".

To all of our of our readers

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for less than \$0.80 per week

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See Betty Ann Prevatt for more information.



Caloosahatchee Bromeliad Society
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**The Morris Henry Hobbs Award Winner
Cryptanthus 'Ruby Star' in a decorative container
Exhibitor: Steve Hoppin**

Membership Dues

(\$15/single, \$20/dual) are due by the January meeting!